

# Fiscal Year 2017 The Interior Budget in Brief

February 2016





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# FOREWORD

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## BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2017 President's budget request. The **DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS** section summarizes budgetary resource requirements at the Department level and presents major Department-wide initiatives, programs, and budget proposals. The **BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS** section presents a narrative summary of the budget request for each bureau and an in-depth comparison in tabular form of 2016-2017 budgetary resource estimates with brief descriptions of programmatic changes. The **APPENDICES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a Department-wide table, presenting the 2017 request with prior year amounts. Other appendices contain summaries of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs including land acquisition; maintenance and construction; recreation fees; invasive species; grants and payments; receipt amounts; mineral revenue payments to States; and staffing levels.

## USAGE AND TERMINOLOGY

All years references are fiscal years unless noted, and amounts presented reflect budget authority unless otherwise specified. Numbers in tables and graphs may not add to totals because of rounding. Numbers shown in brackets [ ] are displayed for informational purposes and are not included in totals.

References to **2016 Estimate**, **2016 Appropriations**, or **2016 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016*, P.L. 114-113, for both Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2016 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2016* issued on February 2, 2015. References to **2015 Actual**, **2015 Appropriations**, or **2015 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated primarily in the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015*, P.L. 113-235. The 2015 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2015* issued on March 10, 2014. **Fixed costs** refer to costs that are unavoidable in the short term (e.g. cost of living pay increases, General Services Administration-negotiated space rate costs, unemployment compensation, and government-wide changes in health benefits). Additional information on the basis for the amounts used in this document is provided in the note following Appendix A.

A listing of frequently used acronyms follows:

AGO	America's Great Outdoors	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	OIG	Office of Inspector General
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	OS	Office of the Secretary
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	OST	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
DO	Departmental Offices	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
DWP	Department-wide Programs	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
IBC	Interior Business Center	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund	WCF	Working Capital Fund
NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission		
NPS	National Park Service		



# DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS







# Introduction



The last day of the Thirtieth Congress, March 3, 1849, was also the eve of President-elect Zachary Taylor's inauguration. The House of Representatives and the Senate were busy at work on two bills: the first, to find a formula for giving the newly acquired territory of California a civil government. The second, no less contentious, was also related to the recent enlargement of the national domain: legislation to create a Cabinet agency known as the Home Department, or Department of the Interior. The bill to create such a Department passed the House of Representatives on February

15, 1849. Two weeks later, the bill reached the Senate floor and late in the evening of March 3rd, the Senate voted 31 to 25 on the House-passed bill. President Polk was waiting in the Senate chambers and signed the bill creating a Department of the Interior.<sup>1/</sup>

In 1849, when the Congress created the Home Department, it charged Interior with managing a wide variety of programs. In the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, these programs ran the gamut of overseeing Indian Affairs, exploring the western wilderness, directing the District of Columbia jail, constructing the National Capital's water system, managing hospitals and universities, improving historic western emigrant routes, marking boundaries, issuing patents, conducting the census, and conducting research on the geological resources of the land.

Following the conservation movement at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was an increasing sense of the fragile nature of this Country's natural resources. Accordingly, the Department's mission focused primarily on the preservation, management, understanding, and use of the great natural and cultural resources of the land.

Today, the Department is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation's lands including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and the public lands; manages the Nation's public lands and minerals including providing access to public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf for renewable and conventional energy; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and a supplier of hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation; and financial and technical assistance for the insular areas.

Interior's budget covers a broad spectrum of activities, both to protect the Nation's resources and to ensure equity in their use. These activities include: operation of the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service; land management responsibilities of the Bureau of Land Management; delivery of quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives; OCS management responsibilities of the Bureaus of Ocean Energy Management and Safety and Environmental Enforcement; research, data collection, and scientific activities of the U.S. Geological Survey; water management projects of the Bureau of Reclamation; regulatory responsibilities and reclamation activities of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; and support for U.S. Territories and other insular areas.

<sup>1/</sup> Robert Utley and Barry Mackintosh, *"The Department of Everything Else: Highlights of Interior History"*, 1988, pp 1-2.





# Departmental Overview

*This budget is an opportunity to build on our success and create a strong future. We are seeking common ground to achieve smarter land management, build resilience to a changing climate, and conserve imperiled landscapes. Interior is modernizing the tools we use to deliver services and building strong partnerships that enable us to foster the next generation of stewards, reform education for Native youth, and conserve public lands for all Americans.*

**Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior**  
February 9, 2016

The Department of the Interior's mission is to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provide scientific and other vital information about those resources; and honor the Nation's trust responsibilities and special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities. The Department's 2017 budget totals \$13.4 billion in current authority and provides strong support for this mission and reflects the Administration's commitment to protect important national landscapes, responsibly manage energy development on public lands and waters, and support Federal trust responsibilities to Native American Tribes and communities.

Interior's 2017 budget continues the Obama Administration's focus on the future—promoting renewable energy development, responsibly managing the Nation's lands and helping to protect communities in the face of climate change, and investing in science to inform natural resource management. This budget features investments to launch the second century of the national parks and expand public accessibility to and enjoyment of America's public lands. The budget supports tribal priorities in Indian Country, including over a \$1.0 billion investment to transform Indian schools and education, and provides full funding for tribal contract support costs. This request addresses significant resource challenges for the Nation, including water availability, particularly in the arid West, and makes important investments in America's water infrastructure.

Interior's budget for 2017 proposes \$13.4 billion in current authority, which is 0.5 percent above the 2016 enacted level. When adjusted for \$452.0 million in Payments in Lieu of Taxes funding provided as

discretionary rather than mandatory funds in 2016, the 2017 request is \$513.1 million or four percent above the 2016 enacted level. This total includes a proposed \$290.0 million budget cap adjustment to ensure necessary funds are available in the event of a catastrophic fire without harming other Interior programs. The budget also provides an estimated \$7.2 billion in permanent funding in 2017. Within the increase for 2017, \$33.9 million pays for unavoidable fixed cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments. To partially offset programmatic requirements, the budget includes \$505.8 million in program reductions.

The 2017 budget enables the Department to carry out its important mission by maintaining core capabilities and proposing investments in key priorities. This is a forward looking budget laying the groundwork for the future while meeting current commitments. The programs in this request emphasize partnerships, public engagement with Interior's places and programs, comprehensive upfront resource planning, tribal self-determination and self-governance, and increased scientific understanding leveraged with advanced tools and open access to data. Interior's 2017 budget proposes meaningful investments to advance the Department's mission.

## ADVANCES A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

**Strengthens Landscape Scale Planning to Support Conservation** – This budget builds on a record of achievement across Interior's diverse mission. For the past several years, the Department led an unprecedented proactive strategy to develop land use plans in partnership with Federal, State, and local

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partners to respond to the deteriorating health of America's sagebrush landscapes and the declining population of the Greater sage grouse. This landscape scale conservation effort is an extraordinary collaboration to significantly address threats to the Greater sage grouse across 90 percent of the species' breeding habitat. The efforts of this undertaking enabled the Fish and Wildlife Service to conclude the charismatic rangeland bird does not warrant protection under the Endangered Species Act. This collaborative, science based strategy is the largest land conservation effort in U.S. history. The coordinated application of science, on-the-ground land and resource expertise, and private and public commitment to smart planning and conservation, serves as a model to address other significant land management challenges. The 2017 budget includes \$89.7 million for sage steppe conservation, an increase of \$22.9 million over 2016 enacted.

**Advances America's Renewable Energy Future** – This budget continues to advance development of renewable energy. Over the summer of 2015, Interior's offshore wind energy leasing efforts led to beginning construction of the first offshore wind farm. This first of its kind project will provide a model for future development of offshore wind energy. Spurring development of offshore energy is part of a series of accomplishments to increase renewable energy. Since 2009, Interior has approved 56 wind, solar, and geothermal utility scale projects on public or tribal lands. When built, these projects could provide about 14,600 megawatts—enough energy to power nearly 4.9 million homes and support more than 24,000 construction jobs. The 2017 budget includes \$97.3 million for clean energy programs, an increase of \$3.1 million over 2016 enacted.

**Continues the Administration's Commitment to Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians** – The 2017 budget sustains President Obama's strong commitment to tribal self-determination, strengthening tribal Nations, and investing in the future of Native youth. Interior established the Land Buy-Back Program which, in only two years of active land purchases, invested nearly \$730 million in Indian Country to restore nearly 1.5 million acres of land to Indian Tribes. The effort to improve and transform the Bureau of Indian Education to better serve youth in Indian Country is building the foundation for improved student outcomes and enduring traditions and native cultures. In 2016, work will begin to replace the final two of 14 BIE schools identified in 2004 as requiring the greatest need for replacement construction. Also, in 2016,

Interior will finalize the next list of replacement schools determined through a negotiated rulemaking process. This budget includes \$138.3 million for education construction and maintains a commitment to continue to invest in improving educational opportunities and quality from the earliest years through college.

**Strengthens Partnerships to Support Interior's Mission** – Interior continues to engage in innovative efforts to leverage youth engagement and partnerships to advance the Department's extraordinary mission. Interior set the goal to provide 40,000 work and training opportunities during 2014 and 2015 for young adults toward a goal of 100,000 by 2017. Interior met its priority goal by providing 52,596 work and training opportunities over the past two fiscal years by collaborating across all levels of government and mobilizing the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conservation Corps. From Denali to the Everglades, members of the youth conservation corps are gaining work experience, helping improve the visitor experience, and mobilizing entire communities in the stewardship of the Nation's parks, refuges, waters, and heritage. High impact initiatives developed to encourage youth participation in Interior's mission include the Latino Heritage internship, an engineering internship pilot in the field of materials and corrosion, Developing the Next Generation of Conservationists grants, the AmeriCorp Environmental Summer Steward program, and expansion of the Urban Wildlife Conservation program. The 2017 budget includes a total of \$102.5 million, an increase of \$37.6 million over 2016 enacted for programs to advance youth engagement.

## **PROMOTES THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF AMERICA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**Continues Historic Efforts to Revitalize National Parks for the Next Century** – During 2016, the National Park Service celebrates 100 years of preserving and sharing America's natural, cultural, and historic treasures. Interior's 2017 budget will make investments to connect a new generation to "America's Best Idea," and to care for and maintain the national parks for the next 100 years. The budget includes \$860.0 million in 2017, \$300.0 million in mandatory and \$560.0 million in discretionary funding, to allow the Park Service to make targeted, measurable upgrades over the next 10 years to all of its highest priority, non-transportation assets, restoring and maintaining them in good condition. The budget



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also proposes \$135.0 million in discretionary and mandatory funding for a Centennial Challenge matching program to leverage private donations to parks, and another \$100.0 million for a Public Lands Centennial Fund to competitively award funds to Federal land management agencies for signature projects and programs. State, local and tribal governments, as well as Historically Black Colleges and Universities, may also apply for \$28.0 million in grants to document and preserve stories and other sites related to the Civil Rights Movement.

**Connects Every Kid in a Park** – America’s public lands and waters offer space to get outside and get active, and provide living classrooms with hands-on opportunities to build skills. The Administration launched the Every Kid in a Park initiative to inspire the next generation to discover all America’s public lands and waters have to offer. Starting with the 2015-2016 school year, all fourth grade students and their families are able to receive free admission to all national parks and other Federal lands for a full year. The NPS budget for 2017 includes \$20.0 million for Every Kid in a Park. Of this, \$11.5 million will introduce at least one million fourth grade students from elementary schools serving disadvantaged students in urban areas to nearby national parks. The remaining \$8.5 million will enable parks to offer programming tailored for young people and their families, especially at high visitation and urban parks.

**Creates Jobs Through Conservation and Recreation** – Investments in America’s great outdoors create and sustain millions of jobs and spur billions of dollars in national economic activity through outdoor recreation and tourism. The 2017 budget proposes full funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund programs at Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The innovative, highly successful program reinvests royalties from offshore oil and gas activities into public lands across the Nation. Starting in 2017, the budget will invest \$900.0 million annually in conservation and recreation projects—equal to the amount of receipts deposited in the LWCF each year—through a combination of \$475.0 million in discretionary funding and \$425.0 million in mandatory funding. These investments will conserve public lands in or near national parks, refuges, forests and other public lands, including landscapes identified for collaborative, strategic conservation; increase access for hunting and fishing; protect historic battlefields; and provide grants to States for close to home recreation and conservation projects on non-Federal lands.

**Conserves the Country’s Important Landscapes** – The budget continues efforts to manage and promote the health and resilience of ecosystems on a landscape scale, including a continued focus in priority landscapes such as the California Bay-Delta, the Everglades, the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf Coast. The request includes a total of \$79.2 million for Bureau of Land Management efforts to protect and restore America’s vast sage steppe landscape which supports abundant wildlife and significant economic activity, including recreation, ranching, and energy development. This investment reflects continued support of the unprecedented Federal and State collaboration to conserve the imperiled sage steppe landscape in the face of threats from fire, invasive species, expanding development, and habitat fragmentation. To reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires and achieve restoration, a total of \$30.0 million is provided for resilient landscape projects, a \$20.0 million increase over the 2016 enacted level. The budget also invests \$160.6 million in landscape scale efforts to address the complex natural resource issues facing the Arctic. In support of efforts such as these, the budget proposes over \$1.0 billion in research and development investments across the Department to improve scientific understanding related to resource management and climate impacts, and expand public access to this important information.

## **IMPLEMENTS THE PRESIDENT’S CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**

**Prepares Communities for Challenges of a Changing Climate** – As manager of roughly 20 percent of the land area of the United States and a partner with tribal, Federal, State, local, and territorial government land managers, the Interior Department works to address the challenges of natural hazards brought on by a changing climate as an integral part of its mission. As part of the Administration’s effort to better understand and prepare for the impacts of a changing climate, the budget includes funding to improve the resilience of communities and ecosystems to changing stressors, including flooding, severe storm events, and drought.

The budget includes \$2.0 billion in mandatory funding for a new Coastal Climate Resilience program, which will provide resources over 10 years for at-risk coastal States, local governments, and their communities to prepare for and adapt to climate change. This program will be paid for by redirecting roughly half of the savings that result from the repeal of offshore oil and gas revenue sharing

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payments that are set to be paid to only four States under current law. A portion of these program funds will be set aside to cover the unique impacts of climate change in Alaska where rising seas, coastal erosion, and storm surges are threatening Native Villages that must prepare for potential relocation.

**Safeguards Communities and Ecosystems from Wildfire Damage** – Population growth near forests and rangelands and a changing climate are increasing wildfire risk and resulting costs. The budget calls for a new funding framework for wildland fire suppression, similar to how other natural disasters are addressed. The budget includes base level funding of 70 percent of the 10-year average for suppression costs and an additional \$290.0 million through a cap adjustment, available in the event of the most severe fire activity, which comprises only two percent of the fires but 30 percent of the costs. This framework allows for a balanced suppression and fuels management and restoration program, with flexibility to accommodate peak fire seasons; however, not at the cost of other Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture missions.

**Ensures Sustainable and Secure Water Supplies** – Healthy communities require secure, sustainable water supplies. This is particularly challenging with record drought conditions and increasing demand taxing watersheds throughout the Country, especially in the arid West. To help increase the security and sustainability of Western watersheds, the budget continues investment in the Department's WaterSMART program to promote water reuse, recycling, and conservation, in partnership with States, Tribes, and other partners. Funding is included for research, development, and challenge competitions to find longer term solutions through new water technologies. The budget invests in the Nation's water infrastructure to ensure millions of customers continue to receive the water and power that are the foundation of a healthy economy. The budget continues to address Indian water rights settlement commitments and programs to support Tribes in resolving water rights claims, developing water sharing agreements, and supporting sustainable water management.

## **POWERS THE FUTURE THROUGH BALANCED ENERGY DEVELOPMENT**

**Builds a Clean Energy Infrastructure** – To enhance national energy security and create jobs in new industries, the budget invests in renewable energy development programs to review and permit renew-

able energy projects on public lands and in offshore waters. Under the President's Climate Action Plan, these funds will allow Interior to continue progress toward its goal of increasing approved capacity authorized for renewable—solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower—energy resources affecting Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, to at least 16,600 megawatts since the end of 2009. The budget includes an increase of \$2.0 million for the Office of Insular Affairs to provide assistance to implement energy projects identified by the Territories in their comprehensive sustainable energy strategies.

**Investing in Communities Impacted by Energy Development** – To address the continuing legacy of abandoned mine lands on the health, safety, environment, and economic opportunity of communities, the budget proposes \$1.0 billion to States and Tribes over five years from the unappropriated balance of the AML Trust Fund, administered by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. As part of the President's POWER+ Plan, the AML funding will be used to target the reclamation of mine land sites and associated polluted waters in a manner that promotes sustainable redevelopment in economically distressed coalfield communities. The budget includes legislative reforms to strengthen the health care and pension plans that provide for the health and retirement security of coal miners and their families.

**Supports Responsible Development of the Nation's Oil and Gas Resources** – The budget provides support for onshore energy permitting and oversight on Federal lands, with the BLM discretionary and mandatory oil and gas program receiving a 17 percent increase in funding compared to the 2016 enacted level. The funding increase will enhance BLM capacity to oversee safe, environmentally sound development and ensure a fair return to taxpayers, with increases targeted to implement new regulations and rules and a modernized automated permitting process. The BLM costs will be partially offset through new inspection fees totaling \$48.0 million in 2017, requiring the onshore oil and gas industry to share in the cost of managing the program from which it benefits, just as the offshore industry currently does. Increased funding also is requested to address legacy wells on the Alaska North Slope.

The budget also supports reforms to strengthen oversight of offshore industry operations following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, with an

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additional emphasis on risk management. This includes \$175.1 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and \$204.9 million for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, which share responsibility for overseeing development of oil and gas resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.

## INVESTS IN THE FUTURE

**Strengthens Tribal Nations** – The President’s budget maintains the Administration’s strong support for the principle of tribal self-determination and strengthening tribal communities across Indian Country. This commitment is reflected in a nearly five percent increase for Indian Affairs over the 2016 enacted level. The budget calls for full funding for contract support costs that Tribes incur from managing Federal programs, complemented by a proposal to secure mandatory funding in future years. The budget provides significant increases across a wide range of Federal programs that serve Tribes; proposes a “one-stop” approach to improve and coordinate access to Federal programs and resources; seeks to improve the quality of data by partnering with the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Census Bureau; supports sustainable stewardship of land, water, and other natural resources; provides funds for communities to plan, prepare, and respond to the impacts of climate change; and expands resources to promote tribally based solutions and capacity building to strengthen tribal communities as a whole.

**Creates Opportunities for Native Youth** – The budget includes key investments to support Generation Indigenous, an initiative focused on addressing barriers to success for American Indian and Alaska Native children and teenagers. In addition to Interior, multiple agencies—including the Departments of Education, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Justice—are working collaboratively with Tribes on new and increased investments to implement education reforms and address issues facing Native youth. The budget provides over \$1 billion for Interior to invest in Indian education.

**Engages the Next Generation** – The future of the Nation’s natural, cultural and historic heritage depends on the next generation of active stewards. Interior’s unique assets provide an unparalleled opportunity to connect the next generation to the great outdoors and the Nation’s rich history. The budget includes \$102.5 million for youth programs across the Department.

## IMPROVES OVERSIGHT AND USE OF FEDERAL DOLLARS

**Implements Department-wide Management Reforms** – Interior embarked on several multi-year efforts to reduce its nationwide facilities footprint and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its information technology infrastructure and financial reporting capabilities. The budget includes \$6.4 million to consolidate building space and reduce costs to the taxpayer for privately leased space. In 2017, funds also will be used to initiate the consolidation of employees and reduce rental costs in Boise, Idaho. Consolidation of staff from commercial space to under-utilized Department owned space will result in removal of 33,000 square feet of space from the current portfolio while maximizing the utilization of 21,000 square feet of owned space on the National Interagency Fire Center Boise Campus. This action will improve space utilization by 50 percent and decrease annual rent and operational costs by over \$1.5 million once the consolidation project is completed. Since 2012, Interior reduced office and warehouse space by 1.5 million square feet and is actively identifying, promoting, and incentivizing consolidation opportunities and facilitating bureau co-locations wherever possible. In 2016, the modernization of the sixth and final wing of the Main Interior Building will be completed, including infrastructure upgrades that improve energy efficiency and sustainability and reconfigured space to support higher occupancy.

The budget includes \$3.0 million for Interior’s Digital Services Team to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency’s highest impact digital services. The budget continues to optimize the Department-wide Financial and Business Management System with targeted investments to improve reporting and increase data quality and transparency, as envisioned in the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2013.

**Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act and Cybersecurity** – The budget includes an increase of \$2.6 million to support implementation of FITARA, to improve standardization of information technology investments by strengthening the role of the Department’s Chief Information Officer in strategic planning, budget formulation and execution, and acquisition of information management and technology activities. The budget includes \$34.7 million in the appropriated working capital fund to continue the Department’s remediation of its

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cybersecurity systems and processes, an increase of \$24.7 million from the 2016 enacted level. The additional funding will allow the Department to secure Interior's most valuable information to maintain the trust of Interior's employees, customers, partners, and the American public.

**Reforms Federal Oil and Gas Management** – The United States Treasury received \$7.2 billion in 2015 from fees, royalties, and other payments related to oil and gas development on public lands and waters. A number of studies by the Government Accountability Office and Interior's Office of Inspector General found taxpayers could earn a better return through policy changes and more rigorous oversight. The budget proposes a package of legislative reforms to bolster administrative actions focused on advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes. The Administration is committed to ensuring American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of public resources and benefit from the development of energy resources owned by all

Americans. Collectively, these and other oil and gas reform proposals could save the Treasury \$1.7 billion over 10 years.

**Reforms Hardrock Mining** – To increase safety and minimize environmental impacts, the budget proposes a fee on hardrock mining, with receipts to be used by States, Tribes, and Federal agencies to restore the most hazardous sites—similar to how coal AML funds are used. In addition, to ensure taxpayers receive a fair return from mineral development on public lands, the budget proposes a royalty on select hardrock minerals—such as silver, gold, and copper—and ends unwarranted payments to coal producing States and Tribes that no longer need funds to clean up abandoned coal mines.

Achieving success in all of these important responsibilities for the American people is the Department's primary focus. The Department of the Interior is committed to continuing to drive results to meet its mission.



## BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS

(dollars in millions)

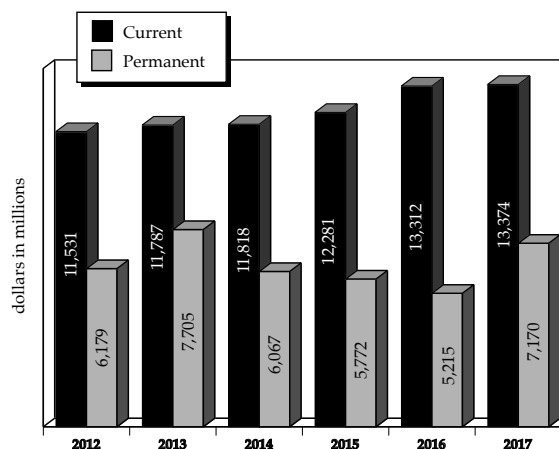
	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>				
Total Current Appropriations .....	12,281	13,312	13,084	-229
Fire Cap Adjustment .....	0	0	290	+290
Total Current Appropriations (w/ Cap Adjustment) ....	12,281	13,312	13,374	+61
Permanent Appropriations.....	5,772	5,215	7,170	+1,954
<b>TOTAL (w/o Cap Adjustment).....</b>	<b>18,053</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>20,253</b>	<b>+1,725</b>
<b>TOTAL (w/ Cap Adjustment) .....</b>	<b>18,053</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>20,543</b>	<b>+2,015</b>
[Net discretionary BA w/o Cap Adjustment ].....	[12,155]	[13,186]	[12,950]	[-235]
[Net discretionary BA with Cap Adjustment ] .....	[12,155]	[13,186]	[13,240]	[+55]
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Outer Continental Shelf .....	4,438	3,832	4,517	+685
Onshore Mineral Leasing .....	3,788	2,671	2,685	-14
Other Offsetting Receipts .....	1,621	1,854	1,940	+86
Other Receipts .....	1,238	1,042	1,004	-37
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>9,398</b>	<b>10,146</b>	<b>+748</b>

## THE NUMBERS

The Department's 2017 budget request totals \$13.4 billion in current authority. This is an increase of \$61.1 million over the 2016 enacted level. Of this, \$12.3 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. This is \$224.4 million, or a 1.9 percent increase, compared to 2016. The 2017 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.1 billion in current appropriations, a decrease of \$163.2 million and 12.8 percent when compared to the 2016 level.

In 2017, Interior will generate receipts of nearly \$10.2 billion and propose revenue and savings legislation estimated to generate more than \$4.5 billion over the next decade. The 2017 budget also includes permanent spending proposals estimated at \$18.0 billion in outlays over the next decade.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FUNDING



## SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

(dollars in millions)

### INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Fixed Costs .....	+33.9
BLM	
Oil and Gas Management and Permitting .....	+19.9
Sage Steppe Conservation .....	+14.2
National Conservation Lands, New Designations and Enhanced Ops .....	+13.7
Enterprise Geospatial Systems.....	+6.9
Land Acquisition.....	+5.3
National Seed Strategy .....	+5.0
Assessment, Inventory, and Mon. Strategy ....	+4.3
Grazing Administration - Offset with Fees ....	-16.5
Alaska Conveyance, Streamline Process .....	-4.8
OSMRE	
GeoMine, Science, and Reforestation.....	+5.2
AML Project Grants - Shift to Permanent.....	-90.0
USGS	
WaterSMART, including Drought .....	+18.4
Landsat Ground System Development .....	+17.6
Reduce Facilities Footprint, Sustainability Ops .....	+15.6
Arctic.....	+9.8
Geologic Hazards.....	+4.6
Resilient Coastal Landscapes .....	+3.9
Unconventional Oil and Gas Research .....	+3.6
Sage Steppe Conservation .....	+3.0
FWS	
Maintenance and Equipment.....	+8.8
Urban Wildlife Conservation Partnerships....	+7.5
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	+6.4
Species Recovery .....	+5.9
Cooperative Landscape Conservation.....	+4.7
National Wildlife Refuge System Management Capability.....	+4.4
Inventory and Monitoring.....	+3.7
Gulf Coast Restoration Planning .....	+3.0
Planning and Consultation.....	+2.7
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	-13.2
Highlands Conservation Act.....	-10.0
NPS	
Centennial Initiative .....	+190.5
Deferred Maintenance .....	[+150.5]
Centennial Challenge .....	[+20.0]
Every Kid in a Park.....	[+20.0]
Historic Preservation Grants .....	+22.0
Competitive Civil Rights .....	[+17.0]
Historically Black Colleges and Univer. ....	[+3.0]
Tribal Grants-in-Aid .....	[+2.0]
New Park Responsibilities.....	+10.7
Seasonal Worker Health Insurance.....	+8.1
Climate Adaptation Projects.....	+3.0
Increase Park Communications Bandwidth.....	+2.6
Federal Land Acquisition.....	+4.3
Heritage Partnership Programs .....	-10.4

### INDIAN AFFAIRS

BIE Transformation.....	+49.4
School Operations .....	[+16.5]
Tribal Grant Support Costs.....	[+2.1]
Broadband in BIE Schools in Three Years....	[+16.8]
Administrative Capacity .....	[+8.0]
Early Childhood Development Programs...	[+4.0]
Education Program Enhancements .....	[+2.0]
Tiwahe (Family) Initiative.....	+21.0
Indian Settlements and Negotiations.....	+18.6
Tribal Climate Resilience.....	+15.1
Stewardship of Trust Resources.....	+13.3
Education Grants and Scholarships .....	+12.9
Indian Data and Analysis Office .....	+12.0
Native One-Stop Service Center .....	+4.0

### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

Office of the Secretary	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes - Shift to Permanent .....	-452.0
Digital Services Team .....	+3.0
ONRR Osage Acct., Geospatial, Compliance	+3.2
Inspector General	
Audits, Inspections, and Investigations .....	+5.7
Insular Affairs	
School Health and Safety .....	+3.9
Solicitor	
Legal Services .....	+4.1

### DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

Wildland Fire Management	
Fire Risk Management .....	+8.3
Preparedness .....	+6.9
Facilities Construction and Maintenance .....	+3.6
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.	-177.0
Suppression Operations.....	-15.4
Working Capital Fund	
Cybersecurity.....	+24.7
DATA Act Compliance .....	+10.2
Office Consolidation.....	+5.2
FITARA Coordination .....	+2.6
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	
Red Devil Mine Remediation .....	+3.5

### ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

#### RECLAMATION

Research and Development.....	+8.5
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	+6.1
WaterSMART Grants.....	+3.4
ESA Recovery Implementation .....	+3.0
Central Valley Project .....	-47.3
Rural Water Programs .....	-45.4

#### CUPCA

Construction .....	-4.9
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

**Land** – Interior manages more than 530 million acres or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and 418 million acres of submerged land in five Pacific marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over an additional 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

**Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands** – Interior manages 409 units of the national park system, 563 national wildlife refuges, 72 fish hatcheries, one historic fish hatchery, 16 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 23 national monuments in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.

**People** – Interior has nearly 70,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States.

**Volunteers** – Interior benefits from approximately 509,000 volunteers who provide more than 10 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$239 million per year.

**Conservation** – Nearly 380,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the OSMRE Abandoned Mine Lands program. The FWS acts to protect over 2,200 endangered and threatened species; 1,800 are in the United States.

**Revenues** – Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, lands sales, and other revenue producing activities. The estimated revenue projections in 2017 are \$10.1 billion.

**Water** – The Department is the Nation's largest wholesale water supplier; managing 475 dams and operating 337 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 245 million acre-feet of water, enough water for 980 million people.

**Energy** – Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 21 percent of the Nation's energy, including 15 percent of natural gas, 23 percent of oil, and 45 percent of coal. Federal lands host projects that account for 15 percent of hydropower and three percent of wind power generation capacity. Interior approved renewable energy projects account for 43 percent of the Nation's installed solar energy capacity and 57 percent of the Nation's installed geothermal energy capacity.

**Visitation** – Annually, more than 61 million visits are made to BLM public lands, over 284 million visits to national park units, nearly 50 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and 90 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

**American Indians** – The Department maintains relationships with 567 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of more than two million people. The BIE provides education services to 48,000 individual students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 32 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools. There are 96 BIA-funded corrections programs and 190 bureau and tribal law enforcement programs.

**American Indian Trust** – Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million surface acres and 60 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. On these lands, Interior manages over 119,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee manages nearly \$4.9 billion of trust funds held in about 3,300 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes, and over 397,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

**Science** – Interior provides unbiased, multi-discipline science for use in understanding, managing, and protecting the landscape, natural resources, and natural hazards. Data are available to the public from over 8,100 streamgages and 2,900 earthquake sensors. Over 36 million satellite products have been downloaded from the Landsat archives since being made available at no cost in 2008, with 13 million downloaded in 2015 alone. The USGS publishing warehouse contains more than 140,000 USGS-authored citations with full text access to over 80,000 USGS publications.





# Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors



*One of the great legacies of this incredible country of ours is our national parks and national monuments. It is something that we pass on from generation to generation, preserving the incredible beauty of this Nation, but also reminding us of the richness of its history.*

**President Barack Obama**  
July 10, 2015

Each year national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, and Interior's other public lands provide hundreds of millions of visitors the opportunity to recreate on America's land and appreciate the Nation's cultural and natural resources. In 2014, national parks, wildlife refuges, national monuments, and other public lands managed by the Department of the Interior hosted an estimated 423 million recreation visits. These visits contributed \$42.4 billion to the economy and supported nearly 375,000 jobs nationwide. These lands memorialize important historic events, such as the Manhattan Project National Historic Park with units in New Mexico, Washington, and Tennessee; provide important recreational access to urban populations, such as the Fish and Wildlife Service's John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge in Philadelphia; and protect areas that preserve historic landscapes and diverse habitat while providing recreational opportunities, such as the Bureau of Land Management's Fort Ord National Monument on California's Central Coast.

The 2017 budget bolsters the Administration's commitment to connect Americans to the great outdoors, proposing \$5.7 billion for programs that support getting Americans outdoors, an increase of \$287.4 million over 2016. In 2017, the budget provides a special focus on programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to enhance recreational opportunities for visitors particularly in urban areas, protect the Nation's cultural resources, and leave a legacy for future generations.

**Conserving Public Lands and Providing for Recreation through the Land and Water Conservation Fund** – Congress enacted the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as a bipartisan commitment to safeguard natural areas, water resources,

*For more than 50 years, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has made it possible for the Federal government and communities across the country to work in partnership to build and expand parks and other recreational facilities—including hiking and biking trails—and to conserve pristine areas. All of this has been accomplished by investing a small portion of revenues from oil and gas development in Federal offshore waters into projects that benefit all Americans—in essence, putting back into the land part of what we have taken from it. I ask Congress for their support for full funding and reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.*

**Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior**  
April 6, 2015

and cultural heritage, and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The idea of this landmark program was to use the benefits from the depletion of one natural resource for the protection and conservation of another—the public lands and waters. Today, the LWCF is helping to provide for America's outdoor spaces—public and private, large and small, urban and rural—as envisioned by the American people.

The Administration continues to seek full mandatory funding and permanent reauthorization of revenue deposits for the 50-year program. The 2017 budget requests full funding for the LWCF, including \$672.0 million for Interior, with \$347.0 million requested as discretionary funding and \$325.0 million proposed as mandatory funding. Interior's 2017 discretionary

**AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS**  
(dollars in millions)

	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>LAND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	1,180.4	1,182.5	+2.1
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	1,238.8	1,309.9	+71.1
National Park Service.....	2,369.6	2,524.4	+154.8
<b>Subtotal, Land Management Operations .....</b>	<b>4,788.8</b>	<b>5,016.8</b>	<b>+228.0</b>
<b>LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAMS <sup>1/</sup></b>			
Federal Land Acquisition			
Bureau of Land Management .....	38.6	44.0	+5.3
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	68.5	58.7	-9.8
National Park Service.....	63.7	68.2	+4.6
Office of Valuation Services .....	12.6	12.6	0
Grant Programs			
Fish and Wildlife Service			
Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund <sup>2/</sup> ...	30.8	53.5	+22.7
National Park Service			
State Assistance Grants.....	110.0	110.0	0
<b>Subtotal, LWCF Programs .....</b>	<b>324.2</b>	<b>347.0</b>	<b>+22.8</b>
<b>OTHER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS</b>			
Fish and Wildlife Service			
North American Wetlands			
Conservation Act Fund Grants .....	35.1	35.1	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Grants .....	3.9	3.9	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants .....	60.6	67.0	+6.4
National Park Service			
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance .....	10.0	10.1	+0.1
Historic Preservation Fund Grants .....	65.4	87.4	+22.0
American Battlefield Protection Program Grants .....	1.2	1.2	0
<b>Subtotal, Other Assistance Programs.....</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>+28.5</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL, LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES .....</b>	<b>5,289.3</b>	<b>5,568.5</b>	<b>+279.3</b>
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION RIVER RESTORATION</b>			
Water and Related Resources			
River Restoration Activities .....	123.9	95.0	-28.9
San Joaquin Restoration Fund			
River Restoration Activities .....	0	36.0	+36.0
California Bay Delta Restoration Fund			
River Restoration Activities .....	0	1.0	+1.0
Central Valley Project Restoration Funds			
River Restoration Activities .....	3.5	3.5	0
<b>Subtotal, Reclamation Projects.....</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>+8.1</b>
<b>TOTAL, AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS .....</b>	<b>5,416.6</b>	<b>5,704.0</b>	<b>+287.4</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual LWCF funding. For ease of comparison, the table does not display any mandatory funding.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2016 enacted level for the FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund includes a total of \$53.5 million, of which \$30.8 million is derived from the LWCF.

request is \$22.8 million above the 2016 enacted level, maintaining the important commitment to LWCF demonstrated by Congress in the 2016 appropriation. Interior's 2017 discretionary funding request includes \$173.5 million for Federal land acquisition, of which \$45.9 million is for Collaborative Landscape Projects. Mandatory funding of \$185.0 million includes \$96.8 million for CLP. The CLPs are competitively selected projects that address specific conservation priorities identified through a collaborative process conducted by Interior's land management bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service.

The 2017 budget request of \$900.0 million includes \$413.5 million in discretionary and mandatory funding for LWCF grants to State and local governments. The discretionary request is \$475.0 million consisting of \$235.8 million for Federal grants to States, including \$53.5 million for FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants, \$110.0 million for NPS State Assistance grants, \$62.3 million for U.S. Forest Service Forest Legacy grants, and \$10.0 million for NPS American Battlefield Protection grants, making up 50 percent of the total discre-

tionary request. The mandatory proposal is \$425.0 million consisting of \$177.7 million in grants including \$55.0 million for FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants, \$45.0 million for NPS State Assistance grants, \$10.0 million for NPS American Battlefield Protection Program grants, \$37.7 million for U.S. Forest Service Forest Legacy grants, and \$30.0 million for NPS Urban Parks and Recreation Fund grants. These six grant programs within the LWCF leverage funding by requiring matching funds. Two of the Interior grant programs are included in the Federal land acquisition accounts: the FWS Highland Conservation Act and the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program.

Over its 50-year history, LWCF has protected conservation and recreation land in every State and supported tens of thousands of State and local projects. Conserving landscapes and meeting the present day needs of local communities requires collaboration among all stakeholders, including private landowners, conservation and recreation groups, and local, State, tribal, and Federal governments. The LWCF provides funding to secure

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS

(dollars in millions)

	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	2017		
			Discretionary	Mandatory	Total Request
<b>STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>					
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>					
Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund <sup>1/</sup> .....	27.4	30.8	53.5	55.0	108.5
Highlands Conservation Act Grants.....	3.0	10.0	0	0	0
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>					
State Assistance Grants .....	48.1	110.0	110.0	45.0	155.0
Formula Grants to States .....	42.0	94.8	94.0	37.7	131.7
Stateside Administration .....	3.1	3.2	4.0	0	4.0
Competitive Grants to States .....	3.0	12.0	12.0	7.3	19.3
American Battlefield Protection Program ....	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund .....	0	0	0	30.0	30.0
<b>Subtotal, Interior Conservation Grants .....</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>313.5</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
<b>U.S. FOREST SERVICE</b>					
Forest Legacy.....	53.0	62.3	62.3	37.7	100.0
<b>TOTAL, STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>223.1</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>413.5</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2015 and 2016 amounts include only the funding appropriated by Congress from the LWCF for the Species Recovery and Habitat Conservation Plan land acquisition grants. The 2017 budget proposes to fund all of the Cooperative Endangered Conservation Fund from LWCF.

access for the American people to their public lands for recreational opportunities—from hunting and fishing, to canoeing and bird watching. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture work in cooperation with local communities, rely on willing sellers, and maximize opportunities to achieve recreation and conservation goals through rights-of-ways, easements, and fee simple lands. Of the \$900.0 million in discretionary and mandatory funding proposed for LWCF, \$506.5 million will support conservation, sportsmen access, and recreational opportunities on public land. Within this total is \$21.2 million in discretionary and mandatory funds dedicated to improve access for sporting and recreation. This includes \$2.0 million for recreational access in parks, \$10.5 million for improved access in refuge areas and BLM public lands, and \$8.7 million for improved access in national forests for sportsmen and hunters.

The 2017 LWCF request continues funding for the interagency Collaborative Landscape Projects. This interagency partnership brings Interior and Agriculture together with local stakeholders to identify large natural areas where LWCF funds can achieve the most important shared conservation goals in the highest priority landscapes across the Country. This collaborative approach encourages smarter leveraged investments to achieve conservation objectives. Conserving large-scale natural areas provides multiple resource and economic benefits to the public, including clean drinking water, recreational opportunities, protected habitat for at-risk and game species, and jobs generated on and off these lands. The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture follow a rigorous merit-based evaluation process to select landscapes for investment in the collaborative landscape planning process. After evaluation and prioritization of multiple ecosystems, seven landscapes are selected for discretionary and mandatory funding in 2017:

- Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine.
- High Divide in Idaho and Montana.
- Island Forests at Risk in Hawaii.
- National Trails in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.
- Pathways to the Pacific in Oregon and Washington.
- Rivers of the Chesapeake in Maryland and Virginia.
- Southern Blue Ridge in North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Administration's mandatory funding proposal for LWCF provides \$900.0 million in full and mandatory funding beginning in 2018. Mandatory funding will increase the financial certainty needed to build and enhance local and community conservation partnerships and optimize valuable investments by leveraging other Federal and non-Federal funds. The proposal for mandatory LWCF funding will foster simpler, more efficient land management; improve access for hunters, anglers, and other recreation opportunities; create long-term cost savings; address urgent threats to some of America's special places; and better support State and local conservation priorities. It will enable efficiencies in managing LWCF programs and facilitate a more predictable, transparent, and inclusive process. Mandatory funding also will fully achieve the original intent of the LWCF Act—to take a small portion of the royalties paid by private companies to access the Nation's offshore oil and gas reserves and invest in the protection of the Nation's lands and waters for the benefit of all Americans, now and in the future.

**Recreation and Community Engagement** – Public lands managed by BLM provide a diverse range of recreational opportunities. While public lands are already a popular destination for recreationists, as evidenced by nearly 63 million visitors in 2015, visitation is likely to increase as population growth and the urbanization of the West continue to make these lands accessible to more and more visitors. The 2017 budget includes a program increase of \$2.0 million in Recreation Resources Management to support BLM's National Recreation Strategy by facilitating access to public lands and improving conditions at BLM facilities. The BLM developed its 2014-2019 National Recreation Strategy to address increased visitation and the need to provide outstanding recreational opportunities for visitors and help adjoining communities achieve their own desired social, economic, and environmental goals. The Strategy recognizes public lands are connected to and integrated with communities and help create many opportunities for BLM to collaborate in setting mutual objectives for proposed recreation opportunities and pooling resources toward shared goals. To achieve these goals, the Strategy focuses on proactive engagement with communities and locally based government agencies and businesses.

The FWS national wildlife refuge system delivers conservation on a landscape level, with benefits that include improved water quality, flood



mitigation, and important habitat for the survival and protection of endangered species. It also offers recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching. With 80 percent of the U.S. population residing in urban areas, these activities and outdoor experiences are unfamiliar to many. The FWS is actively developing strategies to engage urban audiences in meaningful, collaborative ways that help develop the next generation of American anglers, hunters, and outdoor enthusiasts.

To address this challenge, FWS developed the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program and designated 17 Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnerships in demographically and geographically varied cities. The Valle de Oro National Wildlife Refuge—the location of the Southwest’s first urban refuge partnership—will serve as an oasis for both wildlife and people on a former dairy farm just a few miles south of Albuquerque, New Mexico’s largest metropolitan area. The partnership will provide meaningful nature-based activities for students from area schools. Students will engage in approximately six hours of instructional time over the course of four days, blending classroom and field science experiences at the refuge. This new refuge will offer unique environmental education and recreation opportunities while encouraging conservation of wildlife and their habitats for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans. The 2017 budget includes an increase of \$7.5 million to expand and improve the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program.

Across the Nation, national parks capture the public’s imagination and provide opportunities to enjoy natural and cultural resources, and historic sites. The date of August 25, 2016, marks the Centennial of NPS. The Centennial kicks off a second century of stewardship of America’s national parks and community engagement through recreation, conservation, and historic preservation programs and celebrates the achievements of the past 100 years. The 2017 budget proposes a \$190.5 million increase in discretionary funding to ensure the Centennial provides a venue for Americans, particularly youth, to embrace opportunities to explore, learn, be inspired, or simply have fun in their 409 national parks. The Centennial is also an opportunity to convey how the national park experience can be replicated in the daily lives of Americans through community-based recreation, conservation, and historic preservation programs. Additional details on these increases are included in the National Park Service Centennial section of this chapter.

In addition to the Centennial initiative, the 2017 request focuses on providing outdoor recreational opportunities on non-Federal public lands. The budget includes \$110.0 million in discretionary funding for NPS State Assistance grants—level with the significant increase provided by Congress in 2016. These matching grants to States fund acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, creating and maintaining a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities, while stimulating non-Federal investments to protect and maintain recreation resources across the United States. The budget includes an increase of \$260,000 for the NPS Federal Lands to Parks program. This program is the only Federal program through which State and local governments may acquire at no cost, surplus Federal real property to meet local needs for close-to-home parks and recreation purposes. By transferring these assets out of the Federal portfolio, the program reduces the Federal Government’s costs and provides opportunities for communities. This increase is critical due to potential new opportunities through the upcoming Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure rounds as well as additional opportunities created by the Administration’s focus on reducing unneeded Federal real estate holdings.

*In 2016, we will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act and the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. As we approach these important milestones, we are especially mindful of our charge to tell America’s story through places that house the histories of distinct communities that have come together to form one Nation with a common destiny.*

**Jonathan Jarvis, Director  
National Park Service  
November 6, 2015**

**Protecting America’s Cultural Resources**—Interior is part of a national preservation partnership working with other Federal agencies, American Indian Tribes, States, local governments, nonprofit organizations, historic property owners, educational institutions, and others to preserve our shared heritage.

The Administration is committed to connecting visitors to the rich and diverse heritage resources on public lands while conserving fragile and



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sensitive resources. Interior's bureaus and offices maintain a diverse and scientifically important body of cultural resources, ranging from prehistoric cliff dwellings, to rock art and sacred places of significance to Native Americans, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians; to historic mining structures and ranches; and to 20<sup>th</sup> century engineering works that transformed the West. These cultural resources are a record of over 12,000 years of human adaptation on the North American continent.

In addition to historic structures and other cultural artifacts on Departmentally managed lands, Interior museum collections consist of over 194 million objects. This includes archeological artifacts, natural history specimens, archives, ethnographic and historic objects, and works of art. Interior bureaus and offices work diligently to provide proper preservation, care, and accountability for the collections, while ensuring access to them for scientific research and education. In 2017, the appropriated portion of Interior's Working Capital Fund requests \$2.0 million for the care of collections Department-wide, an increase of \$1.0 million compared to 2016.

The BLM budget includes a \$1.1 million program increase in Cultural Resources Management to enhance the capability to manage thousands of unique, irreplaceable heritage resources on public lands. The funds will primarily support on-the-ground inventories, updating regional overviews, and implementing predictive modeling and data analysis.

The NPS budget request includes a \$2.0 million increase to expand the successful Vanishing Treasures program model, expanding it from parks in the desert Southwest and Pacific Northwest to the rest of the national park system. Established in 1998, the Vanishing Treasures program grew out of park efforts to compare and coordinate preservation efforts in response to the deterioration of the historic and prehistoric sites and ruins under NPS stewardship. Through project work, the program supports the preservation of traditionally built architecture, facilitates the transfer of and training in traditional skills, provides technical preservation assistance, and promotes connections between culturally associated communities and places of their heritage.

The NPS also provides technical assistance and funding for historic preservation outside of the national park system. It administers grant programs to State, territorial, tribal, and local governments, educational institutions, and non-profits in

addition to providing preservation planning, technical assistance, and policy guidance.

In 2017, the budget request includes a \$22.0 million increase for grants funded through the Historic Preservation fund. Of this amount, \$17.0 million is for competitive Civil Rights grants, providing a total funding level of \$25.0 million. This proposal significantly increases the resources available to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement through activities, such as documentation, rehabilitation, and preservation of historic sites; and develops place-based interpretive and education materials. An additional \$3.0 million increase will reinvigorate funding for grants-in-aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. With these grant funds, HBCUs will have a source of funding available for bricks and mortar rehabilitation and preservation projects, as well as for the development of place-based interpretive and educational materials.

The remaining \$2.0 million increase is for grants-in-aid to Tribes. To be eligible for these grants, Tribes must have signed agreements with NPS that designate them as having an approved Tribal Historic Preservation Officer to protect and conserve important tribal cultural and historic assets and sites. This Preservation Officer and staff are key figures in the effort to preserve and protect tribal cultural traditions. Their offices work on the front-lines in protecting cultural resources and significant places important to the cultural identity of Native Americans. They also ensure activities reflect the knowledge and participation of tribal elders, spiritual leaders, and other preservation professionals; as well as assist Federal agencies in complying with the National Historic Preservation Act on reservations and within traditional homelands.

In 1996, twelve Tribes were approved by the Secretary of the Interior and NPS to assume the responsibilities of a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer on tribal lands. The number of designated Preservation Officers will grow to an estimated 175 in 2017. The amount granted to each Preservation Officer has not kept pace with the increasing number of eligible recipients, falling to approximately \$57,000 in 2015. In 2017, the budget proposes a \$2.0 million increase for NPS HPF grants-in-aid to Tribes, for a total of \$12.0 million. This will increase the average amount of funding for each Preservation Officer to \$64,000. With these funds, Tribes will conduct education programs and engage tribal youth, conduct comprehensive surveys of historic properties, nominate eligible properties to the National Register

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of Historic Places, complete oral history projects, ensure historic properties are taken into consideration during planning and development, and consult with Federal agencies on Federal undertakings that may affect historic resources.

The NPS budget request includes a \$1.7 million increase for cultural programs funded in the National Recreation and Preservation account. Of this amount, \$903,000 will modernize the National Register Information System and data digitization to migrate important National Register data to a modern web-based platform. This will allow for more efficient management and provide the public with online access and search capabilities. This funding will make the records available for online public access in a searchable format, expanding use for academic research; review and compliance activities under the National Historic Preservation Act; and planning for community revitalization projects and other endeavors by local governments, Tribes, and community associations. An additional \$750,000 is requested to reinvigorate the Preservation Technology and Training grants program provided through the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. These grants fund technical research and training in areas such as conservation of collections, sites, structures, and landscapes; the effects of climate change on historic resources; the application of new technologies to preservation; and disaster response and recovery. With the requested funding, NPS will more than double the number of grants provided each year, funding innovative science and technology solutions for cultural resource management ranging from disaster and oil-spill clean-up to the development of digital recording technology.

**A Legacy for Future Generations** – This summer, President Obama joined community members from California, Texas, and Nevada to announce the designation of the three newest national monuments.

- Berryessa Snow Mountain in California, a landscape containing rare biodiversity and an abundance of recreational opportunities.
- Waco Mammoth in Texas, a significant paleontological site featuring well preserved remains of 24 Columbian mammoths.
- Basin and Range in Nevada, an iconic American landscape that includes rock art dating back 4,000 years and serves as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists, historians, and ecologists.

These newly designated monuments demonstrate the wide range of historic and cultural values that make America's public lands so beloved. With these new designations, President Obama used the Antiquities Act to establish or expand 19 national monuments. Altogether, this Administration protected more than 260 million acres of public lands and waters for future generations—more than any other President.

The 2017 BLM budget proposes significant investments in BLM's National Conservation Lands. These lands represent some of the Nation's most diverse and treasured landscapes, from mountain peaks to coastal shorelines, and arid deserts to redwood groves. These places offer boundless opportunities for education, scientific study, and recreation, thereby playing a vital role in reconnecting Americans to the great outdoors and instilling in them the respect and understanding of natural and cultural resources to better ensure the conservation and enjoyment of these precious landscapes for future generations. The month of June 2015 marked the 15th anniversary of BLM's National Conservation Lands. This milestone is an opportunity to appreciate the accomplishments in the history of the NCL and recommit to fully achieving the ideals on which these lands were created.

Thirteen new NCL units have been designated during the current Administration and visitation and visitor expectations and demands have increased for the entire NCL system during this period. Congress provided a \$5.0 million increase for the NCL in 2016 for foundational efforts at many of these newly designated units. The 2017 budget request builds on this momentum with a program increase of \$13.7 million to enable BLM to meet basic operating requirements at all of these new designations—for example, full staffing and development of management plans. This funding also will support critical and overdue investments at many more units to effectively fulfill critical roles in safeguarding the cultural, ecological, and scientific values for which they were designated; and provide the quality of recreational opportunities intended with NCL designation. The funds will be used for a wide variety of activities and projects, including conducting inventories of resources to better assure protection; implementing management, science, and travel plans; increasing law enforcement; and improving visitor services.

The 2017 NPS budget includes \$10.7 million for new responsibilities at park units, such as providing operational increases for initial management,

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visitor services, and interpretation at Honouliuli National Monument in Hawaii, Waco Mammoth National Monument in Texas, and Pullman National Monument in Illinois. It also supports increases for the recently designated Manhattan Project National Historic Park, which has three sites located in New Mexico, Tennessee, and Washington.

In addition, the budget provides support for Bureau of Reclamation projects that contribute to the restoration of important watershed ecosystems in the West. Reclamation river restoration projects are funded at \$135.5 million, an increase of \$8.1 million compared to 2016. Funding within this total includes \$36.0 million for Reclamation's San Joaquin River Restoration program, an increase of \$1.0 million primarily for the Mendota Pool Bypass. The budget requests \$19.9 million for the Endangered Species Recovery Implementation program on the Platte River, including an increase of \$2.4 million to advance efforts on the J-2 Re-Regulation Reservoir Project. Additionally, the budget requests \$1.8 million for Cooperative Watershed Management, an increase of \$1.5 million to fund watershed management projects to meet competing demands and avoid conflicts exacerbated by drought; and \$6.3 million for the Cle Elum Fish Passage along the Columbia River, an increase of \$1.4 million.

## **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL**

*The Centennial is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the National Park Service to reflect on our accomplishments and to use all of our parks and programs to connect all Americans and visitors from around the world with the natural, cultural, and historic treasures in our care.*

***Jonathan Jarvis, Director  
National Park Service  
March 30, 2015***

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century was a time of great growth and change in the Nation. As farmers, ranchers, and miners replaced explorers, the Western experience was forever changed. Cities and towns sprung up across the West. Railroads now stretched across all parts of the region, from the Canadian border, through the desert southwest, to the Pacific coast. The 1890 census confirmed the closing of the western frontier; or as Frederick Jackson Turner stated, "The frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American history."

However, with the beginning of the new century, a new appreciation of the environmental, cultural, and scenic values of the West grew. By early 1916, America already had 14 national parks. Those first parks are still considered some of the crown jewels of our natural and cultural heritage, ranging from the dramatic hydrothermal features of Yellowstone and the towering splendor of Yosemite's Mariposa Grove in California to the somber commemoration of the Civil War's bloodiest battle at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania.

The protection of these sites was the result of a growing awareness the Nation's natural wonders were not inexhaustible. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century conservation movement became increasingly vocal in its desire to protect the great outdoors. This movement included celebrated conservationists such as John Muir, Theodore Roosevelt, and Frederick Law Olmsted. Concerned citizen groups, such as the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, also advocated for protection. Additionally, archaeologists pushed the government to protect priceless archaeological sites, such as Mesa Verde in Colorado and Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, from looting and vandalism.

Despite some successes in designating national parks and monuments, many more sites remained unprotected. Protection at designated sites remained inadequate. With the energy and talent of future Park Service directors Stephen Mather and Horace Albright, the time was finally ripe. On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act creating NPS.

The purpose of this legislation still holds true one hundred years later, "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild-life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The centennial year of 2016 kicks off a second century of stewardship of America's national parks and community engagement through recreation, conservation, and historic preservation programs. The opening event of the Centennial took place on January 1, 2016 with the Tournament of Roses annual Rose Parade. The parade's theme was "Find Your Adventure" in a national park, setting the stage for the American public to connect with NPS and experience the Nation's tremendous public lands.



The rest of the Country will join the celebration in February 2016 when “National Parks Adventure” begins playing at IMAX theaters. The film, sponsored by Brand USA, Expedia, Subaru, and REI, includes scenes from dozens of national parks, including Yellowstone in Wyoming, Glacier in Montana, Yosemite in California, and Arches in Utah. It will play in giant-screen, 3D, and IMAX venues in science and natural history museums over the next year with the potential to reach millions of viewers and inspire active exploration of parks and public lands.

The NPS is developing Centennial Challenge projects and programs to benefit visitors in the NPS second century. For example, NPS recently announced the opening in Ohio of the first phase of Cuyahoga Valley National Park’s first mountain biking trail. This 2.3-mile section of the East Rim Trail system gives mountain bikers, hikers, and runners a challenging new trail to explore in the Cleveland/Akron, Ohio area. Designed to follow the natural topography of the valley, the trail passes through dense woodlands and open meadows. When complete, the full East Rim Trail system will measure nearly 10 miles and connect to a system of bike trails over 100 miles long.

At Yellowstone National Park, the Gardiner Gateway Project is an unprecedented partnership between local, State, and Federal agencies to restore and enhance the original and only year-round entrance to the world’s first national park, Yellowstone National Park, and the Nation’s first gateway community of Gardiner, Montana. The project will improve the connection from the town of Gardiner and the park entrance through the iconic Roosevelt Arch by reconstructing roads, parking, walks, signs, and pedestrian areas to meet park road standards, accessibility standards, and historical context.

At Yosemite National Park in California, the park and the Yosemite Conservancy are working together to restore the Mariposa Grove

of giant sequoias. The Mariposa Grove is the largest of three groves within Yosemite, containing approximately 500 mature giant sequoia trees. The big trees so inspired early visitors that in 1864 in the midst of the Civil War, Congress passed landmark legislation to permanently preserve both the Mariposa Grove and Yosemite Valley, creating the first federally protected scenic areas in the Country. The restoration project will reconfigure the Mariposa Grove Road near the South Entrance to enhance safety and traffic flow, add new accessible parking spaces, provide new pedestrian trails, and restore giant sequoia and wetland habitats.

In 2017, the budget proposes a robust Federal investment of discretionary and mandatory funding, underscoring this Administration’s commitment to maintaining the Nation’s shared natural and cultural resources. This significant investment will include:

- An increase of \$150.5 million to address high priority deferred maintenance needs across the national park system. This investment will address work beyond the reach of NPS at current funding levels and will protect those investments for future generations through ongoing preventive maintenance. Along with an additional \$300.0 million in the deferred

<b>NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE</b> (dollars in millions)	
	2017 Request
<b>DISCRETIONARY</b>	
Construction - Deferred Maintenance .....	+54.7
Operation of National Park System	
Deferred Maintenance	
Repair and Rehabilitation .....	+49.2
Cyclic Maintenance .....	+46.6
Every Kid in a Park	
Transportation .....	+11.5
Coordinators .....	+8.5
Centennial Challenge - Federal Project Match .....	+20.0
<b>TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY .....</b>	<b>+190.5</b>
<b>MANDATORY</b>	
Centennial Challenge - Federal Project Match .....	+100.0
Second Century Infrastructure Investment .....	+300.0
Departmental Operations	
Public Lands Centennial Fund .....	+100.0
Second Century Fund - New Revenue Source .....	+40.4
<b>TOTAL, MANDATORY .....</b>	<b>+540.4</b>



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maintenance legislative proposal discussed below, over ten years NPS will be able to make targeted, measurable, and quantifiable upgrades to all of its highest priority non-transportation assets and restore and maintain them in good condition.

- An increase of \$20.0 million for NPS operations to engage youth through the Every Kid in a Park program.
- An increase of \$20.0 million for the Centennial Challenge program, providing an important Federal match to leverage partner donations for projects and programs at national parks in support of the Centennial.

The proposed National Park Service Centennial Act complements these discretionary investments, proposing mandatory funding of \$500.0 million a

year for three years with authority to collect additional fees through the NPS Second Century Fund. This proposal includes: \$100.0 million a year for three years for the Federal matching portion of the Centennial Challenge program; \$300.0 million a year for three years for Second Century Infrastructure Investments in high priority deferred maintenance projects; and \$100.0 million a year for three years for the Public Lands Centennial Fund, which will award project funding competitively to Interior's public lands bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service. The proposal also includes the authority to collect additional camping or lodging fees, and funds from purchases of the lifetime pass for citizens 62 years of age or older. Receipts for this Second Century Fund will be matched by donations in order to fund visitor enhancement projects. The impact of this new revenue source is estimated at \$40.4 million in 2017.





## Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

*We know and understand that tribal Nations are in the best position of anyone to make decisions that are best for your people. So it's our job to figure out how the tools we have in our toolbox can best be brought to bear to support you.*

**Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior**  
**7th Annual Tribal Nations Conference**  
**November 5, 2015**

The United States has a unique nation-to-nation relationship with each of the 567 federally recognized Tribes and the Administration strongly supports tribal self-determination and Federal treaty and trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The U.S. also has an important relationship with Native Hawaiians and the affiliated insular areas including the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In addition, the Department of the Interior administers and oversees Federal assistance to the three Freely Associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The Department of the Interior's programs maintain strong and important relationships with Native and insular communities, helping to promote efficient and effective governance and support nation-building and self-determination. These programs deliver community services, restore tribal homelands, fulfill commitments related to water and other resource rights, execute fiduciary trust responsibilities, support the stewardship of energy and other natural resources, create economic opportunity, and expand access to education.

The 2017 budget continues President Obama's coordinated all-of-government approach to better address Federal responsibilities and tribal needs. Coordination of this work across the Federal government is being carried out through the White House Council on Native American Affairs, chaired by Secretary Jewell. The President's budget provides significant increases across a wide range of Federal programs that serve Tribes—education, social services, health, infrastructure, climate resilience, and stewardship

of land, water, and other natural resources—and supports improved access to Federal programs and resources, particularly those focused on youth.

The Department and its bureaus and offices play an important leadership role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility to Tribes and individual Indians. The budget capitalizes on the role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Indian Country by supporting a Native American one-stop website to help American Indians and Native Alaskans find information about Federal funds, expertise, and programs across the U.S. government of specific benefit to their communities. Throughout Interior's bureaus and offices, the 2017 budget maintains the Administration's commitment to help empower tribal and insular communities to improve quality of life, create educational and economic opportunities, promote efficient and effective governance, preserve and foster cultural heritage, and steward natural resources.

### CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE YOUTH

The 2017 budget includes key investments to support Generation Indigenous, an initiative launched in 2014 to address barriers to success for Native American youth. This initiative takes an integrative, comprehensive, and culturally appropriate approach to help improve lives of and opportunities for Native American youth. Multiple Federal agencies, including the Departments of the Interior, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Justice are working collaboratively with Tribes to implement education reforms and address issues facing youth. This request maintains President Obama's vision for

**NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS**  
(dollars in millions)

	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>			
Operation of Indian Programs.....	2,268	2,396	+128
Contract Support Costs.....	277	278	+1
Construction .....	194	197	+3
Indian School Construction [non-add].....	[138]	[138]	[0]
Indian Settlements .....	49	55	+6
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program .....	8	8	0
Loan Level [non-add].....	[114]	[106]	[-8]
<b>Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>+138</b>
Bureau of Land Management.....	17	17	0
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	5	3	-2
Bureau of Reclamation .....	219	217	-3
U.S. Geological Survey .....	4	7	+3
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	11	13	+2
National Park Service .....	15	19	+4
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	39	40	+1
Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	1	1	0
Wildland Fire .....	166	168	+2
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	139	140	+1
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>+147</b>

a 21st century Indian education system, grounded in both high academic standards and tribal values and traditions. It invests in improving educational opportunities and quality from the earliest years through college because in today's global economy, a high quality education is no longer just a pathway to opportunity—it is a prerequisite to success.

The Interior budget proposes \$1.1 billion in Indian education programs to support a comprehensive transformation of the Bureau of Indian Education. This multi-year process will transform BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in educating youth and delivers a world-class and culturally appropriate education across Indian Country. As part of the transformation, BIE has invested in areas that promote educational self-determination for tribal communities. The BIE issued the first Tribal Education Department grants and Sovereignty in Education grants to foster the capacity of Tribes to determine the educational needs of youth and run education programs. Furthermore, the budget now supports full funding of Tribal Grant Support Costs for Tribes which choose to operate BIE-funded schools. The 2017 budget request continues the BIE transformation with increased program investments

totaling \$49.3 million to improve opportunities and outcomes in the classroom; expand multi-generational programs to advance early childhood development; provide improved instructional services and teacher quality; and promote enhanced language and cultural programs. The budget also proposes investments to further enhance broadband and digital access and support tribal control of student education.

The budget provides \$138.3 million for education construction programs to replace and repair school facilities in poor condition and address deferred maintenance needs at the 183 campuses in the BIE school system. The 2016 enacted appropriation funds replacement of the remaining two BIE school campuses on the priority list created in 2004 and supports planning for schools on the 2016 list which is nearing completion. Finalization of the next replacement school construction list is expected early this year, once the rigorous negotiated rulemaking process is completed. The 2017 request for BIE school construction continues the momentum launched with the 2016 appropriation, and provides the funding stability necessary to develop an orderly construction pipeline and properly pace projects.



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Making advanced education opportunities available for tribal members is a high priority for Tribes, who see education as the path to economic development and a better quality of life for communities through an educated and skilled tribal member workforce. The 2017 budget continues recognition of the important role tribal post-secondary schools play in empowering Indian students and tribal communities. The budget includes an increase of \$2.0 million for the BIE-owned and operated Haskell Indian University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute. The budget also includes an additional \$500,000 for Tribal Technical Colleges—United Tribes Technical College and Navajo Technical University—which became forward funded for the first time in 2016. In addition, the BIE budget includes \$6.8 million in increases for tribally controlled scholarships for post-secondary education, with a focus on recipients seeking degrees in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

To foster public private-partnerships that will further support improved student experiences at BIE funded schools, the 2017 budget proposes appropriations language enabling the Secretary to reactivate the National Foundation for American Indian Education. The proposed bill language will reinstate a foundation focused on fund raising to create opportunities for Indian students in and out of the classroom. The budget also includes an increase of \$3.6 million for Johnson O'Malley grants which support Indian student education.

Further supporting Native youth, BIA requests an additional \$2.0 million to support youth participation in natural resources programs focused on the protection, enhancement, and conservation of natural resources through science, education, and cultural learning. Tribal youth will benefit from the mentoring and positive role models provided by tribal personnel who work locally to manage and protect tribal trust resources. Programs aimed at tribal youth help to open future job opportunities, instill respect for resources, and develop an appreciation of the importance of natural resources to tribal cultures and livelihoods. The 2017 request will support nearly 60 new tribal youth projects and training programs throughout Indian Country and supplement existing training programs within the forestry, water, and agriculture programs.

Budget increases across other Federal agencies through the Generation Indigenous initiative will support educational outcomes and provide wrap-around services to help address barriers and pro-

vide opportunities for youth, including behavioral, mental health, and substance abuse services. These new investments will build on current efforts to better coordinate and demonstrate results from across the Federal government to serve Native American youth. These investments include: \$20.0 million for HUD-funded community facilities to support Native youth and teacher housing and \$8.0 million for Interior's efforts to address teacher housing needs; \$55.0 million in the HHS Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and Indian Health Service to support the Administration's priority of expanding access to mental health services to Native youth; \$26.6 million for the HHS Administration for Children and Families to support Native youth resiliency and leadership development, implementing special programs to increase and improve Native American language instruction across the educational continuum; and increase the ability of Tribes to effectively serve Native youth involved in the child welfare system. In addition, proposals of \$242.0 million in mandatory funding over 10 years to strengthen the capacity of tribal child welfare systems, including tribal courts and \$30.0 million increase to the Native Youth Community Projects at the Department of Education to support community driven, comprehensive strategies to improve college and career readiness of Native youth.

## **SUPPORTING INDIAN FAMILIES AND PROTECTING INDIAN COUNTRY**

Supporting Indian families and ensuring public safety are top priorities for the President and tribal leaders. As part of the President's commitment to protect and promote the development of prosperous tribal communities, BIA will continue to expand the Tiwahe initiative. Tiwahe, which means family in the Lakota language, promotes a comprehensive, integrated and community-based approach to support child welfare, family stability, and strengthening tribal communities as a whole. The initiative directly supports the Generation Indigenous objective of addressing barriers to success for Native youth by leveraging BIA programs in concert with other Federal programs supporting family and community stability and cultural awareness.

Children living in poverty are far more likely to be exposed to violence and psychological trauma, both at home and in the surrounding community. Many Indian communities face high rates of poverty, substance abuse, suicide, and violent crime, leading to serious and persistent child abuse and neglect issues. Child maltreatment often leads to

## ENSURING ALL NATIVE YOUTH REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL

In May 2015, the Secretary of the Interior, Sally Jewell, visited Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Oklahoma, a school operated by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Education. The Secretary met with students and school officials, toured the facilities, and hosted a roundtable discussion. Most importantly, she heard from students and families about what's working at the school to help students succeed. She asked how the Federal government can better serve tribal communities because the best solutions come from local communities responding to local challenges. The visit was part of the President's Generation Indigenous initiative to remove barriers and ensure all young Native people can reach their full potential.

The Secretary discussed the White House Rural Council's efforts to reduce rural child poverty in the Anadarko community. In March 2015, the White House Rural Council launched "Rural Impact," a coordinated effort across the Federal government to improve quality of life and upward mobility for kids and families in rural and tribal communities. At Riverside, the Secretary heard from young people and community leaders about challenges with participating in Federal nutrition programs and health services. In rural areas, families often lack access to preventive health care, as well as school and summer meals. Rural Impact is tackling these barriers head on—increasing the number of rural sites for summer meals delivery, targeting outreach for community eligibility provision to rural schools, and investing in technology to improve access to critical health services.

Perhaps the most frequent refrain the Secretary heard was the importance of partnership. When it comes to government programs, there is no "one size fits all." That's why the Secretary is particularly proud that this Administration goes to the source—collaborating with communities to solve local problems. At the meeting, a representative from the Choctaw Nation—which last year was designated as the first tribal Promise Zone—said the Promise Zone initiative opened up new lines of communication between community and the Federal government that never existed before. With persistent limitations on fiscal resources, partnerships are crucial to solving problems.



disrupted extended family support networks and broken families when children are placed outside the community. Solutions lie in addressing the interrelated problems of poverty, violence, and substance abuse faced by many communities to help improve the lives and opportunities of Indian families. This requires tribally initiated coordination of social service programs, steps to maintain family cohesiveness; preparation for family wage earners for work opportunities; and rehabilitative alternatives to incarceration for family members with substance abuse issues.

The 2017 budget proposes \$21.0 million in program increases to support Tiwahe objectives, including \$12.3 million for social services programs to provide culturally appropriate services with the goal of

empowering individuals and families through health promotion, family stability, and strengthening tribal communities as a whole. The budget also includes increases of \$3.4 million for Indian Child Welfare Act programs that work with social services programs and the courts to keep Indian children in need of foster care in Indian communities where possible; an additional \$1.7 million to improve access to suitable housing for Indian families with children; and a \$1.0 million increase for job training and placement. The budget includes an additional \$2.6 million for tribal courts to implement a comprehensive strategy to provide alternatives to incarceration and increase treatment opportunities across Indian Country.

As a Departmental priority goal, the BIA Office of Justice Services works to support rehabilitation



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**PRIORITY GOAL**  
**SAFER AND MORE RESILIENT**  
**COMMUNITIES IN INDIAN COUNTRY**

**GOAL:** Reduce repeat incarceration in Indian communities.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2017, reduce rates of repeat incarceration in five target tribal communities by three percent through a comprehensive “alternatives to incarceration” strategy that seeks to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social service needs, through tribal and Federal partnerships.

and reduce recidivism by promoting alternatives to incarceration. The Office of Justice Services will continue pilot programs at five sites that seek to lower rates of repeat incarceration, with the goal of reducing recidivism by a total of three percent within these communities by September 30, 2017. The pilot programs will continue to implement comprehensive alternatives to incarceration strategies that seek to address the underlying causes of repeat offenses—including substance abuse and social service needs—through alternative courts, increased treatment opportunities, probation programs, and interagency and intergovernmental partnerships with tribal, Federal, and State stakeholders. These efforts will promote public safety and community resilience in Indian Country.

The Office of Justice Services provides technical assistance to Tribes to amend tribal legal codes to reflect provisions in the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. The updated codes provide stronger protections and safety for vulnerable populations and expand the jurisdiction of tribal law enforcement and justice systems to domestic violence altercations in Indian Country. The BIA also is implementing training for direct service law enforcement program staff in the areas of law enforcement, social services, victim services, and courts and is making this training available to Tribes operating these programs under self-determination contracts and compacts.

**TRIBAL NATION-BUILDING**

Programs run by Tribes through contracts with the Federal government support tribal nation-building and self-determination. The 2017 budget continues

the Administration’s commitment to fully fund contract support costs with an increase of \$1.0 million above the 2016 enacted level to fully fund estimated requirements for 2017. The budget also includes a legislative proposal to fully fund BIA and IHS contract support costs as mandatory funding, beginning in 2018. The BIA and Indian Health Service will continue to work together with Tribes and consult on policies to address long-term programmatic and funding goals to advance tribal self-determination.

Tribes and tribal organizations have expressed long-standing concerns about the need for accurate, meaningful, and timely data collection in American Indian/ Alaska Native communities. Tribal leaders and communities need access to quality data and information as they make decisions concerning their communities, economic development, and land and resource management. It is also critical that the Federal government collect and analyze quality data to ensure that Federal agencies and programs are delivering effective services to meet tribal needs and deliver on Federal responsibilities.

To address the quality of data for American Indian/ Alaska Native communities, the U.S. Census Bureau and BIA signed a memorandum of understanding in January 2016 to promote communication and collaboration between the two agencies and improve the dissemination of accurate data for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Census Bureau and BIA agreed to work together to gain an accurate count of American Indians and Alaska Natives, share files that show boundaries for reservations and off-reservation trust and restricted lands, and establish a workgroup to discuss and resolve data issues.

The 2017 BIA budget supports this effort with an increase of \$12.0 million to enable the Department of the Interior to work with Tribes to improve Federal data quality and availability, create a reimbursable agreement with the Census Bureau to address data gaps in Indian Country, and to create an Office of Indian Affairs Policy, Program Evaluation, and Data to support effective, data driven, tribal policy making and program implementation.

To deliver on an all-of-government approach to delivering programs and funding to Indian Country, the BIA budget proposes an increase of \$4.0 million to continue development of a Native American One-Stop website to make it easier for Tribes to find and access the hundreds of services available to Tribes across the Federal government. The funding will also support efforts at the regional and local levels

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to assist Tribes to find services and receive consistent information about programs available to them. The website and support center will reduce costs by eliminating duplication of outreach efforts and services by Federal government agencies. The Native One-Stop website currently has a portal focused on programs that serve Native American youth, in support of the Generation Indigenous initiative.

## **SUSTAINABLE STEWARDSHIP OF TRUST RESOURCES**

The BIA's trust programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on 56 million surface acres and 60 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. These programs assist tribal landowners to optimize sustainable stewardship and use of resources, providing benefits such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural, spiritual, and traditional resources. Income from energy is one of the larger sources of revenue generated from trust lands, with royalty income of \$826 million in 2015. The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians manages the trust funds generated from royalties on natural resource use, in addition to revenues from judgment awards, settlement of claims, land-use agreements, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. The OST manages nearly \$4.9 billion held in nearly 3,300 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes and 400,000 open Individual Indian Money accounts. The OST has fiduciary responsibility for trust fund management, including receipt, investment, disbursement, and reporting of Indian trust funds on behalf of individuals and Tribes, and real estate appraisals on Indian trust and restricted real property.

The Indian Energy Service Center received initial funding in 2016. The Center will expedite the leasing, permitting, and reporting for conventional and renewable energy on Indian lands; provide resources to ensure development occurs safely and protects the environment; and manages risks appropriately with technical assistance to support assessment of the social and environmental impacts of energy development. The Center will include staff from BIA, OST, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, and Bureau of Land Management—all of which have responsibilities related to tribal energy advancement. Working with the Department of Energy's Tribal Energy Program, the Center will provide a full suite of energy development related services to Tribes nationwide and meet the workload requirements of current demands for services. The Center will

coordinate and enhance the BIA ability to process leases, the BLM responsibility for Applications for Permit to Drill approval and monitoring, and the ONRR responsibilities for royalty accounting. In addition, the Center will institute streamlined processes, standardized procedures, and best practices for all types of energy at various locations and bureaus.

The BIA has taken several steps to help Tribes proactively steward Indian resources that support economic stability and tribal cultural heritage in Indian country. The Department is requesting a \$2.0 million increase to address subsistence management in Alaska. Alaska Native communities, among the most economically challenged in the Country, also are at the highest risk of negative impacts to basic cultural practices due to environmental changes in Alaska. The Department is committed to helping Alaska Native leaders build strong, prosperous, and resilient communities. The funding will target areas across the State that promote tribal cooperative management of fish and wildlife and improve access to subsistence resources on Federal lands and waters. To facilitate management of trust resources, the budget includes a total increase of \$6.9 million for Trust Real Estate Services activities to expand capacity to address the probate backlog, land title and records processing, geospatial support needs, and database management.

The budget also invests in stewardship of assets maintained by BIA for the benefit of Tribes. The budget proposes an additional \$2.0 million for the Safety of Dams program. The program is currently responsible for 136 high or significant-hazard dams located on 42 Indian reservations in 13 States. The program maintains and rehabilitates dams to protect the purposes for which the dam was built and the floodplain downstream. The program contracts with Tribes to perform many aspects of the program. The budget also includes \$1.0 million for deferred maintenance needs at regional and agency facilities to address safety, security, and handicap accessibility issues.

## **INCREASING RESILIENCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN INDIAN COUNTRY**

Tribes throughout the U.S. are already experiencing the impacts of a changing climate including drought, intensifying wildfires, changes in plants and animals important to subsistence and cultural practices, impacts to treaty and trust resources, and coastal erosion and sea level rise. Executive Order

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13653, *Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change*, calls on the Federal government to partner with Tribes from across the U.S. in planning, preparing, and responding to the impacts of climate change.

Responding to these recommendations, which included input from hundreds of tribal leaders, the budget provides a \$15.1 million increase over 2016 across eight BIA trust natural resource programs to support tribal communities in preparing for and responding to the impacts of climate change. Funds will provide support for Tribes to develop and access science, tools, training, and planning; and to implement actions that build resilience into resource management, infrastructure, and community development activities. Funding will be set-aside to support Alaska Native Villages in the Arctic and other critically vulnerable communities in evaluating options for long-term resilience.

Tribal lands, particularly in the West and Alaska, are by their geography and location on the frontline of climate change, yet many of these communities face immense challenges in planning for and responding to the far-reaching impacts of climate change on infrastructure, economic development, food security, natural and cultural resources, and local culture. Some communities are already experiencing increasingly devastating storms, droughts, floods, sea-level rise, and threats to subsistence resources. Strengthening access to information and resources, including technical and financial assistance to address the combined and cumulative effects, are among the highest priorities for supporting climate change adaptation and resilience. Examples of projects that may be funded include training, studies, scenario planning, natural resource and infrastructure projects, public awareness and outreach efforts, capacity building, and other projects.

### **PRESERVING TRIBAL CULTURAL HERITAGE**

The National Park Service administers Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices to protect and preserve tribal cultural resources and heritage. The Tribal Historic Preservation Offices work on the front lines in protecting cultural resources and significant places important to the cultural identity of American Indians and Alaska Natives. They also ensure activities reflect the knowledge and participation of tribal elders, spiritual leaders, and preservation professionals, as well as assist Federal agencies in

complying with the National Historic Preservation Act on reservations and within traditional homelands. In recent years, 10 to 17 new Tribal Historic Preservation Offices have been established each year as more Tribes participate in the program. The 2017 budget proposes a \$2.0 million increase for NPS Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid to Tribes, for a total of \$12.0 million.

The NPS also administers tribal heritage grants to Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations for the preservation and protection of their cultural heritage. Unlike Tribal Historic Preservation Offices grants, these grants are competitively selected, require a projected completion date of two years or less, and are funded under five basic categories: locating and identifying cultural resources; preserving historic structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places; comprehensive preservation planning; oral history and documenting cultural traditions; and education and training for building a historic preservation program.

### **LAND BUY-BACK PROGRAM**

In 2015, the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations continued to implement the land consolidation component of the Cobell Settlement, which provides \$1.9 billion to purchase fractional interests in trust or restricted land from willing sellers at fair market value. Since December 2013, the Land Buy-Back Program has made more than \$1.7 billion in purchase offers to more than 67,500 owners of fractionated interests at 21 locations. The program has paid more than \$730 million to landowners and restored the equivalent of nearly 1.5 million acres of land to tribal governments. Currently, Land Buy-Back Program activities are scheduled to be implemented at 42 tribal communities—locations that represent 83 percent of all outstanding fractional interests across Indian Country—through the middle of 2017. The program plans to increase the number of locations in the years ahead and is starting a planning initiative to assist in development of its next implementation schedule for the remainder of 2017 and beyond. The two-pronged planning initiative seeks input from tribal governments and landowners interested in participating in the program.

Under the terms of the Settlement, the Department of the Interior has until November 2022 to expend the funding to acquire at fair market value fractional interests in trust or restricted land from willing sellers. Fractionation is a key impediment



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to economic development and is a significant factor in the complexity and cost of managing Indian trust lands. Lands acquired through the program will remain in trust or restricted status and are immediately consolidated for beneficial use by tribal communities, including farming and cultural preservation. The program is focusing on the most fractionated locations and using a detailed mass appraisal method to achieve the most cost-effective acquisition of fractional interests.

Program sales are already making a significant difference for individuals, families, and tribal communities. For example, land secured in trust for the Crow Tribe will be used for a new community water plant on land that is now 100 percent tribally owned as a result of the program. Aided by acquisition of land through the Land Buy-Back Program, the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation is embarking on a \$9.0 million housing program.

The Cobell Settlement authorized the Cobell Education Scholarship Fund which is capitalized in part by the Land Buy-Back Program. Interior makes transfers to the Fund based on a formula that sets aside contributions based on the value of the fractionated interests sold. The Settlement authorizes up to \$60.0 million in transfers to the Fund as a result of sales. To date, the total amount contributed to the Fund as a result of sales is nearly \$35 million. The Fund is designed to be a permanent endowment which provides financial assistance through scholarships to American Indian and Alaska Native students wishing to pursue post-secondary and graduate education and training. Scholarships are key to advancing tribal self-determination by opening doors to the next generation of leaders in Indian Country. The Fund, administered by the American Indian Graduate Center, awarded the first Cobell scholarships in 2015 and will disburse approximately \$2.5 million in funds in its first round of awards. Scholarship recipients for school year 2015-2016 represent more than 340 undergraduate and graduate students in over 80 tribal Nations who will be attending more than 175 different academic institutions.

## INDIAN SETTLEMENTS

The 2017 budget request for Indian water rights settlements continues the Administration's strong commitment to resolve tribal water rights claims and ensure Tribes have access to use and manage water to meet domestic, economic, cultural, and ecological needs. Many of the projects supported in these

agreements bring clean and potable water to tribal communities, while other projects repair crumbling irrigation and water delivery infrastructure on which tribal economies depend. These investments not only improve the health and well-being of tribal members and preserve existing economies but also, over the long term, bring the potential for jobs and economic development.

The 2017 budget for authorized settlements and technical and legal support involving tribal water rights totals \$215.5 million, an increase of \$4.6 million from the 2016 enacted level. In 2016, the Department will complete the Taos Pueblos water settlement and in 2017, Interior will complete the funding requirements for the BIA portion of the Aamodt water rights settlement.

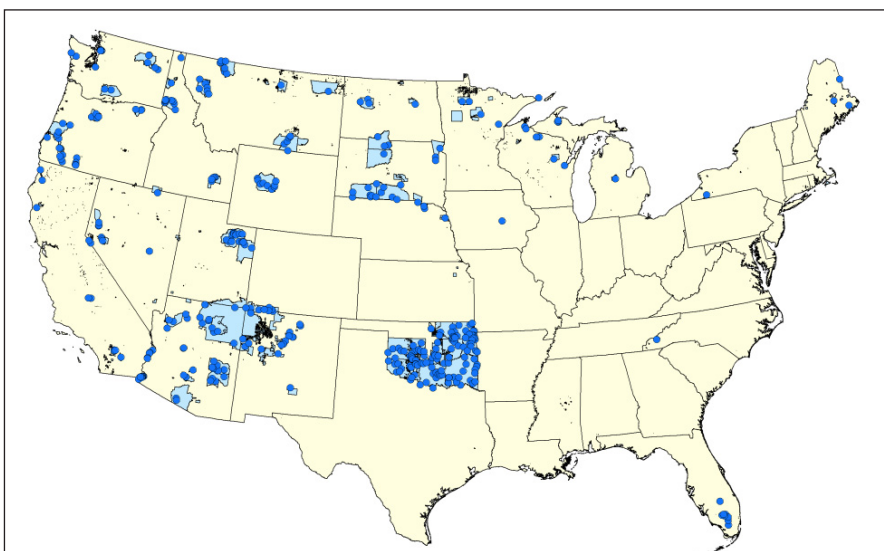
To strengthen the Department's capacity to meet its trust responsibilities and more effectively partner with Tribes on water issues, the 2017 budget includes a \$13.7 million increase across the budgets of BIA, BLM, the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, and Fish and Wildlife Service. This funding will support a more robust, coordinated, Interior-wide approach to working with and supporting Tribes in resolving water rights claims and supporting sustainable stewardship of tribal water resources. Funds will strengthen the engagement, management, and analytical capabilities of the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office; increase coordination and expertise among bureaus and offices that work on these issues; and increase support to Tribes.

The 2017 budget request also continues the Administration's strong commitment to honor enacted land settlements. The budget includes \$10.0 million to provide the Yurok Tribe in Northern California funds to acquire lands as authorized in the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act. The Act authorizes the Secretary funding for the purpose of acquiring land or interests in land within, adjacent to, and contiguous with the Yurok Reservation from willing sellers. This one-time funding satisfies the Federal contribution. This funding for land acquisition supports efforts by the Yurok Tribe and partners in conservation to conserve 47,097 acres of the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion which will be managed as a salmon sanctuary and sustainable community forest. The conservation will ensure the health of the ecoregion and assist the on-reservation Yurok community revitalize its cultural heritage and develop a natural resource-based economy that supports and employs tribal members.

## THE USGS ROLE IN TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS AND SUBSISTENCE

Tribes depend on science to support tribal sustenance and sovereignty. The U.S. Geological Survey is at the forefront, providing solid science to Tribes. The USGS scientists work closely with tribal leaders around the Country to address water availability issues related to quantity and quality on tribal lands. The USGS-coordinated efforts with Tribes span a wide variety of activities across the Nation, including monitoring an extensive network of USGS streamflow gages and groundwater monitoring stations, development of models and decision making tools, and scientific research on how human factors can affect the water cycle, and water quantity and quality. The USGS information is used by tribal managers to address such topics as water rights, water supply, flood-warning predictions, contamination, and sustainability of critical habitats and healthy ecosystems. The USGS budget request includes \$500,000 to build on efforts initiated in 2015 to support this work through cooperative matching funds with States, localities, and Tribes.

The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians in Houlton, Maine, said: “Our Tribe relies on USGS streamflow gaging activities to maintain aquatic habitat and the seasonal harvesting of a variety of native medicinal flora of importance to our tribal lifestyle and long-standing tribal ceremonies. In addition, USGS streamgages, such as on the Meduxnekeag River in Eastern Maine, provide us valuable real-time information on river flow and water quality that is critical to native fish habitat, including for spawning Atlantic salmon, a native species the Tribe hopes to restore to healthy populations.” The USGS streamgaging on the Meduxnekeag River in eastern Maine helps the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians manage and restore native fish habitats, such as for spawning Atlantic salmon.



*In 2014, USGS streamgages monitored water flow at more than 530 sites on tribal lands, 1,160 within five miles of tribal lands, and 1,745 within 10 miles of tribal lands. On the map, darker areas are streamgage locations on or near Indian reservations.*

The Columbia River system—spanning from British Columbia to Nevada and from Wyoming to Oregon—is one of the most important salmon habitats in the world and is home to nearly eight million people, including tribal Nations. Urbanization, recreation, commercial fishing, hydropower, and agriculture have all had profound impacts on the basin’s aquatic habitat and fish populations, with salmon a particular concern for Tribes and the fishing industry. The USGS is working to help land and water managers and tribal leadership improve ecosystem management by assessing the effects of dam removal projects, tracking salmon populations by using leading edge technologies to sample DNA right from the water, and discovering chemicals in other fish species that are harmful to humans.



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## EMPOWERING INSULAR COMMUNITIES AND IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

The Department works with insular governments to improve quality of life in the Territories and Freely Associated States by providing technical assistance and pairing access to financial resources for capital improvements and public services with robust oversight. The Office of Insular Affairs 2017 budget provides \$21.1 million for Technical Assistance, an increase of \$5.6 million from the 2016 enacted level. Of the increase, \$1.6 million will provide additional funds for direct grants and projects benefiting the seven insular areas. The remaining \$4.0 million increase will provide support for community, landscape and infrastructure adaptation and resilience initiatives.

The request includes an increase of \$3.9 million to improve health and safety conditions in insular school facilities. The Insular Assessment of Buildings and Classrooms initiative represents a partnership between OIA and the four U.S. Territories of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands to improve the physical condition of K-12 public schools. The OIA and the insular areas established a five-year time frame to substantially reduce health and safety-related deferred maintenance issues. The Maintenance Assistance Program generally uses grants as the primary means to provide funding for

deferred maintenance projects; grants to individual island areas may require a match.

Insular communities face unique economic development challenges due to geographic isolation, finite resources, and dependence on imported oil for energy needs. To assist the islands in meeting these challenges, OIA is working to strengthen the foundation for economic development by addressing energy needs through building sustainable energy strategies that are not reliant on oil. With sustainable energy plans completed for each of the Territories, the 2017 budget requests a total of \$5.0 million to implement these strategies through sustainable energy projects. Expected areas of emphasis include power transmission and consumer efficiency, geothermal test drilling, solar installations, test wind turbines, and grid integration studies.

The 2017 request for Coral Reef Initiative and Natural Resources is \$2.0 million, an increase of \$1.0 million from the 2016 level. The OIA supports the 2015 Biosecurity Plan for Hawaii and Micronesia and other invasive species eradication efforts. In particular, the requested funding would augment climate-related invasive species control and eradication efforts for the coconut rhinoceros beetle and little fire ant. These two invasive species pose significant challenges to regional ecosystems and present both health and economic risks to communities in the Pacific. The funding would also augment capacity building efforts within the insular areas in their natural and cultural resources management efforts.

# Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources



*Put simply, our task by the end of the Administration is to put in place common-sense reforms that promote good government and help define the rules of the road for America's energy future on our public lands. Those reforms should help businesses produce energy more safely and with more certainty. They should encourage technological innovation. And they should ensure American taxpayers are getting maximum benefit from their resources.*

**Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior**  
March 17, 2015

The Department of the Interior protects and enables development of America's shared natural resources to supply the energy that powers the Nation's future. The Department's efforts to safely and smartly manage all development—energy, timber, forage, and non-energy minerals—and make sure development complies with the highest scientific and environmental standards is critical. As a steward of lands, water, wildlife, and cultural heritage, Interior strives to ensure the sustainability of these assets to support the American economy, communities, and the well-being of the planet.

To encourage these resource stewardship and development objectives, Interior increasingly shifts from a reactive, project-by-project resource planning approach to more predictable and effective management of its lands and resources. The goal is to provide greater certainty for project developers when it comes to energy permitting and better outcomes for conservation through more effective and efficient project planning. This approach to smart development is being incorporated into all of Interior's energy and natural resource planning and is an important part of the plan to accomplish President Obama's energy strategy. Interior's focus on powering America's energy future supports an all-inclusive approach—one that responsibly balances the development of conventional and renewable resources on the Nation's public lands.

## RENEWABLE ENERGY

Interior makes it a top priority to develop renewable energy resources on America's public lands. Public lands contribute 15 percent of hydropower, three percent of windpower, 57 percent of geothermal

energy, and 43 percent of installed solar energy to the Nation's renewable energy generation capacity. The Department is working to reach 20,000 megawatts of permitted renewable energy capacity on public lands by 2020 in support of the President's Climate Action Plan to ensure America's continued leadership in clean energy.

Facilitating the responsible development of renewable energy resources on public lands is a cornerstone of the Administration's energy strategy. Prior to 2009, the Bureau of Land Management approved only 2,500 megawatts of wind and geothermal energy projects, but no solar energy projects. Since 2009, BLM has approved 55 utility scale renewable energy generation and transmission projects, including 32

## RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

**GOAL:** Increase the approved capacity for production of energy from domestic renewable resources to support a growing economy and protect our national interests while reducing our dependence on foreign oil and climate-changing greenhouse gas emissions.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2017, increase approved capacity authorized for renewable—solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower—energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, to at least 16,600 megawatts since the end of 2009.

utility scale solar facilities, 11 wind farms, and 12 geothermal plants, with associated transmission corridors and infrastructure to connect with established power grids. If fully built, these projects will provide more than 14,500 megawatts of power, or enough electricity to power 4.9 million homes, and will provide over 24,000 construction and operations jobs. In 2012, BLM successfully accomplished—three years ahead of schedule—the Energy Policy Act of 2005 goal of authorizing over 10,000 megawatts of renewable energy on public lands.

The BLM continues to work toward the President’s goal to increase permitting of new renewable electricity generation capacity on public lands to 20,000 megawatts by 2020. The BLM made great strides in facilitating and promoting the development of renewable energy on public lands over the past year. In 2015 alone, BLM approved five solar energy projects that will bring an additional 977 megawatts of power online once built, having the potential to create nearly 5,600 jobs. In addition, BLM approved six transmission projects to help unlock wind and solar resources that cannot be currently accessed due to lack of infrastructure to bring the energy produced from these sources to the grid. Among these are the SunZia transmission project in Arizona and New Mexico that will have the potential to add up to 3,000 megawatts of electrical capacity in the Southwest when built. These approvals enable BLM to achieve 75 percent of the President’s Climate Action Plan goal of approving projects that will generate 20,000 megawatts of renewable energy by 2020. Renewable energy projects authorized by BLM constitute a major contribution not only to the Nation’s energy grid, but also to the national economy. Renewable energy projects on public lands have already garnered an estimated \$8.6 billion in capital investments, with the potential for an additional \$28 billion for approved projects pending construction.

The BLM is also improving the way it sites and reviews renewable energy applications by moving toward a competitive process in preferred development areas, minimizing conflict, and increasing efficiency. In October 2012, the Department finalized the Western Solar Plan that identified 17 Solar Energy Zones and established a blueprint to fast track utility scale solar energy permitting within these areas. On June 1, 2015, BLM approved three projects within the Dry Lake SEZ in Nevada under this streamlined permitting process. Using the expedited review process established by the Western Solar Plan, reviews and approval of these three

## DESERT RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLAN

On November 10, 2015, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and California Secretary for Natural Resources John Laird announced the final environmental review of an innovative landscape scale blueprint to support renewable energy development and conservation on 10 million acres of Federal public lands managed by BLM in the California desert. The release of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Phase I of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan is a major step forward, and a key part of the collaborative effort to streamline renewable energy while conserving unique and valuable desert ecosystems and promoting outdoor recreation opportunities.

The blueprint is part of a larger, comprehensive effort with California, covering 22 million acres in the State’s desert region. Collectively, these lands contain the potential to generate up to 20,000 megawatts of renewable energy to advance Federal and State renewable energy and climate change goals.

Phase I of the DRECP, managed by BLM, designates Development Focus Areas with high-quality solar, wind, and geothermal energy potential access to transmission, and will allow impacts to be managed and mitigated. Applications will benefit from a streamlined permitting process with predictable survey requirements and simplified mitigation measures. Interior is considering additional financial incentives for siting projects in designated energy development zones through an ongoing rulemaking process.

The first phase also identifies National Conservation Lands, and designates Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, wildlife allocations, and National Scenic and Historic Trail management corridors to conserve biological, cultural, and other values. Special Recreation Management Areas and Extensive Recreation Management Areas are identified to recognize and promote recreational opportunities and public access. These lands will be closed to renewable energy and benefit from adaptive management in the face of climate change.

projects were completed in 10 months, less than half the time it took to review and approve projects under the previous application-by-application process. The Western Solar Plan also provides the foundation for BLM's current rulemaking process to codify competitive solar and wind energy leasing within designated areas. The BLM's embrace of a "smart from the start" approach to renewable energy development was most recently demonstrated in November 2015 when BLM partnered with the State of California and several other Federal and State agencies to finalize the first phase of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, which heralds a new generation of landscape scale land use planning to achieve both conservation and energy development goals. The plan will allow for timely permitting of solar projects in appropriate areas of the California desert.

In 2016 and 2017, BLM will continue to aggressively pursue the President's goal for increasing renewable energy development in an environmentally sound manner in which renewable energy development is managed in an accelerated but responsible manner to ensure the protection of signature landscapes, wildlife habitats, and cultural resources. Collaboration through close working relationships with local communities, State regulators, private industry,

and other Federal agencies is the foundation of the "smart from the start" approach.

Renewable energy development on tribal lands supports the President's commitment to work with Indian Country leaders to promote strong, prosperous, and resilient tribal economies and communities. In 2015, the Secretary announced the award of over \$5 million to 34 tribal projects to assist in developing energy and mineral resources, including \$1.5 million to the Cherokee Nation for a hydroelectric project feasibility study. These grants will help strengthen self-determination and self-governance by enabling tribal Nations to evaluate and promote energy and mineral assets and develop these resources for the social and economic benefit of tribal communities. Interior will continue to support Tribes in both areas—conventional and renewable—to ensure Tribes play a crucial role in America's energy future.

The Department's offshore renewable energy program also is working to broaden the Nation's energy portfolio. To date, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management has issued nine commercial wind energy leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, including those offshore Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Virginia.

**POWERING OUR FUTURE**  
(dollars in millions)

	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	29.1	29.2	+0.1
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	33.5	34.1	+0.6
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	0.8	0.8	0
Bureau of Reclamation.....	1.3	1.3	0
U.S. Geological Survey.....	6.5	6.9	+0.4
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	11.1	11.1	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	9.0	9.0	0
Office of Insular Affairs.....	3.0	5.0	+2.0
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
<b>CONVENTIONAL ENERGY AND COMPLIANCE</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	159.0	186.6	+27.6
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	137.3	141.0	+3.7
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	203.9	204.1	+0.2
U.S. Geological Survey.....	28.2	32.2	+4.0
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	3.1	3.1	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	5.9	5.9	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	125.5	129.3	+3.8
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>663.0</b>	<b>702.2</b>	<b>+39.2</b>
<b>TOTAL, POWERING OUR FUTURE .....</b>	<b>757.1</b>	<b>799.5</b>	<b>+42.4</b>



The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement continues to provide engineering and environmental expertise on these leases to help ensure safe and environmentally sound offshore wind development as the Department transitions the responsibility for inspection and enforcement of offshore renewable energy programs to BSEE.

In November 2015, BOEM held the Nation's fifth competitive lease sale for renewable energy in Federal waters offshore New Jersey, from which it will issue two leases totaling over 343,000 acres for potential wind energy development. According to an analysis prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory, if fully developed, the area leased could support nearly 3,400 megawatts of commercial wind generation, enough electricity to power about 1.2 million homes. The BOEM executed the Nation's first right-of-way grant for a renewable energy transmission system offshore Rhode Island in 2014 and the Nation's first research lease for offshore wind in Federal waters in 2015. The BOEM is considering a number of other commercial wind energy planning areas and in November 2015, issued a call to gauge the offshore wind industry's interest in acquiring wind leases in four areas offshore South Carolina.

The BOEM is also exploring the potential development of hydrokinetic energy from ocean currents and waves. Ocean currents contain an enormous amount of energy that can be captured and converted to a usable form. Submerged water turbines, similar to wind turbines, may be deployed on the OCS in the coming years to extract energy from ocean currents. For example, in June 2014, BOEM issued a lease for marine hydrokinetic testing offshore Florida to evaluate the use of turbines powered by ocean currents. It was the first time that BOEM issued a lease to test ocean current energy equipment in Federal waters.

Wave power devices extract energy directly from the surface motion of ocean waves. A variety of technologies are under development to capture that energy, and some of the more promising designs are undergoing demonstration testing. The BOEM is currently considering a proposal to test technology that would use wave energy offshore Oregon.

## CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

In August 2015, BOEM conducted the next step in the implementation of the Outer Continental Shelf

## OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**GOAL:** Improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations through increased inspection of high-risk oil and gas production cases.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2017, BLM will complete 100 percent of the inspections for Federal and Indian potential high-risk oil and gas production cases annually to better ensure accountability and safety.

Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2012-2017 by holding Lease Sale 246 for 21.9 million acres in the Gulf of Mexico. The 2012-2017 Five-Year Program made available offshore areas with the highest resource potential and includes 75 percent of the Nation's undiscovered, technically recoverable offshore oil and gas resources. Lease Sale 246 built on the first seven sales held under the Administration's OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2012-2017 that offered more than 60 million acres for development, garnered \$2.9 billion in bid revenues, and awarded 1,038 leases. The draft proposed program for 2017-2022, announced in January 2015, will make available areas with high potential for oil and gas, including nearly 80 percent of the undiscovered technically available resources while protecting environmental resources and areas that are simply too important to develop.

In 2015, OCS leases in Alaska, California, and the Gulf of Mexico provided 553 million barrels of oil and 1.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The vast majority of this production came from the Gulf of Mexico. In 2015, prior to the current drop in oil prices, oil production in the Gulf of Mexico region was at its highest level since the Macondo blowout. Over 539 million barrels of oil were produced from the Gulf of Mexico in 2015, making this the third highest production year between 2005-2015. Even with the expansion and strengthening of offshore oil and gas regulations prompted by the Macondo blowout, the 10-year average production rate increased annually since 2005. From calendar year 2011 to 2014, OCS leases provided nearly two billion barrels of oil and 6.2 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, fueling economic growth and accounting for over 19 percent of the Nation's oil production and nearly five percent of domestic natural gas production.

The BSEE will continue to support domestic energy production from the Nation's offshore resources, while actively working to reduce risk in order to promote safe and environmentally responsible operations on the OCS.

Onshore, Secretary Jewell has been clear that as the Nation's energy portfolio expands and diversifies, the development of conventional energy resources from BLM managed lands will continue to play a critical role in meeting the Nation's energy needs and fueling the economy. Facilitating the safe and efficient development of these resources is one of BLM's many responsibilities and part of the Administration's broader energy strategy. Environmentally responsible development of these resources will improve economic conditions by increasing supplies for consumers and reducing the Nation's reliance on oil, while also protecting Federal lands and the environment.

The BLM administers a robust and responsible oil and gas program on Federal public lands, providing access to millions of acres of public lands for oil and gas exploration and development. The BLM

continues to offer leasing opportunities that meet or exceed industry demand. During 2015, BLM held 22 oil and gas lease sales, offering four million acres for lease by industry. Industry submitted bids on just 15 percent of these acres. These 22 lease sales generated \$142.0 million in bonus bids and rental fees. Almost half of this revenue went directly to the States in which the development is located, supporting local economies all across the Country.

In 2017, BLM will continue to support smart, environmentally responsible oil and gas development. With increased funding provided in 2016, BLM will continue to develop and complete master leasing plans. Master leasing plans are typically prepared in areas where BLM anticipates high interest for leasing and where potential conflicts with other natural resources exist. The plans build upon Resource Management Plan decisions by providing a more focused and detailed analysis of a smaller area, including an analysis of optimal lease parcel configurations and potential development scenarios; identifying and addressing resource conflicts and associated environmental impacts; and identifying mitigation strategies and constraints. Through the MLP process, BLM analyzes and resolves these issues prior to conducting lease sales. The analysis accompanying MLPs also allows BLM to defend protests, challenges and litigation and, therefore, provide oil and gas operators increased regulatory certainty when obtaining and developing lease parcels. The MLP process supports the Department's landscape scale mitigation strategy by enabling BLM to take a focused landscape level approach to encourage the dual objectives of smart development and conservation in resource management plan decision making related to leasing and post-leasing development.

### **NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE- ALASKA**

A significant accomplishment in the BLM oil and gas leasing program occurred in October 2015, when BLM approved a drilling permit and a right-of-way grant for the Greater Mooses Tooth One project that will open the way for the first production of oil and gas from Federal land in the National Petroleum Reserve in northern Alaska. The permit implements a series of best management practices, lease stipulations, and mitigation measures to prepare for the potential impacts from the project, including establishment of a compensatory mitigation fund. The funds will go toward a landscape level regional mitigation strategy, currently under development through a collaborative, multi-stakeholder process that includes representatives from across Alaska.

The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$2.8 million to enhance BLM's capability to address high priority legacy wells in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. These funds will supplement mandatory funds provided in the Helium Security Act of 2013.

### **MODERNIZATION OF OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT**

In 2015 BLM made major gains in its ongoing efforts to ensure safe and responsible energy development on public lands. Years of work by BLM to modernize its out-of-date oil and gas regulations began to take shape in the form of proposed and final regulations. Many of the BLM oil and gas regulations have never been updated since adopted in the 1980s, soon after onshore leasing became BLM's responsibility. In March 2015, BLM published its final rule on hydraulic fracturing—an oil and gas extraction technique that opened up millions of acres to potential development. The rule protects water quality for communities by addressing the

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soundness of well construction and the handling of water after it is used in the well. It also increases the public access to information about chemicals used and other aspects of the hydraulic fracturing process. Implementation of the rule is on hold, pending litigation.

Also in 2015, BLM published three proposed rules that deal with oil and gas development. These regulations establish the proper procedures for how producers should measure and account for the energy resources extracted from national public lands. Public comments on the proposed rules will be taken into account as the final rules are written in 2016. In 2016, BLM continues with modernization of the Advanced Fluid Minerals Support System, which will support greater efficiencies in oil and gas permitting and inspection activities, and with development of a proposed rule that will reduce waste of natural gas from BLM-administered oil and gas operations. This will clarify when royalties are owed on natural gas used or flared at a well site. The 2017 request includes an increase of \$15.2 million to support implementation of the new rules and regulations and completion of the AFMSS modernization project. The budget also includes an increase of \$2.6 million for oil and gas special pay costs to improve BLM's ability to recruit and retain high caliber oil and gas program staff who are critically important to provide effective oversight and meet workload and industry demand.

The BLM top priorities in overseeing oil and gas development on Federal lands are to ensure the operations are safe, environmentally responsible, and generate a fair return to the taxpayer. In 2015, BLM completed 100 percent of its high priority production inspections. The 2017 budget continues to request authority to charge inspection fees similar to those in place for offshore oil and gas inspections. Such authority will reduce the net cost to taxpayers of operating the oil and gas program and allow BLM to be more responsive to industry demand and increased inspection workload in the future without having to rely on increased appropriations.

#### **TRIBAL ENERGY INITIATIVES**

Energy is critically important to Tribes. Commercial and community scale tribal energy development is a priority for this Administration because it provides significant economic and social benefits to Tribes and individual Indians. The Administration continues to work with Tribes to assess, develop, and market conventional energy resources, while also

assisting Tribes explore development of renewable energy resources, such as wind and solar energy. As a result of working closely with Tribes, annual revenues from tribal energy development grew from just under \$400 million when President Obama took office in 2009 to \$826.0 million in 2015.

The Indian Energy Service Center received initial funding in 2016. The Center will expedite leasing, permitting, and reporting for conventional and renewable energy on Indian lands, and provide resources to ensure development occurs safely, protects the environment, and manages risks appropriately with technical assistance to support assessment of the social and environmental impacts of energy development. The Center will include staff from BIA, BLM, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians—all having responsibilities related to tribal energy advancement. Working with the Department of Energy's Tribal Energy Program, the Center will provide a full suite of energy development related services to Tribes nationwide and meet the workload requirements of current demands for services. The Center will coordinate and enhance BIA's ability to process leases, BLM's responsibility for Applications for Permit to Drill approval and monitoring, and the ONRR responsibilities for royalty accounting. The Center will institute streamlined processes, standardized procedures, and best practices for all types of energy development at various locations regardless of which bureaus or offices are involved.

#### **FEDERAL OIL AND GAS REFORMS**

The 2017 budget assumes several legislative and administrative proposals related to energy programs described more fully in the Legislative Proposals and Offsetting Collections section. In particular, the request includes a package of oil and gas program reform proposals that combine administrative reforms with legislative changes. These proposals include reforms to clarify royalty provisions, increase BLM's discretion to set onshore royalty rates that reflect changing conditions, changes to encourage diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improvements to revenue collection processes. In total, this package of reforms is estimated to generate \$1.7 billion in revenues to the Treasury over the period 2017–2026, of which the legislative components are estimated to generate \$1.2 billion. Together, these reforms will promote maximum transparency in the Department's decisions and processes—a priority for the Administration.



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## **EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE**

Remarkable progress in energy development has been achieved while also implementing critical reforms and promoting transparency in energy resource development, production, and reporting. The Department is working diligently to address the issues and challenges highlighted by the Government Accountability Office in its designation of Interior's oil and gas management programs as "high risk," in significant part due to concerns about whether taxpayers are receiving a fair return from the development of these public resources. Reforms include ongoing efforts to update royalty terms for new oil and gas leases, improve and simplify agency revenue collection systems and processes, and address human capital challenges within the program.

In 2014, the Department led the U.S. implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative—a global voluntary partnership to strengthen the accountability of natural resource revenue reporting and build public trust for the governance of these vital activities. In March 2014, the U.S. became the first G7 country to achieve Candidate Country status and become an EITI implementing country.

Interior achieved an important milestone in December 2015, when it raised the bar on transparency of natural resource revenue with the release of the first annual USEITI Report. This USEITI Report offers extensive information to the public in a comprehensive and accessible fashion and is another step in efforts to reform and modernize natural resource revenue management by the Department. This innovative and interactive web-based report provides clarity and transparency on the revenues generated by energy development on public lands and waters—a significant source of financial support for local communities, States, Tribes, and the Nation. The Department's implementation of USEITI also upholds the President's commitment to the principles of open government and the work of the global Open Government Partnership.

## **COAL MANAGEMENT ON FEDERAL LAND**

The BLM is responsible for coal leasing on approximately 570 million acres of the 700 million acres of mineral estate it manages for the American people. Although only a fraction of these acres are actually

leased for coal development, they comprise an outsized portion of domestic coal production, with roughly 45 percent of the coal produced in the U.S. in recent years coming from Federal lease tracts. The BLM is working to ensure the development of coal resources is done in an environmentally sound manner and that American taxpayers receive fair market value for those resources. The BLM's coal program manages nearly 310 active leases covering 475,692 acres.

During the last decade, Federal coal leases produced 4.56 billion tons of coal with a reported sales value of approximately \$55.4 billion, generating \$6.0 billion in royalty payments split between the States and the U.S. Treasury. During the same period, 46 Federal coal lease sales were held, covering 71,165 acres and containing 5.3 billion tons of recoverable coal. Approximately \$4.5 billion in bonus bids were collected for these 46 leases. During 2015, the BLM coal program took in nearly \$1.3 billion in royalties, rents, and bonuses. The 2017 budget for BLM includes program funding of nearly \$11 million for coal management activities, allowing for fixed cost increases from the 2016 enacted level.

## **REVIEW OF COAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS**

In January 2016, Interior announced it will undertake a comprehensive review to identify and evaluate potential reforms to the Federal coal program to ensure that it is properly structured to provide a fair return to taxpayers and reflect its impacts on the environment, while continuing to help meet the Nation's energy needs. The programmatic review will examine concerns about the Federal coal program raised by the Government Accountability Office, the Interior Department's Inspector General, Members of Congress, and the public. The review, in the form of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, will take a careful look at issues such as how, when, and where to lease; how to account for the environmental and public health impacts of Federal coal production; and how to ensure American taxpayers are earning a fair return for the use of public resources.

Consistent with the practice during two programmatic reviews of the Federal coal program during the 1970s and 1980s, Interior will institute a pause on issuing new coal leases while the review is underway. The pause does not apply to existing coal production activities. The pause will have limited, common-sense exceptions, including metallurgical coal typically used in steel production, small lease



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modifications, emergency leasing, and leases with demonstrated safety needs or insufficient reserves. In addition, pending leases that have already completed an environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act and received a final Record of Decision or Decision Order by a Federal agency under the existing regulations will be allowed to complete the final procedural steps to secure a lease or lease modification. During and after the pause, companies can continue to mine the large amount of coal reserves already under lease, estimated to be enough to sustain current levels of production from Federal land for approximately 20 years.

Interior will also undertake a series of reforms to improve transparency and administration of the Federal coal program. These reforms include establishing a publicly available database to account for the carbon emitted from fossil fuels developed

on public lands, requiring BLM offices to publicly post online pending requests to lease coal or reduce royalties, and facilitating the capture of waste mine methane. Interior had already made the pending leases excepted from this process available to the public.

The Secretarial Order, which outlines the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to modernize the Federal coal program, does not apply to the coal program on Indian lands, nor does it apply to any action of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement or the ONRR. However, these actions will build on existing efforts to modernize the Federal coal program, including the ONRR work to finalize a proposed rule to ensure the valuation process for Federal and American Indian coal resources better reflects the changing energy industry while protecting taxpayers and American Indian assets.



## Engaging the Next Generation

*Children across our Nation are increasingly disconnected from nature, yet playing outside and learning about the natural world is fun, healthy, and creates lifelong connections to nature.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
July 28, 2015*

A key priority for Secretary Jewell is the engagement of the public in Interior's mission, particularly America's young people. The future of America's public lands depends upon young people becoming active stewards of the environment throughout their lives. Interior has a unique opportunity to harness the strong spirit of the Nation's youth, and encourage them to use their time, energy, and talent to play, learn, serve, and work on our public lands and cultural treasures.

The Department of the Interior plays a key role in improving the Nation's future by introducing, involving, and encouraging the next generation as stewards of culture, history, land, water, and wildlife. In this dynamic and changing Nation, more and more people are isolated from the outdoors in cities and large urban areas. Young people are increasingly drawn indoors and are becoming inactive. The Department's unique assets provide great opportunities to connect this generation to the outdoors and the Nation's natural and cultural resources in exciting and meaningful ways.

To address the growing disconnect between young people and the outdoors, Interior developed strategies to promote public-private partnerships and collaborative efforts across all levels of government to connect young people with the land and inspire them to play, learn, serve, and work outdoors. The result will maximize opportunities for youth through visitor and educational programs, partnerships, volunteerism, and employment. These efforts can be leveraged through social media and technological enhancements to expand opportunities for travel and tourism and life-long learning.

Secretary Jewell is leading a holistic and dynamic effort with bold goals of getting millions of the Nation's youth active, outdoors, and connected to nature. In order to reach these goals, Interior is forging new public-private partnerships and working in partnership with its Congressionally authorized foundations—the National Park Foundation and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—to secure private philanthropy in the Department's program and plan. To date, the Secretary has received support from American Eagle Outfitters, Coca-Cola, Camel-Bak, The North Face, REI, Thule, and the Johnson Ohana Charitable Foundation to name a few.

### **PRIORITY GOAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**

**GOAL:** Build the next generation of conservation and community leaders by supporting efforts to get young people to play, learn, serve, and work outdoors.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2017, the Department of the Interior will:

- Involve 10 million children in outdoor recreation programs.
- Engage 10 million youth in environmental education programs.
- Support one million volunteers annually in service projects on public lands.
- Provide 100,000 work and training opportunities for young adults on public lands between 2013-2017.

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The Department set the goal to provide 40,000 work and training opportunities during 2014 and 2015 for young adults toward the Interior goal of 100,000 by 2017. Interior met its priority goal by providing 52,596 work and training opportunities over the past two years. Collaborative efforts across all levels of government and mobilization of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conservation Service Corps resulted in several high impact initiatives, including the Latino Heritage internship, an engineering internship pilot in the field of materials and corrosion; developing the Next Generation of Conservationists grants; continuing the AmeriCorp Environmental Summer Steward program; and expansion of the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program. These initiatives enabled significant progress towards Interior's goal to provide 100,000 work and training opportunities to young people and veterans by the end of 2017.

Youth engagement objectives continue to be a priority for Interior bureaus. In 2017, the budget proposes to fund \$102.5 million for youth programs in the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs—a collective \$37.7 million increase over the 2016 enacted funding levels.

The 2017 request includes a \$2.6 million increase within USGS for hiring, mentoring, and engaging young people in the sciences. Through the USGS Cooperative Research Units program, USGS scientists advised and mentored 534 science, technology, engineering, and math graduate students in 2015. The USGS also sponsors undergraduate and graduate education programs—such as the Doris Duke Conservation Scholars Program—that focus on minority student recruitment and career training in natural resources to increase the number of undergraduate students from groups underrepresented in the workforce who choose to pursue studies and a career in conservation. The educational component of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, EdMap, is educating science students in the skills of geologic field mapping and scientific research, while providing necessary experiences for success in STEM careers.

Annually, the Mendenhall Research Fellows program brings outstanding student scientists under the mentorship of USGS senior scientists. Other youth programs, such as the Student Interns in Support of Native American Relations, target and attract a wide range of diverse and incredibly talented

young people to cultivate interest in the sciences and add to a foundation of science for America's future workforce. Participants in the Native Youth in Science – Preserving Our Homelands summer camp program – learn how integrating science and traditional ecological knowledge can protect and preserve the ecosystems and homelands of their Tribe.

In the lead up to the 100<sup>th</sup> birthday of the National Park Service in 2016, the Administration launched the Every Kid in a Park initiative as a call to action to get all children to visit and enjoy America's unparalleled outdoors. Today more than 80 percent of American families live in urban areas and many lack easy access to safe outdoor spaces. At the same time, kids are spending more time than ever in front of screens instead of outside. A 2010 Kaiser Family Foundation study found young people now devote an average of more than seven hours a day to electronic media use, or about 53 hours a week—more time than a full-time job.

America's public lands and waters offer space to get outside and get active, and are living classrooms that provide opportunities to build critical skills through hands-on activities. To inspire the next generation to discover all America's public lands and waters have to offer, all 4<sup>th</sup> grade students and their families will receive free admission to all National Parks and other Federal lands and waters for a full year, starting with the 2015-2016 school year.

The 2017 budget includes a \$20.0 million increase for the Every Kid in a Park initiative. Of this increase, \$11.5 million will be for efforts to introduce annually to nearby national parks at least one million 4<sup>th</sup> grade students from elementary schools serving disadvantaged students in urban areas. The remaining \$8.5 million will ensure park units have programming tailored for young people and their families, especially at high visitation and urban parks.

Within BIA, the budget includes an additional \$2.0 million to support youth participation in natural resources programs that focus on the protection, enhancement, and conservation through science, education, and cultural learning. Programs aimed at tribal youth will open doors to future job opportunities, instilling respect for the resources and an appreciation of their importance to tribal culture and livelihood. The request supports new tribal youth projects and training programs throughout Indian Country and supplements the existing training programs within the Forestry, Water, and Agriculture programs.

The Bureau of Indian Education budget includes a \$6.6 million increase for scholarships for post-secondary education with a focus on recipients seeking degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields. The availability of advanced education opportunities for tribal members is a high priority for Tribes. An educated and skilled tribal member workforce is seen by Tribes as a key element of economic development. This increase is part of the Administration's launch of Generation Indigenous, focused on removing the barriers to success for Native youth by taking a comprehensive, culturally-appropriate approach to help improve the lives and opportunities for Native youth. This government-wide initiative builds on work the Department and other agencies have begun with Tribes to implement education reforms and address other issues facing Native youth.

Through the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program, FWS is inviting city dwellers to enjoy the outdoors by creating opportunities near urban communities. An additional \$5.5 million is requested in the 2017 budget to extend successful partnerships in Baltimore, Maryland, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, to other refuges across the Country. The FWS will use this increase to create additional urban community partnerships to engage youth in nature-related activities and programs. Along with communities and partners near Denver, Colorado, FWS is working with kids to help turn a degraded retention pond in an underserved neighborhood into a local park

that connects to the nearby Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge. This will allow a healthy watershed to flourish, bridging the gap between young people and the great outdoors.



The OSMRE budget includes an increase of \$1.0 million to expand the use of reforestation techniques in coal mine reclamation and provide opportunities for youth engagement with the outdoors. Reforestation efforts, many involving the Nation's youth, have provided an opportunity to reintroduce the American chestnut tree. The American chestnut was king of the forest over much of the Eastern United States and an important part of cultural heritage until destroyed by Asian fungus blight in the first half of the twentieth century.

### ENGAGING THE NEXT GENERATION (dollars in millions)

	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	1.0	1.0	0
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....	0	1.0	+1.0
Bureau of Reclamation .....	3.5	3.5	0
U.S. Geological Survey .....	23.7	26.3	+2.6
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	13.5	19.0	+5.5
National Park Service .....	18.2	38.2	+20.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	5.0	13.5	+8.6
<b>TOTAL, ENGAGING THE NEXT GENERATION .....</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>+37.7</b>
<i>[NPS Recreation Fees] .....</i>	<i>[6.4]</i>	<i>[6.4]</i>	<i>[0]</i>



## PREPARING THE NEXT GENERATION OF OUTDOOR STEWARDS— ONE CITY AT A TIME

The value and benefits of time spent outside are well documented, although, unfortunately, a growing disconnect exists between young people and the great outdoors. As part of Interior's bold youth initiative to engage the next generation of outdoor stewards and inspire millions of young adults, Secretary Jewell launched a nationwide effort in 50 U.S. cities to increase awareness, support, and participation in outdoor programs.

The American Express Foundation joins Interior's 50 Cities Initiative and invests in the creation of local coalitions in 50 cities across the Country to help achieve these goals. The initiative was started in 25 cities in 2015 and programs in the remaining 25 cities will begin in 2016.

*Using our public lands as living classrooms is one of the ways the Obama Administration is working to ensure all students have the tools they need for a bright future.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
November 18, 2015*





## Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies

*In a time of exceptional drought, it is absolutely critical that States and the Federal government leverage our resources so we can make each drop count. Being “water smart” means working together to develop sustainable water initiatives that use the best available science to improve water conservation and help water resource managers to address water supply challenges well into the future.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
February 9, 2016*

Ensuring sustainable, secure water supplies—the foundation for healthy communities and economies—requires healthy watersheds. This is particularly challenging with climate change, record drought conditions, and increasing demand taxing those watersheds. Recognizing the States’ primary role in managing water resources, Interior partners with States, Tribes, local water users, and other Federal agencies to leverage funding to increase the reliability of water supplies through programs that provide better tools for water management, promote water conservation and efficiency, and maintain and improve infrastructure. With the Department of the Interior playing a significant role in water delivery to one in every five farmers in the West and to over 36 million people, Interior must focus on innovative approaches to water conservation to meet current water needs and anticipate future challenges.

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, the 2015 U.S. Drought Monitor reflected 29 percent of the western contiguous U.S. experiencing moderate to exceptional drought, recovering slightly due to El Nino precipitation, but still ending the year with 19 percent experiencing moderate to exceptional drought. Reservoir levels began and ended low in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon and were below average in Idaho, Utah, and Washington by the end of 2015. This is all at a time of increasing demand for water for agriculture and cities. The effects of this drought in many western States, specifically California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, affects households across the Country because of the adverse impact on agricultural production. Drought is estimated to cost the Nation billions of dollars and impacts thousands of jobs. In California alone,

the estimated cost of the 2015 drought on agriculture—crop production, livestock, and dairies—is \$2.7 billion with a total loss of 21,000 seasonal and part-time jobs.

### PRIORITY GOAL WATER CONSERVATION

**GOAL:** Enable capability to increase the available water supply in the western States through conservation-related programs to ensure adequate and safe water supplies.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2017, the Department of the Interior will facilitate the availability of water supplies employing conservation, efficiency, and technology in the western United States through Bureau of Reclamation water conservation programs to 1,040,000 acre-feet/year cumulatively since the end of 2009.

In addition to agricultural impacts, the lack of mountain snowpack in recent years contributes to record and near-record low streamflow. When combined with warmer water temperatures, this results in fish kills, affecting a number of endangered species. Tinder dry conditions pose a threat for wildfires, which can affect public health and safety and destroy resources and property. With reservoir levels at historic lows and continued depletion of aquifers, improved water management, water conservation, and water recycling are critical to address the imbalance between the demand for water and the available water supply.

## WATERSMART SUSTAIN AND MANAGE AMERICA'S RESOURCES FOR TOMORROW

Interior launched the WaterSMART initiative in 2010 by Secretarial Order 3297 to implement the SECURE Water Act. WaterSMART enables the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Reclamation to make focused and leveraged investments to address the water resource challenges facing the Nation. Interior's WaterSMART programs are critical to achieving a sustainable water strategy that promotes water and energy efficiency. Confronting these water challenges and addressing the imbalance between supply and demand requires an understanding of the direct nexus between water and energy, the hydrologic connections between streamflow/surface water and groundwater, and the impacts of alterations based on human and ecological use and consumption. The Department's 2017 budget includes a total of \$98.6 million for WaterSMART programs, with \$61.5 million for water sustainability efforts through Reclamation, an increase of \$3.4 million from 2016 enacted. The budget also includes \$37.1 million for USGS, an \$18.4 million increase from 2016 enacted.

The programs included in WaterSMART are collaborative in nature and work across jurisdictional boundaries to achieve sustainable water management. Coordination between Reclamation and USGS has existed from the very beginning of the WaterSMART initiative. For example, the two agencies have been working together on preparations for new WaterSMART assessments in the Rio Grande and Red River basins—2016 to 2018—as well as on a National Brackish Groundwater Assessment, with the production and post processing of a national database that will provide critical information on brackish groundwater availability and quality. Interior's WaterSMART programs include:

*National Water Census*—This USGS research program focuses on national water availability and use and develops new water accounting tools that assess water availability at regional and national levels. Use of the diverse research on water availability contained in the National Water Census provides stakeholders with the information needed to make water management decisions and enhances the understanding of the connection between water quality and availability. In 2017, USGS is requesting funding to support decision support systems,

<b>WATERSMART</b> (dollars in millions)			
	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>			
WaterSMART Grants .....	20.0	23.4	+3.4
Basin Studies .....	5.2	5.2	0
Cooperative Watershed Management .....	0.3	1.8	+1.5
Resilient Infrastructure .....	2.5	1.5	-1.0
Drought Response .....	2.5	4.0	+1.5
Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program .....	23.4	21.5	-1.9
Water Conservation Field Services .....	4.2	4.2	-0.1
<b>Subtotal, Reclamation .....</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>+3.4</b>
<b>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>			
Ecosystems .....	0.5	3.3	+2.8
Climate and Land Use Change .....	3.5	7.7	+4.2
Natural Hazards .....	0.3	0.3	0
Water Resources .....	14.5	24.7	+10.2
Core Science Systems .....	0	1.2	+1.2
<b>Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey .....</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>+18.4</b>
<b>TOTAL, WATERSMART PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>+21.8</b>



## THREE SISTERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT PROJECT

As part of a 2015 WaterSMART Grant, the Three Sisters Irrigation District in Oregon will replace 14,000 feet of open ditch with pipeline. The project is expected to result in annual water savings of 1,900 acre-feet. A portion of the conserved water will be dedicated for instream flows to Whychus Creek. In addition, with completion of this project, pressurized water will eliminate the need for electrical pumps on farms, which use over three million-kilowatt hours of electricity annually, and will allow farmers who receive deliveries from the District to implement further improvements. The project includes the installation of four micro-hydro turbines with a combined energy capacity of 200 kilowatts.



provide grants to State water resource agencies to improve the base data at the necessary resolution for effective decision making, and create hydrologic models and databases that factor in economic, environmental, and societal values within watersheds to provide for communities' needs. The USGS budget also provides increases to: enhance access and use of water information through the new Open Water Data initiative; improve decisions on the quality and availability of surface and ground-water resources; integrate data and models better; and enable adaptive management of watersheds to support the resilience of dependent communities and ecosystems.

*WaterSMART Grants* – Through WaterSMART Grants, Reclamation awards competitive, cost-shared assistance for water management improvements that have a near term impact on water and energy efficiency. In 2017, Reclamation will fund between 35-45 new WaterSMART Grant projects, which will contribute to the Priority Goal for Water Conservation.

*Cooperative Watershed Management Program* – Reclamation provides financial assistance to establish and expand collaborative watershed groups and funds watershed management projects through this program. The program supports the development of watershed restoration plans and helps watershed groups address critical water supply needs and manage water quality and environmental issues to avoid potential conflicts exacerbated by drought.

*Basin Study Program* – The Basin Study Program addresses the impacts of a changing climate and water supply and demand imbalances and includes Basin Studies, West-Wide Climate Risk Assessments, and Landscape Conservation Cooperatives. Basin Studies are collaborative planning efforts with State and local partners to identify comprehensive strategies to address future water demands within a river basin and address climate change and other stressors on water and power facilities. West-wide Climate Risk Assessments provide a foundation for future Basin Studies through the development of guidance and tools to integrate climate change information into planning activities and develop state-of-the art projections of future supply and demand. Landscape Conservation Cooperatives provide a forum for stakeholders to identify shared science needs and meet those needs through applied science tools, collaboration, and information sharing.

*Drought Response Program* – This comprehensive approach to drought planning shifts emphasis from emergency response to advance a more proactive approach to drought through planning and implementation actions. The program works to avoid drought-related crises in the short term, while laying a foundation for climate resilience in the long term. Funding for planning and implementation actions is allocated through a competitive process emphasizing involvement from multiple stakeholders, the incorporation of climate variability information, and cost-sharing from non-Federal sponsors. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for



every one dollar spent on mitigation, society saves on average four dollars. These efforts directly support the National Drought Resilience Partnership identified in the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan.

*Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program* – Title XVI projects develop and supplement urban and irrigation water supplies through water reuse, thereby improving efficiency, providing flexibility during water shortages, and diversifying the water supply. Federal investments in Title XVI projects, including all projects funded since 1992, made available over 369,000 acre-feet of water in 2015.

*Water Conservation Field Services Program* – Reclamation provides cost-shared financial assistance on a competitive basis to irrigation districts, Tribes,

municipalities, and others for smaller scale water conservation activities, including water conservation planning, as well as technical assistance. It is estimated the 2017 funding of \$4.2 million will conserve 2,270 acre-feet.

*Resilient Infrastructure Program* – The Resilient Infrastructure Program enables Reclamation to prepare for and protect its infrastructure against new climate extremes, and at the same time support healthy and resilient watersheds. The program advances scientific and technical evaluations to identify opportunities to proactively maintain and improve existing water infrastructure for system reliability, safety, and efficiency. These new evaluations will be extrapolated to Reclamation's entire portfolio of projects.

### INDIAN LAND AND WATER SETTLEMENTS (dollars in millions)

	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>NEGOTIATION AND LEGAL SUPPORT</b>			
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	16.3	29.2	+12.9
Bureau of Reclamation.....	6.1	6.1	0
Other Bureaus and Offices .....	3.9	4.7	+0.8
<b>SUBTOTAL, NEGOTIATION AND LEGAL SUPPORT .....</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>+13.7</b>
<b>SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
<b>Bureau of Reclamation</b>			
Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act.....	15.3	15.7	+0.4
Aamodt .....	6.0	6.4	+0.4
Crow .....	12.8	12.8	0
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply .....	89.7	87.0	-2.7
Taos Pueblos .....	4.0	0	-4.0
Other Ongoing Settlement Ops. and Maintenance .....	8.2	9.4	+1.2
<b>Subtotal, Reclamation .....</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>			
Aamodt .....	6.2	25.0	+18.8
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply .....	9.0	15.1	+6.1
Taos Pueblos .....	29.2	0	-29.2
Navajo Nation Water Resources Trust Fund .....	4.0	4.0	0
Other Ongoing Settlement Operation and Maintenance .....	0.1	0.1	0
<b>Subtotal, Indian Affairs.....</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL, SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION.....</b>	<b>184.6</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>-9.1</b>
<b>TOTAL, SETTLEMENT FUNDING .....</b>	<b>210.9</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>+4.6</b>

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## RESOLVING WATER CLAIMS

*Today, implementing existing settlements and reaching new agreements is more important than ever given the need for water on many Indian reservations and throughout the West and the uncertainty regarding its availability due to drought, climate change, and increasing demands for this scarce resource. Settlements resolve long-standing claims to water; provide reliability with respect to supplies; facilitate the development of much-needed infrastructure; improve environmental and health conditions on reservations; and promote collaboration between Tribes, States, and local communities. Settlements have been, and should remain, a top priority for the Federal government.*

**Michael L. Connor, Deputy Secretary**  
**May 20, 2015**

Indian water rights disputes—which can date back 100 years or more—are a tangible barrier to socio-economic development for Tribes, and significantly hinder the management of water resources. Settlement of Indian water rights disputes can break down these barriers and help create conditions to improve water resources management by providing certainty of rights of major water rights holders who are parties to the disputes. This certainty provides opportunities for economic development, improves relationships, and encourages collaboration among neighboring communities. The United States pursues a policy of settling Indian water rights disputes whenever possible. Indian water rights settlements also are consistent with the general Federal trust responsibility to Indian Tribes and with Federal policy promoting Indian self-determination and economic self-sufficiency. Federally recognized Indian Tribes, States, local parties, and the Federal government acknowledge negotiated Indian water rights settlements are preferable to protracted litigation over Indian water rights claims.

The 2017 budget continues to strengthen the Department's capacity to meet its trust responsibilities and more effectively partner with Tribes on water issues. This includes support for water projects which address critical needs, such as providing

clean and potable water for tribal communities and repairing crumbling irrigation and water delivery infrastructure systems, which are essential to sustain these communities. These infrastructure investments improve the health and well-being of tribal members, preserve existing economies, and over the long-term bring the potential for jobs and economic development.

The 2017 budget for authorized settlements and technical and legal support involving tribal water rights totals \$215.5 million, an increase of \$4.6 million from 2016 enacted. In 2016, the Department will complete the Taos Pueblos water settlement; and in 2017, the Department will complete the funding requirements for the BIA portion of the Aamodt water rights settlement.

## DROUGHT RESPONSE

Several parts of the Nation are experiencing unprecedented drought conditions and growing evidence exists that climate change is causing longer and more frequent droughts in some areas and increasing water supply variability. In the Colorado River Basin, the years 2000 to 2015 represent the worst multi-year drought in records dating back to 1906. On April 22, 2014, the western United States Drought Monitor's weekly report marked the first time in its history the entire State of California experienced moderate to exceptional drought. Low reservoir levels and extremely low mountain snowpack during the 2014-2015 snow season were visible manifestations of the drought in the West. With six of the previous eight years having below-average precipitation, 2015 began and ended with low water reservoirs in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon, expanding to include Idaho, Utah, and Washington.

The President's Climate Action Plan, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change," released in June 2013, highlights drought preparedness as a priority. The Department continues a proactive approach by emphasizing mitigation and planning to increase resilience to drought in advance of a crisis. These Administration commitments are underscored by the unprecedented agreements reached at the November 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Department's approach is supported by the National Drought Mitigation Center established at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to help reduce societal vulnerability to drought.

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During a drought, water use changes and society needs to understand how this affects existing supplies. The budget request for USGS includes \$3.9 million for drought science to quantify water availability, better understand how snowmelt factors into the hydrologic cycle, and investigate drought effects on reproduction and survival of species. In addition, \$4.0 million is requested to develop methods to assess regional and national water use trends during drought periods that will lead to a near real-time assessment of water use during drought. This will improve the quality of collected and estimated water data and enhance development of forecasting tools for drought. The improved data accessibility and new visualization tools and products produced by USGS will help water managers improve water management and educate the public on the impacts of drought.

Meeting current and future water needs requires innovation and development of new technologies along with the dissemination of scientific information. The budget request for Reclamation includes \$5.8 million for the Desalination and Water Purification Research program. It also includes \$22.8 million for the Science and Technology program, of which \$8.5 million would fund a technology prize competition focused on next generation advanced water treatment tech-

nologies with the potential to significantly reduce the cost and electricity usage of advanced water treatment, and \$2.0 million to support Reclamation's continued work in open water data to make important water information available to support innovation across the Country.



Collaboration with non-Federal partners on advanced water treatment and clean water technology is essential to leverage Federal dollars and aggressively bring new technologies to the marketplace while conserving scarce western water resources and protecting species habitat. The Department will work to achieve this end.





## Building a Landscape Level Understanding of Our Resources

*Interior is leading the way to apply science and technology to create a better understanding of landscapes than ever before—to advance important conservation goals and steward the public's resources. This science based approach allows us to make well-informed decisions on behalf of the American people.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
February 9, 2016*

To effectively carry out its mission and priorities, the Department of the Interior recognizes the need to consider resource management decisions and resilience across large landscapes. Interior analyzes the effects of management decisions across broad scales and multiple jurisdictions and balances development with conservation to enhance ecosystems and improve community resilience. This approach requires strong applied and basic scientific research, data collection and monitoring systems, and shared information and tools to bolster partnership efforts. Interior's premier science agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the scientific capabilities across Interior bureaus provide the expertise needed to support this landscape level strategy.

A significant example of Interior's landscape level capabilities is represented by the Department's coastal resilience effort in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy. At the core of Interior's Hurricane Sandy recovery and resilience work are landscape level collaborative partnerships. On the ground progress is underway to restore and strengthen coastal ecosystems which provide fish and wildlife habitat, storm risk reduction, and economic opportunities. Interior is currently applying lessons learned from these efforts to date in order to improve future resilience efforts.

In addition, the Department has a central role in increasing the understanding of natural threats including those posed by earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, drought, flooding, wildfire, and volcanoes and is increasingly called upon to assist in early warning and response. Recognizing the importance of this work, Interior is strengthening its capabilities to harness new technology and promoting

partnerships to provide rapid, robust information sharing in response to natural disasters to proactively help increase resilience to these events.

### APPLYING SCIENCE AND ANALYSIS AT THE LANDSCAPE LEVEL

Interior develops the tools to analyze, visualize, translate, and extrapolate science and is leading efforts to apply science at multiple scales and across numerous landscapes to inform land and resource planning, policy, mitigation, and management. Interior employs some of the Nation's premier scientists. The USGS and the scientists of the Department's land and resource management agencies provide baseline information regarding the health of ecosystems and environments, natural hazards, and the impacts of rapidly changing climate.

With multiple science programs across the Department's bureaus and offices, science coordination remains a critical component in the process of effective science application. Interior is well served by the deployment of science advisors in each bureau. These advisors serve critical roles within the organizations and across the Department by sharing information concerning new research efforts, identifying and evaluating emerging science needs, and ensuring effective science delivery and application. The Interior 2017 budget reflects high priority needs identified for scientific research across the Department.

Interior's science programs provide an array of tools to analyze and understand the impacts of management decisions across broad landscapes. The Department is incorporating tools such as



## PRIORITY GOAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

**GOAL:** Understand, communicate, and respond to diversity of impacts associated with climate change to improve the resilience of the Nation's communities, natural resources, and safeguard our cultural heritage sites.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2017, the Department of the Interior will mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience into program and regional planning, capacity building, training, infrastructure, and external programs, as measured by scoring at least 300 of 400 points using the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan scorecard.

geospatial technologies, remote sensing, predictive modeling, scenario development, forecasting, and simulation into land management activities and ecosystem services that protect communities and natural resources.

The 2017 budget includes \$1.0 billion for research and development activities throughout the Department, an increase of \$84.5 million from the 2016 enacted level. Activities supported include scientific analysis of natural systems and applied field research to address specific problems, such as thawing permafrost, invasive species, and flooding. The Department's scientific research is used by land managers, for example, to support conservation efforts on the front lines of a changing climate and to confront the unpredictable nature of its impacts.

## UNDERSTANDING AND DEVELOPING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

The Nation is facing a rising number of extreme natural events—including severe storms, wildfires, and drought—which are expected to increase in both frequency and intensity in the future. In the past months, Americans have battled high intensity wildfires in the West and Pacific Northwest, floods in the Midwest, mudslides in California, and intense tornadoes in the South. As the population grows in coastal areas, major cities, and the wildland-urban interface, Americans are more vulnerable to these severe events, as well as other natural hazards, such as earthquakes and storm surges. Coastal erosion in the Arctic and other sensitive areas is also putting communities and infrastructure at-risk.

While striving to minimize and manage impacts from these events, the Department is taking action to build up the resilience of natural and cultural resources and communities to these threats. Interior's role in response to a changing climate and increasing concerns for resilience is two-fold. As a principal land and resource manager, the Department must understand and mitigate these changes to properly steward America's resources. As a Federal agency, Interior shares and exchanges resource information, research, and best practices with other land managers and communities addressing these same problems.

The 2017 budget applies the insights gained during extreme events of the past year, including the historic western drought, wildfires, and severe flooding in the Southeast. It reflects the importance

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (dollars in thousands)

	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	23,536	30,452	+6,916
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	72,826	73,293	+467
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	26,703	26,703	0
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	0	5,023	+5,023
Bureau of Reclamation.....	88,585	91,909	+3,324
U.S. Geological Survey.....	676,914	736,323	+59,409
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	32,476	38,622	+6,146
National Park Service.....	26,992	28,702	+1,710
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	9,500	10,957	+1,457
Wildland Fire Management.....	5,990	5,990	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>963,522</b>	<b>1,047,974</b>	<b>+84,452</b>

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of building resilient landscapes and communities, and proposes wise investments that help address vulnerabilities. The 2017 budget also proposes investments throughout the Department to improve scientific understanding related to resource management and expands access to and benefits from this important information.

This budget includes a suite of investments intended to build on areas where the Department has a natural leadership role and is positioned to reduce the impact of natural hazards on life and property and increase resilience in the long term. The 2017 request for the USGS includes \$149.7 million for Natural Hazards activities, an increase of \$10.7 million from the 2016 enacted level. Within this request are funds to deploy an Early Earthquake Warning system and maintain the volcano monitoring network. The request includes increases to expand coastal resilience, landslide response, seismic network activities in the central and eastern portions of the U.S., and scenarios to address imminent coastal impacts in the Arctic.

The 2017 budget request also includes a mandatory proposal for a ten-year, \$2.0 billion Coastal Climate Resilience program which will provide resources for at-risk coastal States, local governments, and their communities to prepare and adapt to climate change.

## **LANDSCAPE LEVEL APPROACH TO BUILDING RESILIENCE**

Large geographic regions are increasingly stressed by natural and man-made factors, while demands for ecosystem services increase. As a source of reliable scientific information to describe and understand the earth, Interior's scientists add to the understanding of natural processes and ecosystems to support resource decisions. Good science supports cost-effective outcomes, resolves and avoids conflicts, and strengthens Interior's public trust stewardship of the Nation's lands and waters.

The USGS provides Interior with the basic science needed at the landscape level by building a detailed understanding of resources, quantifying threats and stressors to resources, and delivering decision support tools to assist land managers and the public. The Department's land management bureaus also conduct applied scientific research to evaluate the efficacy of various resource management actions. The outcome of this work protects ecological diversity, maximizes the benefits of resources, maintains key ecosystem services, focuses development activities, and creates opportunities to build resilience.

Department-wide efforts to apply science to better understand and address threats to the sage steppe landscape are an excellent example of the type of basic and applied research collaboration Interior undertakes to address resource challenges and build resilience.

Across the vast sage steppe landscape of 11 States of the Intermountain West, new fire regimes, driven by drought, climate change, the spread of invasive species, and development have fragmented what was once known as the sagebrush ocean. The Department and other Federal and State agencies worked cooperatively to produce a decision support tool that combines the ecological requirements of greater sage grouse with factors that contribute to a productive sage steppe ecosystem. This tool helps land managers determine appropriate strategies for restoring or maintaining sage steppe habitats. Efforts in 2016 and beyond will evaluate whether current seeding and planting strategies can be improved to ultimately create higher quality sage steppe habitat. The sage steppe work is important as Interior bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service evaluate management and restoration scenarios to implement land use plans that support Greater sage grouse habitat. The USGS budget includes a \$3.0 million increase for science to support the sage steppe landscape and \$500,000 to develop rapid science response capacity for wildfire.

Science from across the Department informed the development of the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy which involves landscape level planning to foster balanced development, while ensuring conservation, adaptation, and restoration of the interior West's sage steppe ecosystem. The Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy reached a significant milestone in September 2015, when the Fish and Wildlife Service determined the Greater sage grouse does not warrant protection under the Endangered Species Act. This achievement was only possible through close collaboration among western States, the Department and other Federal agencies, and more than 1,100 ranchers. The FWS decision was based, in large part, on the anticipated habitat and species conservation benefits of the 98 revised Federal land use plans that comprise roughly two-thirds of the remaining Greater sage grouse habitat. Much work remains to be done to fully implement the land use plans. The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$14.2 million to fund vegetative treatments to protect, improve, or restore sage steppe habitat and assist States in implementing Greater sage grouse conservation plans.

## SUPERSTORM SANDY SPURS RESILIENT RESTORATION EFFORTS

In the dark of October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy slammed the shores of the Atlantic coast, bringing massive amounts of rain, high winds, and a record setting storm surge. Barrier islands were washed over, new inlets formed, and coastal communities were devastated. At the Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge in New Smyrna, Delaware, the storm tore through decades old coastal levees that had separated freshwater impoundments which provided food and safety for thousands of migratory birds from the salty waters of the Atlantic. The impoundments were quickly converted to the natural brackish state.



Prime Hook, managed by FWS, is a 10,000-acre refuge that is an important stopover site for migratory birds that travel up and down the Atlantic Flyway and provides protected breeding habitat for federally and State listed threatened and endangered species. Prime Hook's habitat features include salt marsh, freshwater marsh, ponds and impoundments, wooded swamps, and upland grasslands and forest supporting hundreds of plant and animal species.

The levees had been damaged before. Storms in 2006, 2009, and 2011 overwashed dunes and levees and created breaches that exacerbated flooding in and around the refuge. After Superstorm Sandy, four major breaches destroyed artificial freshwater marshes, damaging habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife.

The refuge embarked on a large scale tidal marsh restoration project in the wetlands previously managed as freshwater impoundments. A fundamental consideration to design the project is to obtain an understanding of how fresh and salt water circulate within the existing refuge impoundments, and how water flow and salinity will change in various marsh restoration scenarios. The engineering firm Atkins Global completed a model that evaluated existing hydrological conditions in the impoundments as well as two additional alternatives—maintaining one open breach or filling all breaches. The model showed maintaining an open breach to the bay will result in the same high water levels and salinity that occur in the impoundments today as a result of multiple breaches. Atkins found several restoration benefits will result if all breaches are closed and natural marsh hydrology is restored, including lower water levels resulting from an enhanced water exchange rate and reduction in storm surge.

It is one of the largest marsh restoration projects ever undertaken in the eastern United States. Restoration from degraded open water conditions to back-barrier salt marsh habitats will involve rebuilding dunes, closing breaches, and restoring tidal channels throughout the marsh. The restored hydrological and salinity regimes will support the natural recolonization of salt marsh grasses within the refuge; and FWS will apply the lessons learned from this effort to restore wetlands along the Gulf Coast and across the Country.

This project restores a highly damaged tidal marsh/barrier beach ecosystem covering nearly 4,000 acres of marsh within the former impounded wetland system. This coastal wetland restoration enhances the resilience of refuge marshes facing future storms and sea level rise. The project also provides natural and economic benefits to several adjacent and nearby communities in Delaware, such as enhanced natural storm barriers, improved wildlife habitat, and increased tourism.



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## RANGELAND FIRE

Rangeland fire is widely recognized as the greatest threat to Greater sage grouse survival in the Great Basin States, and Interior is taking steps to help reduce this threat. The Department continues to implement the Integrated Rangeland Fire Management Strategy, which identifies a comprehensive set of enhanced strategies, policies, and practices for preventing and suppressing rangeland fire and restoring western sagebrush landscapes damaged by fire. The Strategy's goal is to reduce the likelihood, size, and severity of rangeland fires, address the spread of cheatgrass and other invasive species, and commit wildland fire management resources and assets to prepare for and respond to rangeland fires. Integral to the Rangeland Fire Management Strategy is effective implementation of a National Seed Strategy. As part of a comprehensive, science based strategy to address the threat of wildfires damaging landscapes across the West, Interior works closely with many local, State, and Federal partners, as well as private groups to develop the National Seed Strategy for rehabilitation and restoration to help foster resilient and healthy landscapes. The National Seed Strategy—which also supports the Administration's efforts to protect the sagebrush ecosystem—was published in August 2015, and its implementation is being led by the Bureau of Land Management. The 2017 BLM budget includes a \$5.0 million increase to more aggressively implement the new National Seed Strategy developed in partnership with the Plant Conservation Alliance and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Full implementation of the National Seed Strategy will result in nationwide networks of native seed collectors, researchers developing wildland seed into commercial crops, farmers and growers increasing native seed supplies, nurseries and storage facilities providing sufficient amounts of appropriate seed, and restoration ecologists identifying the appropriate timing and placement for seed and plant material to optimize treatment results. The seed materials and knowledge gained from the BLM investment in the National Seed Strategy will focus on restoring the sage steppe landscape in the near term, complementing the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy, and benefiting all BLM land rehabilitation and restoration efforts over time.

The 2017 Wildland Fire Management request provides \$30.0 million for Resilient Landscapes projects, which will allow the Wildland Fire Management

program to address shared goals of bureau resource management programs to treat large landscapes to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire and achieve restoration. The budget also includes an increase of \$2.8 million to strengthen the initial attack capacity of rural fire departments and rangeland fire protection associations. The request acknowledges that in some cases the most cost-effective and efficient means of quickly suppressing fires is to enhance the firefighting capacity and capability of remote communities and ranchers closest to the fire.

The Integrated Rangeland Fire Management Strategy targets high-priority areas for preventing and suppressing fire and restoring fire-impacted lands; and monitoring changing resource conditions to further improve the efficacy and efficiency of management practices. The USGS is developing geospatial tools to identify and describe areas of concern, while establishing a new framework to monitor the condition of landscapes and the effectiveness of the Strategy. The USGS is leading the implementation of a multi-year plan for identifying, prioritizing, and funding science and research activities that will promote comprehensive, landscape level understanding, and be useful at all management levels. The USGS is also providing scientific support to enhance ecosystem function and resilience by improving fuel treatments, conducting large scale removal of cheatgrass and other invasive plants, improving post-fire restoration, and increasing restoration effectiveness by selecting and seeding plants that are locally adapted and genetically appropriate for shifting climates.

## LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION COOPERATIVES AND CLIMATE SCIENCE CENTERS

The Interior Department is applying approaches to address broad conservation challenges across the Country. An important tool in that effort is the Department's network of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, launched in 2009 to improve science integration and application to address natural hazards and other landscape scale issues. The 22 LCCs form a network of resource managers and scientists dedicated to specific landscape areas that take a holistic, collaborative, adaptive, and science based approach to ensure the sustainability of the economy, land, water, wildlife, and cultural resources.

Each LCC brings together Federal, State, tribal, and local governments along with non-governmental organizations, universities, and interested public



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and private organizations. The LCC partners work collaboratively to identify best practices, connect efforts, identify science gaps, and avoid duplication through conservation planning and design. The LCC network harnesses the capacities and abilities of all partners in support of common conservation outcomes and serves as a strategic forum for collegial collaboration, coordination, and integration—a vital role the LCCs provide according to a recent report by the National Academy of Sciences.

In 2015, at the request of Congress, the National Academy of Sciences evaluated the scientific merits and impacts of the LCC Network five years after it was created. The Academy found LCCs “address landscape conservation needs at a national scale, for all natural and cultural resources, in a way that bridges research and management efforts” and “create opportunities for identifying common conservation goals and leveraging efforts of diverse partners at a much greater scale than any one entity could achieve alone.” As the LCC network matures, more public and private decision makers are using the tools and information LCCs generate to promote adaptive management of fish and wildlife. The FWS budget includes \$17.1 million, an increase of \$4.8 million, for continued engagement of LCCs with partners to leverage base program efforts and generate more information to help the Department and stakeholders adaptively manage habitat and wildlife across the landscape.

Interior’s Climate Science Centers operated by USGS provide essential scientific support to the LCCs. The CSCs are built on partnerships with universities and perform cutting-edge research at the local, regional, and national scale to produce innovative products that model ecosystems; collect geospatial, habitat, and species data; and engage with a community of regional stakeholders to define priorities and initiatives. The CSCs provide meaningful linkages between research and specific decisions that Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies make at a landscape scale. New projects started in 2016 include estimating total glacier loss in Alaska and potential changes in freshwater input, and understanding of the interconnected icefield, stream, and ocean systems that are such a dominant feature of coastal Alaska.

The CSCs are also building on relationships with the Bureau of Indian Affairs by co-locating tribal liaisons with four CSCs to help Tribes develop the capacity to adapt to climate change impacts. The Northwest CSC will assess which ecosystem components and

ecological processes are most vulnerable to pronounced water deficiencies and test or demonstrate new methods or technologies intended to lessen or adapt to the ecological impacts of drought.

## **LANDSAT AND THE GEOSPATIAL PLATFORM**

The Landsat program is a four-decade Federal investment that improved data quality for resource management, particularly for snow and ice covered land surfaces and water resources. Landsat 9 is a follow-on mission to the successful Landsat 8 program and a direct replacement for Landsat 7, which is reaching the end of its usable life. The investment in Landsat 9 will ensure the continuation of the collection of specialized land use and land change imagery across the Earth’s land surfaces that supports a myriad of scientific applications. It will serve as a fundamental data source to address basic science questions as well as a valuable resource for decision makers in agriculture, forestry, land use, water resources, and natural resource exploration.

The USGS budget includes \$75.2 million, an increase of \$17.6 million, for Landsat 9 and Sentinel-2 data acquisition, to support development of the ground system to deliver the completed system in 2021, two years ahead of the original planned completion date. The 2021 launch date is necessary to replace Landsat 7 and prevent a break in the eight-day revisit data collection.

Landsat is a joint mission with NASA which builds, launches and conducts on-orbit testing of the satellite. The USGS develops the ground system, data collection, and mission flight operations. The increased funding will support three principal development activities: systems engineering of the Landsat 9 instruments, the Operational Land Imager and the Thermal Infrared Sensor; instrument calibration and validation; and support, evaluation, and award of spacecraft competitive studies and contracts. The increase also supports system design and mission operations center software and hardware.

The USGS budget proposes an increase of \$3.0 million to increase the usefulness and value of Landsat information by providing data tools for land managers and the public. By accelerating the development of a set of Landsat-based science products that will improve applications used by natural resource managers, Interior will provide an authoritative basis for regional- to continental-scale identification

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of change, monitoring of current conditions, and predicting future scenarios.

The USGS budget also includes \$2.2 million to acquire, store, and disseminate data from the European Space Agency Sentinel-2 satellite. Providing Sentinel-2 data will enable the routine use of the dataset most like Landsat for tens of thousands of U.S. users, augmenting land observations over any one spot on the Earth's surface to just three days, as long as two Sentinel-2s and two Landsats are operating. Sentinel-2 may also partially mitigate any gap in data that could occur between the decommissioning of Landsat 7 and the launch and operations of Landsat 9.

Reliable information is the foundation for landscape level understanding of resources. The data and tools of the national geospatial platform and other investments in map data and information assist land and resource managers to make informed decisions across the landscape and provide data and information to the public for use in a wide variety of applications. The USGS budget requests program increases totaling \$5.5 million for expanded collection through the 3D Elevation Program and for the Big Earth Data Initiative. The USGS investment in 3DEP responds to growing needs for high quality and high resolution data to improve aviation safety, understand and mitigate the negative effects of coastal erosion and storm surges, provide infrastruc-

ture for Arctic shipping and resource extraction, identify landslide hazard areas, protect biodiversity and habitats, and support hundreds of other critical activities within Interior and other Federal, State, and tribal partners. The 3DEP initiative collects and provides publicly-accessible data using LIDAR—a remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light—over the contiguous U.S. and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar data for Alaska.

The geospatial platform integrates data from Federal agencies and partners—such as universities, private organizations, and tribal, State, and local governments—and turns raw data on landscapes and resources into useful, understandable knowledge to inform increasingly complex land use decisions. The geospatial platform leverages geographic information system tools to help all stakeholders understand and make decisions about how to balance resource uses, make informed development choices, and minimize unnecessary effects on an increasingly interconnected, changing landscape.

This open data effort is a tool for smart planning. By identifying potential land use challenges earlier, all stakeholders save time, resources, and costs. It has the potential to reduce litigation costs and help communities, civic planners, residents, and others evaluate risks from climate change as they plan for resilient communities.

## ARCTIC COLLABORATIONS

Interior is leading a range of Arctic Council initiatives under the U.S. chairmanship that focus on Arctic science, conservation, climate resilience, and ocean safety and stewardship. The Arctic Council is an intergovernmental forum that promotes cooperation on Arctic issues, especially relating to environmental protection and sustainable development. The Arctic Council has a two-year rotating chairmanship among the eight member nations, and the United States holds the chairmanship through April 2017. The Department's leadership on U.S. chairmanship initiatives will result in a better understanding of climate resilience in the region, a circumpolar plan for the prevention and management of invasive species, and a pan-Arctic digital elevation model that will improve the quality of regional topographic information.

The critical Arctic ecosystem is experiencing rapid natural change and increasing worldwide attention for its tremendous natural resources. Recognizing the importance of this landscape, Interior's 2017 budget requests \$160.6 million for activities related to the Arctic region, including an increase of \$9.8 million in USGS to support communities and resource managers in the Arctic. Melting glaciers and thawing permafrost are changing the landscapes of the Arctic coasts, inland forests, and tundra. Communities and land managers are seeking actionable science about how these changes affect the broader physical environment—altering stream flows, disrupting ocean currents and the fisheries that depend on them, and changing ecosystems and the availability of resources.

Federal, State, and tribal managers need to understand how climate change impacts identified resources and what management actions are warranted. Equally important, managers must have good information about the effectiveness of these actions. The USGS is requesting a \$1.0 million increase to analyze changes in the distribution and condition of fish and wildlife. Declines in sea ice alter habitats for iconic Arctic animals, such as polar bears, seals, and walruses. These species rely on sea ice as a platform for resting and hunting, and the decline in sea ice forces them to move onshore. As the climate warms, shrubs grow in areas previously dominated by tundra vegetation, such as lichens. Lichens are an important food source for caribou and the displacement of lichen by shrubs may reduce caribou herds, which harms subsistence hunters from indigenous communities as well as predator species, such as bears and wolves.

Permafrost thaw can significantly affect the landscape's ecosystem, hydrology, and infrastructure. The effects of changes in permafrost are complex because each area has a unique geological, chemical, atmospheric, and biological composition. Thawing of permafrost beneath lakes and ponds that provide drinking water for villages creates water security challenges, while thawing induces deterioration of water and sewage systems, thereby increasing health risks. These changes are particularly challenging for Native communities where the subsistence way of life is a cornerstone of cultural traditions spanning many generations. Thawing of permafrost also releases pollutants, including mercury and organic pesticides that harm fragile Arctic ecosystems and threaten public health. The USGS requests a \$1.9 million increase to accelerate development of predictive models to evaluate the changes from permafrost thaw and glacier melt.

Across Alaska, the Department plays a pivotal role in collaborative research efforts that address key priorities such as conservation, sustainable land management and resource stewardship, and adapting to a changing climate. Following Secretary Jewell's visit to the Native Village of Kivalina, Alaska in February 2015, the White House established an interagency group co-chaired by the Department to coordinate the Federal response to the threats facing Alaska Native villages due to coastal erosion. The State of Alaska, using a grant from FWS, established Village Planning Groups to plan relocation or other responses for three of the most acutely threatened villages, including Kivalina. The Department is coordinating Federal participation in these groups.



# Building a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Department of the Interior



*To continue mission essential operations and advance key priorities in a constrained and uncertain budget environment, bureaus and offices are evaluating operations to...better...accomplish their mission, identify management improvements, cut red tape, better align work, and find efficiencies. Leadership provides ongoing direction that demonstrates Interior's commitment to stewardship of resources in a transparent and accountable manner.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
November 13, 2015*

The Obama Administration continues to challenge Federal agencies to make the Nation's government more effective, deliver more to the taxpayers, and manage Federal resources more responsibly. To meet this challenge, the Department of the Interior is reviewing programs, encouraging employees to identify savings opportunities, and investigating new ideas to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations. Interior's efforts focus on the following strategies with the highest potential to achieve meaningful performance improvement across the Department:

- Implementing Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform.
- Strengthening Interior's cybersecurity posture.
- Promoting accountability and innovation through open government.
- Facilitating space consolidation by reducing leased space and maximizing space utilization.
- Implementing strategies to reduce energy use, increase sustainability, and make Federal facilities more resilient.
- Attracting and motivating top talent.

The Department of the Interior is working aggressively to meet the Administration's challenge on management and performance-based alignment of priorities and resources, and the progress is reflected in the 2017 President's budget.

## FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION REFORM ACT

The Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act of 2014 directs agencies to expand the authority of Department level Chief Information Officers to ensure accountability, control, and transparency over all information technology resources throughout the agency. Under this Act, CIOs must participate in a significant manner in strategic planning, budget formulation and execution, acquisitions, and human resources activities as it relates to Information Management and Technology; and maintain senior executive partnerships with these communities to establish effective management controls around all IMT decisions and expenditures. The CIO is the final decision making authority for all major IMT investments, with non-major investments delegated to a direct report. The FITARA requires agencies to establish clear, direct lines of accountability from the agency CIO to component organization—bureau or office for Interior—CIOs or information technology leaders.

Information Management and Technology is an integral part of Interior's operations that crosscuts all programs and significantly impacts the cost, efficiency, and effectiveness of conducting business at the Department. Implementing FITARA will ensure consistent management of these vital resources, since



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a stable, agile, and secure IMT environment is critical to achieving the Department's mission. Interior began its FITARA implementation effort in 2015, and in 2017 the budget requests \$2.6 million to continue implementation activities. Specifically, Interior will realign reporting structures to ensure senior IMT officials within bureaus are accountable to the Department CIO. Each bureau will implement a plan to align and consolidate all IMT within the bureau. These two efforts combined will ensure the agency CIO has visibility and control over all IMT within the agency, allowing for increased standardization, cost savings, and improved security. In addition, the Department will enhance processes and procedures for planning and budgeting for IMT investments, contracting IMT products and services, and managing IMT effectively throughout its lifecycle. Complementing FITARA, the 2017 budget requests \$3.0 million for Interior's Digital Services team to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's highest impact digital services.

### **STRENGTHENING INTERIOR'S CYBERSECURITY POSTURE**

The budget includes \$34.7 million in the appropriated working capital fund to continue the Department's remediation of its cyber security systems and processes, an increase of \$24.7 million from the 2016 enacted level. The additional funding will allow Interior to strengthen its cybersecurity posture and secure the Department's most valuable information to maintain the trust of the employees, customers, partners, and the American public. This funding continues the Interior remediation activities launched in 2015 and supports Department of Homeland Security Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation investments to identify, isolate, and quantify cyber threats.

In 2017, the Department plans to support the goals of the President's Management Council Cybersecurity Assessment, the DHS United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team Engagement Report recommendations, and DHS Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Operations and Maintenance. Interior will address cybersecurity posture, information security continuous monitoring programs, intrusion remediation, and malware defense solutions that address advanced persistent threats, risk mitigation plans, shared service environments, data center assets, firewall auditing and configuration management, anti-phishing and malware defense solutions, authentication efforts, data and application architectures, application portability, and other enterprise

level capabilities. The Department will collaborate with bureaus and offices on these priorities to avoid duplication of effort and maximize the value to the organization.

### **DATA ACT**

The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act, signed into law on May 9, 2014, mandates data transparency. Specifically, the Act expands the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 by requiring the disclosure of direct Federal agency expenditures and linking Federal contract, loan, and grant spending information to programs of Federal agencies. The intent is to enable taxpayers and policy makers to track Federal spending more effectively. The Department continues efforts to support the implementation of the DATA Act. In 2015 and 2016, Interior actively participated in the development of government-wide standard definitions for the 57 data elements, conducted inventory and analysis activities of the data based on the standards definitions, and worked with the software vendors to implement system changes. In 2017, the Department requests \$10.2 million for implementation—including organizational change management, business processes, and policy improvements—to increase data quality and transparency. The implementation also will apply to shared services provided by Interior.

### **FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The Financial and Business Management System is a modern, integrated, secure system that supports and facilitates improved management, accountability, and transparency in budget execution, financial management, acquisition and financial assistance, fleet and facilities management, and property management. The system continues to deliver promised improvements in functionality, consistency in reporting, standardized internal controls and processes, and improved data availability. These advances provide the tools necessary for the Department to actively manage its fiscal resources and promote efficient spending to support operations and cut waste. The system enables Interior to terminate the operation of numerous legacy systems, allows bureaus and offices to conduct quarterly closings and reconciliations, and supports the Department's clean financial audits.

In 2017, the budget maintains the 2016 enacted level of \$53.9 million to continue efforts to optimize and

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leverage FBMS, including critical technical and security improvements and compliance efforts related to the business management reporting requirements of the DATA Act. Using a Federal government shared service provider during 2017, Interior will continue to implement a standardized and integrated Department level budget formulation and performance management tool to improve data quality and consistency across the Department and decrease manual processes, while maintaining the flexibility that allows individual bureaus to equip and deploy compatible tools that efficiently meet bureau-specific needs.

## SPACE CONSOLIDATION

The Interior Department has placed a high priority on reducing its footprint in commercial leased space and reconfiguring space to support higher occupancy and maximize space utilization. The Department set a goal to reduce the total portfolio of owned, leased, and General Services Administration provided office and warehouse space by 1.3 million square feet by 2020. Since 2012, Interior reduced office and warehouse space by 1.5 million square feet and is actively identifying, promoting, and incentivizing consolidation opportunities and facilitating bureau colocations wherever possible. Interior also established space reduction targets, defined an office space utilization design standard, and continues to restrict the acquisition of new facilities and leased space.

In 2016, the modernization of the sixth and final wing of the Main Interior Building will be completed, including infrastructure upgrades that improve energy efficiency and sustainability and reconfigured space to support higher occupancy. In 2017, the budget includes \$6.4 million, an increase of \$5.2 million, for space consolidation planning and initiatives. The Department will begin preliminary efforts on the renovation of the South Interior Building in Washington, D.C. The project will focus on much needed infrastructure upgrades, energy sustainability, and interior design improvements that will ultimately result in increasing the population of the facility from 170 to over 400. Future proposed improvements to the Main and South Interior Buildings will help advance agency goals to terminate commercial leases in the Washington, D.C., area and consolidate employees into federally owned space.

In 2017, funds will also be used to initiate the consolidation of employees and reduce rental costs in Boise, Idaho. Consolidation of staff from commercial

space to underutilized Department owned space will result in removal of 33,000 square feet of space from the current portfolio while maximizing the utilization of 21,000 square feet of owned space on the National Interagency Fire Center Boise Campus. This action will improve space utilization by 50 percent and decrease annual rent and operational costs by over \$1.5 million once the consolidation project is completed.

In 2017, the Department will continue its planning efforts, including working closely with GSA to consolidate staff in the Denver, Colorado, metropolitan area into federally owned space. Denver, Colorado, and Washington D.C., house nearly 16 percent of Interior's employees, and space consolidations provide a significant opportunity to reduce the real estate footprint and avoid future costs.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The Department is working to integrate practices which support sustainability in operations and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, further demonstrating Interior's commitment to the conservation, protection, and responsible use of natural and cultural resources. These efforts help protect the Nation from pollution, conserve natural and cultural resources for future generations, save taxpayer dollars through avoided energy costs, and make Federal facilities more resilient.

In accordance with Executive Order 13693, Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade, the Department committed to reducing its direct greenhouse gas emissions by 36 percent relative to the 2008 baseline by 2025. Each year, Interior reports its progress toward meeting the Executive Order's sustainability goals and strategies for improving performance in the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

Interior tracks its progress through OMB's Sustainability and Energy Scorecard. The scorecard includes metrics related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy intensity, water use intensity, and fleet petroleum use, as well as measuring increases in renewable energy use and the sustainable buildings inventory. The Department also is evaluated on whether it is meeting targets related to sustainable acquisitions and electronics stewardship. To date, Interior reduced direct greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent relative to 2008; reduced building energy intensity—measured in British thermal units per gross square foot—by 33 percent relative to

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2003; drew 12 percent of facility electricity use from renewable energy sources; reduced potable water intensity—measured in gallons per gross square foot—by nine percent relative to 2007; reduced fleet petroleum use by 22 percent relative to 2005; and increased the sustainable buildings inventory to three percent of buildings over 5,000 gross square feet.

In 2017, Interior will continue implementing strategies to reduce building energy and potable water intensity, increase the use of clean and renewable energy, implement onsite renewable energy projects, continue pollution prevention initiatives, and reduce the use of fossil fuels in both buildings and fleet.

## HUMAN RESOURCES

The Interior Department's 70,000 employees in 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States are critical to protecting and managing the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage, providing scientific and other information about those resources, and providing services to American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and affiliated island communities. The Department benefits from a knowledgeable workforce that is passionate about Interior's mission, dedicated to public service, highly skilled, and reflective of the diversity of the Nation. Differences in background, thought, education, and experience contribute to the varied perspectives in the workplace and create a synergy for higher performance and success in the achievement of Interior's mission goals.

Recognizing the vital role of its employees, Interior is investing in efforts to improve hiring processes, close mission-critical skill gaps, develop the leaders for tomorrow, improve employee engagement, and strengthen human capital processes, tools, and strategies. With a significant number of employees meeting retirement eligibility requirements, it is imperative Interior use all available tools to recruit and retain talented individuals to support its mission. One area of focus is mission critical occupations, especially for cyber-related positions. Bureau human resources professionals are working closely with their information technology counterparts and selecting officials to update their respective information technology workforce planning efforts and to implement the new workforce requirements in recently enacted legislation.

To ensure the Department is identifying the best talent, it is leveraging government-wide and

agency-specific hiring flexibilities to improve the current selection procedures and time to hire rates. Through improved outreach efforts to internal and external stakeholders, Interior will ensure selecting officials receive enhanced training and toolkits to improve the hiring experience and will strengthen its partnerships with potential recruitment pipelines with an emphasis on diversity outreach and youth engagement.

Consistent with the December 2015 Executive Order on Strengthening the Senior Executive Service, Interior is working to enhance leadership development programs to include providing developmental assignments for SES employees, assessing the developmental needs of all SES members, and developing a formal executive onboarding program.

In an effort to strengthen human capital management, accountability, and workforce data collection, Interior will review the various human resources information technology systems to identify potential efficiencies and cost savings that can improve performance management, skill gap identification, program evaluation, technical and leadership development, employee engagement, and knowledge transfer.

As a Department, Interior recognizes the importance of its mission and the critical role people play in its accomplishment. Accordingly, Interior is continually identifying ways to improve the employee experience to meet mission attainment. To that end, based on data from the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey results and accountability reviews, bureaus and offices will analyze the most recent survey results and develop action plans to improve employee engagement in 2017.

## SPECIAL PAY RATES

In 2015, the Office of Personnel Management approved the Department's request to establish special pay rate tables for specific occupational series and locations engaged in oil and gas activities. Advances in technologies, such as hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling in shale formations onshore and deepwater drilling offshore, have made it possible to develop substantially more oil and gas resources than ever before. These technological advances make it imperative Interior be able to keep pace with the private sector in hiring and retaining sufficient staff with the skills and experience needed to effectively and efficiently oversee the changing oil and gas industry. The 2017 budget request includes



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\$8.3 million to support OPM approved pay table increases for these critical positions.

Interior's role in oil and gas management and oversight is critically important to its responsibilities in preserving human and ecological health while also

satisfying the Nation's energy needs. In 2017, the Department will continue to work with OPM to review positions and locations that may benefit from a special pay rate. These efforts will help bridge the salary gap for key oil and gas positions and help Interior carry out critical oversight activities.









## Legislative Proposals and Offsetting Collections

*I share the President's belief that America should lead the world on energy, climate, and conservation. And to accomplish this, we need to encourage innovation, provide clear rules of the road, and make balanced decisions.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
March 17, 2015*

The 2017 President's budget includes a suite of legislative and offsetting collection proposals affecting spending, revenues, and available budget authority that require action by the Congressional authorizing committees. These mandatory proposals address a range of Administration priorities, from investing in high-priority conservation and recreation programs to achieving a fair return to the American taxpayer from the sale of Federal resources and reducing unnecessary spending. The 2017 budget includes seven spending proposals with an estimated \$18.0 billion in outlays over the next decade. This spending is partially offset by revenue and savings proposals to reduce outlays from the Treasury by an estimated \$4.5 billion over the next decade.

### NEW LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

**Coastal Climate Resilience Program** – The budget proposes a \$2.0 billion Coastal Climate Resilience program, which will provide resources over 10 years for at-risk coastal States, local governments, and communities to prepare for and adapt to climate change. This program will be paid for by redirecting roughly half of oil and gas revenue sharing payments that are set to be paid to only four States under current law. A portion of these program funds would be set aside to cover the unique impacts of climate change in Alaska where some native villages are so threatened by rising seas, coastal erosion, and storm surges, that they must prepare for potential relocation. The changes in offshore oil and gas revenue sharing payments are included in the Administration's Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act legislative proposal which is continued in the 2017 President's budget.

**National Parks Centennial Act, Historic Preservation Fund** – The budget includes a legislative proposal to extend the authority to deposit \$150.0 million in receipts from offshore oil and gas revenues annually into the Historic Preservation Fund. The HPF funds the essential infrastructure of the Nation's historic preservation program. Funding, subject to annual appropriations, supports State Historic and Tribal Preservation Offices, which help preserve local historic resources. States and Tribes use HPF appropriations to guide National Register of Historic Places nominations; contribute technical expertise to reviews of Federal projects; guide and approve Historic Tax Credit projects; inform, train, and assist communities and local, State, and Federal governments; and prepare and implement State preservation plans. State Historic and Tribal Preservation Offices provide a minimum 40 percent match to the Federal funding and distribute at least 10 percent of their HPF allocation to certified local governments. Other entities eligible for HPF funding include Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

### CONTINUED LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

**Bureau of Indian Affairs Contract Support Costs** – The budget includes a legislative proposal to reclassify funding for the existing Contract Support Costs program from discretionary to mandatory beginning in fiscal year 2018. Congress requested both BIA and the Indian Health Service consult with Tribes to develop a long-term approach to fund contract support costs. The leading tribal recommendation was to provide funding for contract support costs as a mandatory appropriation. The budget proposes

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to adjust the discretionary budget caps to reflect the reclassification. The proposal includes two percent for BIA administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight. New contract support cost estimates will be provided on a three-year cycle as part of the reauthorization process.

**POWER+ Accelerate AML Distribution for Mine Cleanup and Economic Recovery** – The budget proposes to allocate a portion of the remaining unappropriated balance of the Abandoned Mine Lands Fund to target the cleanup and redevelopment of AML sites and AML coal mine polluted waters in a manner that facilitates sustainable revitalization in economically depressed coalfield communities. The proposal will provide \$1.0 billion over five years to States based on AML program and economic eligibility factors—such as the unemployment rate of coal mining regions—and remaining priority coal problems, including abandoned mine drainage, where reclamation linked to job creating economic development strategies will help revitalize impacted communities.

**Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act** – The Administration is committed to ensuring American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of public resources and taxpayers throughout the Country benefit from the development of offshore energy resources owned by all Americans. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 opened some additional areas in the Gulf of Mexico for offshore oil and gas leasing, while maintaining moratoria on activities east of the Military Mission Line and within certain distances from the coastline of Florida. The Act provides that 37.5 percent of Outer Continental Shelf revenues from certain leases be distributed to just four coastal States—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas—and their local governments based on a complex allocation formula. The Administration proposes to repeal GOMESA revenue-sharing payments to select States from Gulf of Mexico oil and gas leases, which are set to expand substantially starting in 2018. More than half of the savings from the repeal of GOMESA revenue sharing payments to States will be redirected to a new Coastal Climate Resilience Program to provide resources for at-risk coastal States, local governments, and their communities to prepare for and adapt to climate change.

**United Mineworkers of America Pension Reform** – The budget proposes to better provide for retired coal miners and their families by revising the formula for general fund payments to the 1993 UMWA Health Benefit Plan. The new formula will consider

all beneficiaries enrolled in the plan as of enactment, as well as those retirees whose health benefits were denied or reduced as the result of a bituminous coal industry bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012. Additionally, the proposal will transfer funds through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to the trustees of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan to ensure the plan's long-term solvency. The plan, which covers more than 100,000 mineworkers, is underfunded and approaching insolvency. The new formula will provide an additional \$375.0 million to the UMWA in 2017 and \$4.2 billion over 10 years.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund** – The budget proposes \$900.0 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in 2017, and, beginning in 2018, \$900.0 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture programs funded out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In 2017, the budget proposes a transition year in which \$900.0 million in total LWCF funding is requested, composed of \$425.0 million in mandatory and \$475.0 million in discretionary funding, shared by both Interior and Agriculture.

**National Parks Centennial Act** – The budget proposes enactment of legislation, the National Park Service Centennial Act, to honor the Park Service's 100th anniversary. The Act will further the NPS legacy of protecting, preserving, and sharing some of the Nation's most iconic sites with all Americans. The legislation proposes further funding for critical infrastructure projects, leveraging public-private donations and partnerships to enhance visitor experiences, and expanding volunteer and job opportunities in national parks and historic sites across the Country.

The Act specifically authorizes the following: \$100.0 million a year for three years for the Centennial Challenge to leverage private donations; \$300.0 million a year for three years for NPS deferred maintenance; and \$100.0 million a year for three years for a Public Lands Centennial Fund, which will competitively allocate funds for projects on public lands to enhance visitor services and outdoor recreation opportunities, restore lands, repair facilities, and increase energy and water efficiency. The availability of mandatory funding to address deferred maintenance and other conservation projects will allow these agencies to plan ahead more efficiently to achieve significant results. Stable and predictable funding streams will allow projects to be appropriately scheduled and phased for more effective project delivery and completion.

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The Act also provides the Secretary with the authority to collect additional camping or lodging fees and funds collected from purchases of the lifetime pass for citizens 62 years of age or older. Funding for this Second Century Fund is estimated at \$40.4 million.

**Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act** – The budget proposes to reauthorize this Act which expired on July 25, 2011, to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using this authority. The sales revenue will be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the Bureau of Land Management administrative costs associated with conducting the sales.

**Recreation Fee Program** – The budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which is authorized through September 30, 2017. The program currently brings in an estimated \$335 million in recreation fees annually under this authority that are used to enhance the visitor experience on Federal land recreation sites. In addition, as a short-term alternative to proposed legislation for long-term reauthorization, the 2017 budget proposes appropriations language to further extend authorization for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act through September 30, 2018.

**Federal Oil and Gas Reforms** – The budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform management of Interior’s onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes. Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products, adjusting the onshore royalty rate, analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate, and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production through a new per-acre fee on non-producing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process and a permanent repeal of Interior’s authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$1.7 billion in

revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which \$1.2 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States also will benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms.

**Palau Compact** – On September 3, 2010, the U.S. and the Republic of Palau successfully concluded the review of the Compact of Free Association and signed a 15-year agreement. The Compact provides economic assistance to Palau and reaffirms the close partnership between the U.S. and Palau, including exclusive military access to Palau’s strategic location through 2024. Under the agreement, Palau committed to undertake economic, legislative, financial, and management reforms. Mandatory funding for the Compact expired at the end of 2009; however, current appropriations have been provided in the interim. The budget assumes authorization of mandatory funding for the Compact in 2017 to strengthen the foundations for economic development in Palau by developing public infrastructure and improving health care and education. Compact funding also will be used to undertake infrastructure projects designed to support Palau’s economic development efforts. Palau has a strong track record of supporting the U.S. at the United Nations; and its location is key for U.S. national security interests in the Western Pacific Region. The cost for this proposal for 2017-2024 is \$149.0 million.

**Payments in Lieu of Taxes** – The budget proposes to extend PILT mandatory funding for one additional year, while a sustainable long-term funding solution is developed for the program. The proposal assumes extension of the current PILT payment formula, which is based on a number of factors, including the amount of Federal land within an eligible unit of local government, its population, and certain other Federal payments the local government may receive. The cost of a one-year extension of the PILT program is estimated to be \$480.0 million in 2017.

**Reclamation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines** – The budget proposes to create an Abandoned Mine Lands Program for abandoned hardrock sites. The program will be financed through the imposition of a new AML fee on hardrock production on both public and private lands estimated to generate \$1.8 billion through 2026. The BLM will distribute the funds through a set allocation to reclaim the highest priority hardrock abandoned sites on Federal, State, tribal, and private lands.

**Reform Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands** – The budget proposes to institute a leasing program under



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the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain hardrock minerals, including gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum, currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872 and administered by BLM. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half will be deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Existing mining claims will be exempt from the change to a leasing system but will be subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. Holders of existing mining claims for these minerals, however, could voluntarily convert claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts. The proposal is projected to generate revenues to the U.S. Treasury of \$80.0 million over 10 years, with larger revenues estimated in following years.

**Return Coal Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fees to Historic Levels** – The budget proposes to return AML fees to their historic level, prior to the 2006 amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. This change to SMCRA lowered the per-ton coal fee companies pay into the AML Fund. The additional revenue from the higher fees, estimated at \$258.0 million over ten years, will be used to reclaim high priority abandoned coal mines and reduce a portion of the over \$6 billion needed to address remaining high priority coal AML sites nationwide. Reclamation fees are currently 28 cents per ton of surface mined coal. This proposal will return the fee to 35 cents per ton, the same level that coal operators paid prior to 2007.

**Termination of Abandoned Mine Land Payments to Certified States** – The 2017 budget proposes to terminate the unrestricted payments to States and Tribes certified for completing their coal reclamation work. These payments can be used for general purposes and are no longer required for abandoned coal mine lands reclamation. This proposal terminates all such payments with estimated savings of \$520.0 million over the next ten years.

**Termination of EPA Act Geothermal Payments to Counties** – The 2017 budget proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the

States and 50 percent to the Treasury. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 changed the distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) is estimated to result in savings of \$41.0 million over ten years.

**Bureau of Land Management Foundation** – The budget proposes to establish a congressionally chartered National BLM Foundation. This Foundation will leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, and focus public support on the BLM mission. The Foundation will be established as a charitable, nonprofit organization to benefit the public by protecting and restoring BLM natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources for future generations. The National BLM Foundation will be similar to other existing foundations that benefit Federal programs, including the National Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation.

**National Foundation for American Indian Education** – The budget proposes appropriations language enabling the Secretary to reactivate a foundation created by Congress in 2000 to generate private donations in support of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education. The initial members of the foundation's Board of Directors were appointed in 2004 but the foundation is no longer functioning—its nonprofit tax exempt status has been revoked by the IRS and the Board has not met since 2007. The proposed bill language will allow the foundation to start anew to obtain nonprofit tax exempt status, with a new Board of Directors focused on making the foundation a successful fund raising entity.

**Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act - Duck Stamp** – The passage of the Federal Duck Stamp Act of 2014 raised the price of a Duck Stamp for the first time in more than 20 years. To provide greater stability in the future, the budget includes a legislative proposal to provide the Secretary limited authority to increase the price of a Duck Stamp, with the approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, to keep pace with inflation.

**Wildland Fire Suppression Disaster Cap Adjustment** – The budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control

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Act to establish a new framework for funding Fire Suppression Operations to provide stable funding, while minimizing the adverse impacts of fire transfers on the budgets of other programs. Under this new framework, the 2017 budget request covers 70 percent of the 10-year suppression average within the domestic discretionary cap or \$276.3 million for the Department of the Interior. This base level ensures the cap adjustment will only be used for the most severe fire activity as one percent of the fires incur 30 percent of the costs. Only extreme fires that require emergency response or are near urban areas or activities during abnormally active fire seasons—which rightly should be considered disasters—will be permitted to be funded through the adjustment to the discretionary spending limits. For 2017, the request for the budget cap adjustment for the Department is \$290.0 million. The cap adjustment does not increase overall spending, as the ceiling for the existing disaster relief cap will be reduced by the same amount as the increase required for fire suppression.

### NEW OFFSETTING COLLECTION PROPOSALS

The budget includes proposals to collect or increase various fees to share some of the cost of Federal permitting and regulatory oversight. Also included is a proposal to recover costs from anyone who damages a national wildlife refuge.

**Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Risk Management Fee** – The budget includes a new cost recovery fee proposal to recoup funds for services rendered by the Risk Management Program. The program is critical to protecting the American taxpayer from becoming financially responsible for liabilities associated with oil and gas and renewable energy operations on the Outer Continental Shelf. The cost recovery fee would require applicants to pay a processing fee when submitting tailored financial plans associated with offshore drilling operations. The BOEM estimates the fee will generate

\$2.9 million annually, which will fully offset the requested programmatic increase in 2017.

**Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Inspection Fee** – The budget includes appropriations language modifying and expanding the enacted inspection fee language to clarify that facilities subject to multiple inspections are subject to additional fees for each inspection. The BSEE estimates the inspection fees will generate \$65.0 million in 2017.

### CONTINUED OFFSETTING COLLECTION PROPOSALS

**Fee for Onshore Oil and Gas Inspections** – Through appropriations language, Interior proposes to implement inspection fees in 2017 for onshore oil and gas activities subject to inspection by BLM. The proposed inspection fees are expected to generate \$48.0 million in 2017, level with 2016. The fees are similar to those already in place for offshore operations and will support Federal efforts to increase production accountability, safety, and environmental protection.

**Grazing Administrative Fee** – The budget proposes a grazing administrative fee to offset costs to administer the program. The budget proposes a fee of \$2.50 per animal unit month. The BLM proposes to implement this fee through appropriations language on a pilot basis. Interior estimates the fee will generate \$16.5 million in 2017 to support the Rangeland Fire Management program at the 2016 level. During the period of the pilot, BLM will work to promulgate regulations to continue this cost recovery fee administratively, once the pilot expires.

**National Wildlife Refuge Damage Cost Recovery** – The budget includes appropriations language to authorize the Fish and Wildlife Service to retain recoveries for the cost to restore or replace damaged habitat from responsible parties. This is parallel to authorities provided to NPS for damages to national parks and monuments.





# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS







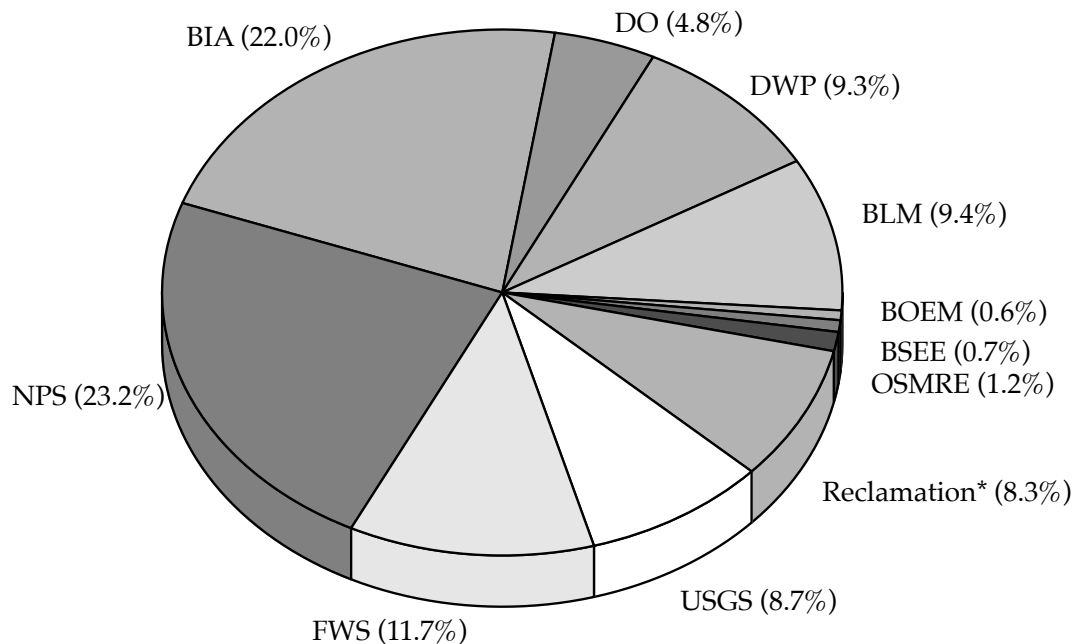
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# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

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This section summarizes the budget requests of the bureaus and offices of the Department, comparing the 2017 request to the 2016 enacted level. The graph below and the tables on the following pages show the allocation of the proposed 2017 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department's budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

## FISCAL YEAR 2017 CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS



BLM	1,259	Reclamation*	1,112	NPS	3,101
BOEM	80	USGS	1,169	BIA	2,934
BSEE	96	FWS	1,568	DO	647
OSMRE	158	(in millions of dollars)		DWP	1,249

\* Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

# CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Bureau</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>Current Budget Authority</i>				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,139	1,252	1,259	+7
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	72	74	80	+6
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	93	88	96	+8
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	152	241	158	-83
U.S. Geological Survey.....	1,045	1,062	1,169	+107
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	1,457	1,514	1,568	+55
National Park Service .....	2,616	2,851	3,101	+250
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,601	2,796	2,934	+138
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary - Salaries and Expenses .....	266	722	278	-443
Insular Affairs.....	102	103	103	-1
Office of the Solicitor .....	66	66	69	+4
Office of Inspector General.....	50	50	56	+6
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	139	139	140	+1
Subtotal, Departmental Offices .....	624	1,080	647	-433
Department-wide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	372	0	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials.....	10	10	14	+4
Wildland Fire Management.....	872	817	1,115	+298
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account .....	29	177	0	-177
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration.	8	8	9	+1
Working Capital Fund.....	57	67	112	+44
Subtotal, Department-wide Programs .....	1,347	1,079	1,249	+170
Bureau of Reclamation .....	1,123	1,265	1,106	-159
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	10	10	6	-4
<b>Total Current Budget Authority .....</b>	<b>12,281</b>	<b>13,312</b>	<b>13,374</b>	<b>+61</b>
Adjustments for Mandatory Current Accounts .....	-59	-61	-61	0
Adjustment for Discretionary Receipts Offsets.....	-67	-66	-73	-7
<b>Total Net Discretionary .....</b>	<b>12,155</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>13,240</b>	<b>+55</b>

# TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Bureau</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i><b>Total Budget Authority</b></i>				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,355	1,472	1,482	+9
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	72	74	80	+6
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	93	88	96	+8
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	552	887	1,072	+186
U.S. Geological Survey .....	1,082	1,064	1,170	+106
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	2,890	2,860	3,038	+178
National Park Service .....	3,245	3,377	4,339	+963
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,725	2,931	3,056	+125
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary .....	2,088	2,084	2,000	-84
Insular Affairs.....	614	606	653	+47
Office of the Solicitor .....	66	66	69	+4
Office of Inspector General.....	50	50	56	+6
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	330	352	361	+9
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices .....</i>	<i>3,147</i>	<i>3,157</i>	<i>3,139</i>	<i>-18</i>
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	19	18	19	+1
Department-wide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	405	34	480	+446
Central Hazardous Materials .....	10	10	14	+4
Wildland Fire Management.....	872	817	1,115	+298
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account .....	29	177	0	-177
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration.	252	105	107	+2
Working Capital Fund.....	91	67	112	+44
<i>Subtotal, Department-wide Programs .....</i>	<i>1,659</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>1,826</i>	<i>+616</i>
Bureau of Reclamation .....	1,194	1,372	1,213	-159
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	20	17	12	-5
<b>Total Budget Authority .....</b>	<b>18,053</b>	<b>18,528</b>	<b>20,543</b>	<b>+2,015</b>

*Note: Includes current and permanent authority. Includes enacted transfers.*







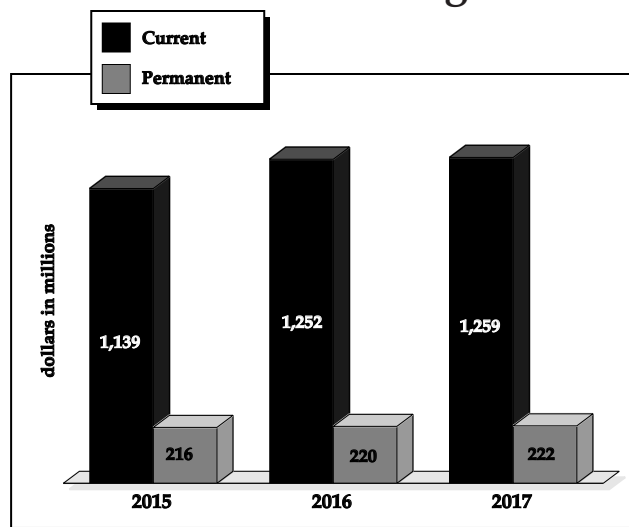
# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**Mission** – The Bureau of Land Management’s mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 BLM budget for current appropriations is \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$7.1 million over the 2016 enacted level. The budget proposes \$1.2 billion for BLM operations, which is \$2.1 million above the 2016 enacted level, and includes \$1.1 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$107.0 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. The change in total program resources from 2016 and 2017 is somewhat larger, as the budget proposes offsetting user fees in the Rangeland Management and Oil and Gas Management programs which reduce the total request by \$64.5 million. The 2017 budget continues to prioritize high priority Administration initiatives, such as America’s Great Outdoors, Powering Our Future, and conservation and restoration of the West’s sage steppe ecosystem. In 2017, the budget proposes clarifying legislative language to broaden opportunities to place more wild horses and burros with responsible owners. The BLM will also continue expanding the use of contraceptives and the application of spay and neuter to begin to reduce program costs and help address the unsustainable proliferation of wild horses and burros on public lands. The BLM estimates staffing will equal 9,727 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 86 FTE from the 2016 level.

**America’s Great Outdoors** – The 2017 budget continues to advance the goals of the America’s Great Outdoors initiative through proposed investments in BLM’s National Conservation Lands. Thirteen new National Conservation Lands units have been designated during the current Administration and visitation and visitor expectations and demands have consistently increased for the total National Conservation Lands system during this period. Congress provided a \$5.0 million increase for the National Conservation Lands in 2016 to initiate foundational efforts at many of these newly designated units. The 2017 budget request builds on this momentum with a program increase of \$13.7 million to enable BLM

## BLM Funding



to meet basic operating requirements at all of these new designations. Additionally, the increase will support critical and overdue investments at many more units so they can effectively safeguard the cultural, ecological, and scientific values for which they were designated and provide the quality of recreational opportunities intended with the National Conservation Lands designation. The funds will be used for a wide variety of activities and projects, including conducting inventories of resources to better assure protection, implementing management, science, travel management plans, increasing law enforcement, and improving visitor services.

The BLM budget also supports America’s Great Outdoors through a program increase of \$1.1 million in Cultural Resources Management. The funds will enhance BLM’s capacity to preserve and protect the vast treasure of heritage resources on public lands. The funds will support inventories, updating regional overviews, and implementing predictive modeling and data analysis. The BLM budget request also includes a program increase of \$2.0 million in Recreation Resources Management to further implement BLM’s National Recreation Strategy, to facilitate access to public lands.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FACTS

- Established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and U.S. Grazing Service.
- Administers more land than any other Federal agency, managing and conserving resources for multiple use and sustained yield on more than 247 million surface acres of public land, including the following: energy and mineral development of both conventional and renewable resources; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; rights-of-way; fish and wildlife conservation; and conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.
- Responsible for onshore subsurface mineral estate development on 700 million acres.
- Manages the National Conservation Lands, including 23 national monuments, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 223 wilderness areas.
- In 2015, over 10,000 employees and over 25,000 volunteers worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on the public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.

The 2017 budget includes increases for programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The budget proposal includes a total of \$88.8 million for BLM land acquisition, including \$44.0 million in current appropriations and \$44.8 million in permanent funding. The 2017 request for the land acquisition program builds on efforts started in 2011 to strategically invest in interagency landscape scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service work together to coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve high priority shared conservation goals. The budget includes a total of \$47.7 million for Collaborative Landscape Projects, including \$19.2 million in current funding and \$28.6 million in permanent funding. A total of \$8.0 million is proposed to improve access to lands for recreational hunting and sportsmen, all of which is current funding.

**Powering Our Future** – The 2017 President's budget includes important increases critical to BLM's ability to effectively manage onshore oil and gas development on Federal lands. The 2017 budget for oil and gas management activities, including the request for direct and fee funded appropriations and estimated permanent appropriations—reflecting the effect of sequester and pop-ups to the 2016 estimate and the effect of the pop-up to the 2017 estimate—total \$186.6 million, an increase of \$27.6 million in total program resources over the 2016 enacted level.

The BLM's top priorities in overseeing oil and gas development on Federal lands are to ensure the operations are safe, environmentally responsible, and ensure a fair return to the taxpayer. During 2015 and 2016, BLM has worked on new rules and regulations to ensure it

continues to effectively fulfill these critical responsibilities. These include new oil and gas measurement and site security regulations, hydraulic fracturing regulations, and venting and flaring regulations. The revision of site security regulations will enhance BLM's overall production verification and accountability efforts. In addition, the updated measurement regulations will ensure such production is accurately measured and properly reported for the purposes of royalty determination. The current measurement regulations date to the late 1980s and need to be updated to reflect advancements in measurement technology, industry standards, and applicable legal requirements that have occurred since promulgation. Successful implementation of these regulations will improve the prospects that the BLM oil and gas management program can be removed from the next Government Accountability Office High Risk Report. The hydraulic fracturing rule and venting and flaring regulation will protect the health and safety of the public and the environment; and the venting and flaring regulation also will better ensure proper production accountability. The 2017 budget request includes a program increase of \$15.2 million to support implementation of these rules and regulations and to complete modernization of the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System. The development work associated with Phase II of AFMSS modernization includes new functionality that will support new proposed rules and those currently expected to be finalized in 2016. Overall, the AFMSS modernization project also will support greater efficiencies in oil and gas permitting and inspection activities.

The budget includes a program increase of \$2.6 million for oil and gas special pay costs to improve BLM's ability to recruit and retain high caliber oil and gas program staff essential to BLM's ability to provide effective oversight and meet workload and industry demand. Finally, the

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BLM budget request includes a program increase of \$2.8 million to enhance BLM's capability to address high priority legacy wells in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska to supplement permanent funds provided in the Helium Security Act of 2013.

The 2017 budget continues to request authority to charge inspection fees similar to those in place for offshore oil and gas inspections. Such authority will reduce the net costs to taxpayers of operating BLM's oil and gas program and allow BLM to be more responsive to industry demand and increased inspection workload in the future while reducing the need for current appropriations that could be directed toward other priority programs.

The 2017 BLM budget maintains funding for Renewable Energy at \$29.2 million, essentially the same as the 2016 enacted level, providing BLM with the resources it needs to continue to aggressively facilitate and support solar, wind, and geothermal energy development on BLM lands.

**Sage Grouse Conservation** – In 2017 BLM will continue to invest heavily in the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy. This undertaking is the largest landscape level conservation and restoration effort in U.S. history, and is unprecedented in geographic scale and complexity. As BLM continues implementing the 68 sage grouse plans, new information and challenges have identified further needed investments to keep plan implementation on schedule. For example, over the past year, BLM's Fire and Invasives Assessment Tool identified an additional 13.1 million acres of high priority habitat that need to be treated to prevent and suppress wildfires and control the spread of invasive species. To meet these and other needs, the 2017 budget includes a program increase of \$14.2 million within Wildlife Management for sage grouse protection, primarily supporting more on-the-ground vegetative treatments to protect, improve, or restore sage steppe habitat. Funds also will assist States in implementing GSG conservation plans. With this request, BLM resources dedicated to sage grouse protection and sage steppe ecosystem conservation will total \$74.2 million and represent a critical investment in preserving western values and economies associated with this important working landscape.

The BLM's efforts to implement the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy are also reliant upon successful execution of the National Seed Strategy, which is also integral to the Administration's wildland fire rehabilitation efforts and the success of the Secretary's Integrated Rangeland Fire Management Strategy. The budget includes a \$5.0 million program increase within Wildlife Management to more aggressively implement the National Seed Strategy and develop much needed nationwide networks of native seed collectors, researchers developing wildland seed into

commercial crops, farmers and growers increasing native seed supplies, and nurseries and storage facilities providing sufficient amounts of appropriate seed. Restoration ecologists will identify the appropriate timing and placement for seed and plant material to optimize treatment results. The seed materials and knowledge gained from BLM's investment in the National Seed Strategy will focus on restoring the sage steppe landscape in the near term, with all BLM land rehabilitation and restoration efforts benefitting over the long-term.

**Management of Lands and Resources** – The budget includes program increases totaling \$16.9 million in the Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring subactivity. This includes \$4.3 million to expand the BLM Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring program to support increased data collection and monitoring needs central to the success of high priority landscape management efforts such as the Western Solar Energy Plan, as well as implementation of the Department's plan for the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska, the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy, and Secretary Jewell's broader landscape mitigation strategy. The request also includes an increase of \$6.9 million to accelerate implementation of the BLM enterprise geographic information system, which aggregates data and viewing information across boundaries to capture ecological conditions and trends; natural and human influences; and opportunities for resource conservation, restoration, development, and partnering. The BLM geospatial proposal is integrated with Interior's growing enterprise geographic information system capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate geospatial strategy. The remaining \$5.7 million increase will support high priority planning efforts that could include the initiation of new plan revisions in 2017, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action and are necessitated by changes in resource use and demands, such as with energy, changing ecological conditions, population growth, and increasing recreation use.

The request for the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity includes a total program increase of \$1.6 million, including \$983,000 to enhance a number of core capabilities, including those needed to meet Federal and State regulatory requirements and compliance reporting. The remaining \$641,000 will enable BLM to establish a national mitigation team to analyze and implement mitigation actions to avoid, minimize, and compensate for residual impacts to at-risk resources in various permitted activities. The request for Riparian Management includes a program increase of \$1.5 million to pursue a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources, which include over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands.



The 2017 investments in high priority needs and initiatives are partially offset by reductions to lower priorities, reductions made possible by alternative funding mechanisms and program management improvements. For example, the 2017 budget again proposes to institute a grazing administration fee to cover a portion of the costs associated with administering the grazing program. A proposed fee of \$2.50 per animal unit month is estimated to generate \$16.5 million in fee collections in 2017, which fully offsets a proposed decrease in appropriated funds in the Rangeland Management program. The budget also proposes a \$4.8 million reduction to the Alaska Conveyance program to be achieved through support for the implementation of more efficient cadastral survey methods proposed by BLM. A reduction of \$572,000 in the Wild Horse and Burro Management program reflects the anticipated completion of short-term activities supported with the \$3.0 million increase provided in 2016. A \$1.0 million reduction in Other Mineral Resources program reflects one-time funding provided in 2016 for development of the Mineral Tracking System.

A reduction of \$2.3 million in the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program provides base funding for high priority projects at a level slightly above 2015 enacted and allows for a \$1.8 million increase to implement the Department's Southwest Border Radio Demonstration Project. A reduction of \$251,000 in Hazardous Materials Management will be applied against non-critical, low priority activities. A \$2.4 million program reduction eliminates funding for the Challenge Cost Share program.

**Oregon and California Grant Lands** – The budget includes \$107.0 million in the Oregon and California Grant Lands account. A \$1.0 million program decrease in the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program reflects lower funding needs anticipated with the completion of the six revised resource management plans.

**Land Acquisition** – The budget proposes \$88.8 million for BLM Land Acquisition, including \$44.0 million in current appropriations requests and \$44.8 million in permanent funding. The 2017 total represents an increase of \$50.1 million over the 2016 enacted level and the current funding request represents an increase of \$5.3 million over 2016. The current request for line-item acquisition projects is \$13.1 million, which will fund nine core projects in six States. The current request for collaborative projects is \$19.2 million to fund 12 collaborative projects in the High Divide, Rivers of the Chesapeake, National Trails, Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine, and Pathways to the Pacific landscapes. While many of the proposed projects support hunter and angler access, the current request includes \$8.0 million for projects for which the primary purpose is to enhance access for sportsmen and recreational use. The current request also includes

\$2.0 million for Acquisition Management and \$1.6 million for Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships.

The \$44.8 million proposed as permanent funding includes \$13.7 million for core projects, which will fund eight projects in six States, and \$28.6 million for 13 collaborative projects in the High Divide, Rivers of the Chesapeake, National Trails, and Pathways to the Pacific landscapes. The permanent request includes \$1.0 million for Acquisition Management and \$1.5 million for Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships.

## LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

**Bureau of Land Management Foundation** – The BLM proposes to establish a congressionally chartered foundation to help link individual Americans to public lands. The BLM's Foundation will raise private funds to promote BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission and foster productive partnerships. The Foundation will provide BLM with significant new tools to expand partnerships and allow the public to support critical programs and activities of interest, whether that is the Wild Horse and Burro Program, the National Conservation Lands, habitat restoration, or others. Established as a charitable, non-profit organization, the Foundation will benefit the public by protecting and restoring natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources for future generations. The BLM is the Nation's only large land management agency without a congressionally chartered foundation to support its work. As resource issues broaden and diversify across larger landscapes and include a wider set of constituents, Interior believes this approach will help reach these broader communities and enhance efforts to better engage with the public. Establishing the Foundation will broaden the BLM partnership capabilities to a national scale.

**Oil and Gas Management Reforms** – The Administration proposes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and

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monetary incentives to get leases into production, for example, through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process and permanent repeal of Interior's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate nearly \$1.7 billion in revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated \$1.2 billion will result from statutory changes.

**Hardrock Mining Reform** – The 2017 budget includes two legislative proposals to reform hardrock mining on public and private lands by addressing abandoned mine land hazards and providing a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

The first component of this reform addresses abandoned hardrock mines across the Nation through a new Abandoned Mine Lands fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2017. The receipts will be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary will disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe will select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

The second legislative proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals—gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum—currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of

not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half will be deposited in the Treasury. Existing mining claims will be exempt from the change to a leasing system. The proposal also increases the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872 and eliminates the fee exemption for miners holding 10 or fewer mining claims. These changes will discourage speculators from holding claims they do not intend to develop. Holders of existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts.

**Recreation Fee Program** – The 2017 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. The FLREA authority is currently scheduled to expire on September 30, 2017. The program currently brings in an estimated \$335 million in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses the fees to enhance the visitor experience on Federal land recreation sites. The budget also proposes appropriations language to extend authorization for FLREA through September 30, 2018.

**Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act** – The 2017 budget proposes to reauthorize the Act, which expired in July 2011, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues will continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

**Wild Horse and Burro Program Flexibility** – With more than 100,000 horses in its care, BLM must find new ways to cooperatively manage horses that are on range, have been removed from the range, and are available for adoption. The 2017 budget request includes appropriations language to more efficiently facilitate the transfer of animals to other public entities—local, State, and Federal agencies—who have a need for domestic work animals.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$3.2 million are fully funded.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Management of Lands and Resources .....	5,058	1,072,675	5,059	1,075,545	+1	+2,870
Land Acquisition.....	12	38,630	12	43,959	0	+5,329
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	767	107,734	767	106,985	0	-749
Range Improvements .....	35	9,320	35	10,000	0	+680
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures <i>(Indefinite)</i> .....	158	31,050	158	31,050	0	0
Minus SCDF Offset .....	0	-31,050	0	-31,050	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds <i>(Indefinite)</i> .....	86	24,000	86	22,930	0	-1,070
Subtotal, Current .....	6,116	1,252,359	6,117	1,259,419	+1	+7,060
<b>Permanent and Trust</b>						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	7	2,220	7	2,220	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments.....	0	50,829	0	13,773	0	-37,056
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Land Acquisition.....	0	0	0	44,818	0	+44,818
<b>Permanent Operating Funds</b>						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	1	670	1	670	0	0
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	121	18,662	121	19,204	0	+542
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery .....	48	14,633	48	7,942	0	-6,691
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits .....	10	2,820	10	2,820	0	0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.....	23	9,735	23	5,291	0	-4,444
Southern Nevada Land Sales .....	54	68,123	54	61,422	0	-6,701
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments.....	0	2,000	0	5,000	0	+3,000
Lincoln County Land Sales.....	7	801	7	418	0	-383
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales Act .....	0	200	0	260	0	+60
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account .....	0	198	0	1,450	0	+1,252
Silver Saddle Endowment .....	0	763	0	54	0	-709
Carson City Special Account .....	0	48	0	4	0	-44
Stewardship Contract, Excess Receipts.....	0	20	0	21	0	+1
Navy Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Revenues.....	2	5	2	5	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Imp. Fund .....	430	44,192	430	51,667	0	+7,475
Federal Land Disposal Account.....	0	0	0	4,800	0	+4,800
White Pine (85 percent special account) .....	0	132	0	9	0	-123
Washington County, Utah						
Land Acquisition Account .....	0	4,031	0	290	0	-3,741
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds .....	696	167,033	696	161,327	0	-5,706
Helium Fund.....	57	26,975	57	25,654	0	-1,321
Offsetting Collections .....	0	-26,975	0	-25,654	0	+1,321
Working Capital Fund .....	26	0	26	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust.....	788	220,082	788	222,138	0	+2,056
Reimbursable and Other FTE.....	2,737	0	2,822	0	+85	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>9,641</b>	<b>1,472,441</b>	<b>9,727</b>	<b>1,481,557</b>	<b>+86</b>	<b>+9,116</b>

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Land Resources				
Soil, Water, and Air Management .....	43,239	43,609	45,378	+1,769
Rangeland Management .....	79,000	79,000	79,332	+332
Less Grazing Permit				
Admin Offsetting Fees .....	0	0	-16,500	-16,500
Subtotal, Net Appropriations				
for Rangeland Mgt. ....	79,000	79,000	62,832	-16,168
Public Domain Forest Management .....	9,838	9,980	10,076	+96
Riparian Management .....	21,321	21,321	22,920	+1,599
Cultural Resources Management .....	15,131	16,131	17,328	+1,197
Wild Horse and Burro Management ....	77,245	80,555	80,108	-447
Subtotal, Land Resources .....	245,774	250,596	238,642	-11,954
Wildlife and Fisheries Management				
Wildlife Management .....	52,338	89,381	108,691	+19,310
Fisheries Management .....	12,530	12,530	12,628	+98
Subtotal, Wildlife / Fisheries Mgmt...	64,868	101,911	121,319	+19,408
Threatened and Endangered				
Species Management .....	21,458	21,567	21,698	+131
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management .....	18,264	18,264	18,392	+128
Recreation Resources Management .....	48,697	51,197	53,465	+2,268
Subtotal, Recreation Management ....	66,961	69,461	71,857	+2,396
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management .....	53,183	59,671	80,574	+20,903
Oil and Gas Permit Processing (Fees) ..	32,500	7,125	6,365	-760
Inspections .....	41,126	48,000	48,000	0
Subtotal, Oil and Gas Program .....	126,809	114,796	134,939	+20,143
Less Offsetting Fees .....	-28,697	0	-48,000	-48,000
Net Appropriations for Oil				
and Gas Management .....	98,112	114,796	86,939	-27,857
Coal Management .....	9,595	10,868	10,962	+94
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt .....	10,586	11,879	10,978	-901
Renewable Energy .....	29,061	29,061	29,189	+128
Subtotal, Energy / Minerals Mgmt ....	147,354	166,604	138,068	-28,536
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance and Lands .....	22,000	22,000	17,327	-4,673
Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Mgmt .....	45,658	51,252	51,480	+228
Subtotal, Realty / Ownership Mgmt.	67,658	73,252	68,807	-4,445
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning .....	38,125	48,125	65,203	+17,078
Abandoned Mine Lands .....	16,987	19,946	20,036	+90
Resource Protection / Law Enfrmnt .....	25,325	25,495	25,616	+121
Hazardous Materials Management .....	15,612	15,612	15,463	-149
Subtotal, Resource Protection / Maint.	96,049	109,178	126,318	+17,140



**APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources** (continued)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Deferred Maintenance .....	26,995	31,387	29,201	-2,186
Annual Maintenance and Ops Costs....	38,637	38,942	39,125	+183
Subtotal, Trans/Facilities Maint.....	65,632	70,329	68,326	-2,003
Mining Law Administration				
Administration .....	39,696	39,696	39,696	0
Offsetting Fees .....	-39,696	-39,696	-39,696	0
Subtotal, Mining Law Admin.....	0	0	0	0
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information Technology Mgmt.....	25,696	25,958	26,077	+119
Administrative Support .....	47,127	50,942	51,139	+197
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs .....	91,010	93,645	92,649	-996
Subtotal, Workforce/Org. Support...	163,833	170,545	169,865	-680
Communications Site Management				
Communications Site Management .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees .....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Comm. Site Mgmt .....	0	0	0	0
Challenge Cost Share.....	2,413	2,413	0	-2,413
National Landscape Conservation System				
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas .....	31,819	36,819	50,645	+13,826
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>973,819</b>	<b>1,072,675</b>	<b>1,075,545</b>	<b>+2,870</b>

**Detail of Budget Changes**

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+2,870		
Land Resources.....	-11,954	Wildlife Management .....	+19,310
Soil, Water, and Air Management .....	+1,769	Sage Grouse Conservation .....	+14,150
Enhance Core Capability .....	+983	National Seed Strategy .....	+5,000
National Mitigation Team .....	+641	Fixed Costs .....	+160
Fixed Costs .....	+145	Fisheries Management.....	+98
Rangeland Management .....	-16,168	Fixed Costs .....	+98
Shift Cost to Grazing Administration Fees.....	-16,500	Threatened and Endangered Species Management	+131
Fixed Costs .....	+332	Fixed Costs .....	+131
Public Domain Forest Management .....	+96	Recreation Management .....	+2,396
Fixed Costs .....	+96	Wilderness Management.....	+128
Riparian Management .....	+1,599	Fixed Costs .....	+128
Enhance Core Capability .....	+1,463	Recreation Resources Management.....	+2,268
Fixed Costs .....	+136	Improve Accessibility and Conditions .....	+2,039
Cultural Resources Management.....	+1,197	Fixed Costs .....	+229
Safeguarding Our Irreplaceable Heritage.....	+1,075	Energy and Minerals Management .....	-28,536
Fixed Costs .....	+122	Oil and Gas Management .....	+20,903
Wild Horse and Burro Management .....	-447	Rules and Regulations and AFMSS II Modernization.....	+15,227
General Program Decrease.....	-572	Oil and Gas Special Pay.....	+2,576
Fixed Costs .....	+125	Alaska Legacy Wells.....	+2,811
Wildlife and Fisheries Management.....	+19,408	Fixed Costs .....	+289

**Detail of Budget Changes**  
**Management of Land and Resources** (continued)

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
Oil and Gas Permit Processing .....	-760	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement .....	+121
Updated Estimate for 15 Percent of		Fixed Costs .....	+121
APD Fees Subject to Appropriation		Hazardous Materials Management .....	-149
by NDAA .....	-760	General Program Decrease.....	-251
Oil and Gas Inspections.....	-48,000	Fixed Costs .....	+102
Shift Costs to Onshore Inspection Fees .....	-48,000	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance .....	-2,003
Coal Management .....	+94	Deferred Maintenance .....	-2,186
Fixed Costs .....	+94	Interior SW Border Radio Initiative .....	+1,775
Other Mineral Resources.....	-901	General Program Decrease.....	-4,049
Anticipated Completion of		Fixed Costs .....	+88
Mineral Tracking System.....	-1,000	Annual Maintenance and Operation Costs.....	+183
Fixed Costs .....	+99	Fixed Costs .....	+183
Renewable Energy.....	+128	Workforce and Organizational Support.....	-680
Fixed Costs .....	+128	Information Technology Management.....	+119
Realty and Ownership Management .....	-4,445	Fixed Costs .....	+119
Alaska Conveyance and Lands .....	-4,673	Administrative Support .....	+197
Streamline Conveyance Process .....	-4,780	Fixed Costs .....	+197
Fixed Costs .....	+107	Bureau-wide Fixed Costs .....	-996
Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management .....	+228	Fixed Costs .....	-996
Fixed Costs .....	+228		
Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	+17,140	Challenge Cost Share.....	-2,413
Resource Management Planning .....	+17,078	Program Elimination.....	-2,413
Assessment, Inventory, and			
Monitoring Strategy .....	+4,300	National Conservation Lands .....	+13,826
Enterprise Geospatial System .....	+6,916	New Designations and Enhanced Operations	+13,651
High Priority Planning Efforts.....	+5,700	Fixed Costs .....	+175
Fixed Costs .....	+162		
Abandoned Mine Lands.....	+90	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+90	Fixed Costs .....	[+2,888]

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**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Acquisitions .....	16,226	35,014	40,301	+5,287
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships .....	1,616	1,616	1,616	0
Acquisition Management .....	1,904	2,000	2,042	+42
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	19,746	38,630	43,959	+5,329

See Appendix C for proposed 2016 land acquisition projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+5,329
Land Acquisition .....	+5,287
Fixed Costs .....	+42

**APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
W. Oregon Resources Management .....	101,423	95,255	94,445	-810
W. Oregon Info/Resources Data Sys .....	1,772	1,786	1,798	+12
W. Oregon Transp and Facilities Maint....	9,517	9,602	9,628	+26
W. Oregon Construction/Acquisition.....	312	324	335	+11
W. Oregon NLCS .....	753	767	779	+12
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	113,777	107,734	106,985	-749

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-749		
Western Oregon Resources Management .....	-810	Western Oregon Transportation/Facilities Mgmt..	+26
Forest Management .....	+73	Operations and Annual Maintenance .....	+26
Fixed Costs .....	+73	Fixed Costs .....	+26
Reforestation and Forest Development .....	+43	Western Oregon Construction/Acquisition .....	+11
Fixed Costs .....	+43	Fixed Costs .....	+11
Other Forest Resources Management .....	+61	Western Oregon National Monuments	
Fixed Costs .....	+61	and National Conservation Areas .....	+12
Resource Management Planning .....	-987	Fixed Costs .....	+12
Reduction in Anticipation of			
Completion of Plans .....	-1,000	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+13	Fixed Costs .....	[+251]
Western Oregon Information/Resources .....	+12		
Fixed Costs .....	+12		

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**APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	9,270	9,320	10,000	+680

**APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Rights-of-Way Processing .....	11,014	14,690	14,690	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery .....	2,799	5,160	5,160	0
Recreation Cost Recovery .....	3,536	3,690	3,690	0
Adopt-a-Horse Program .....	432	380	380	0
Repair of Damaged Lands .....	4,385	3,420	3,420	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases.....	940	830	830	0
Timber Purchaser Expenses.....	97	60	60	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	301	230	230	0
Copy Fees .....	826	970	970	0
Trans Alaska Pipeline .....	3,741	1,620	1,620	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	28,070	31,050	31,050	0
Offsets .....	-28,070	-31,050	-31,050	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	0	0

**APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	21,972	24,000	22,930	-1,070





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**Mission** – The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management manages development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

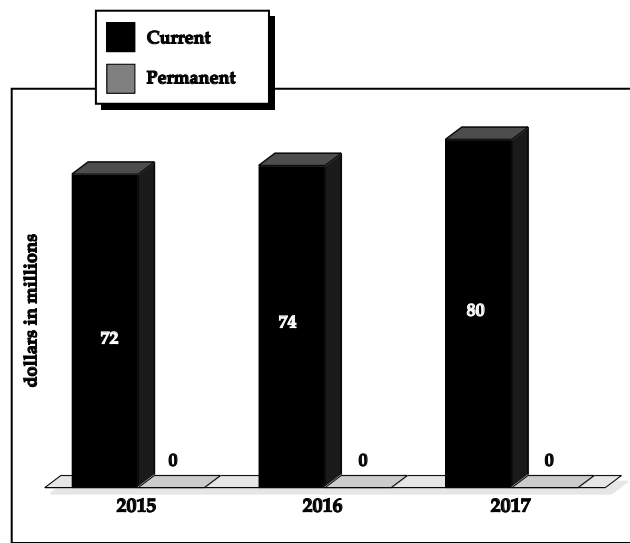
**Budget Overview** – The 2017 President’s budget for BOEM is \$175.1 million, including \$80.2 million in current appropriations and \$94.9 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts and cost recoveries. The Bureau estimates staffing will total 592 full time equivalents in 2017. The 2017 budget reflects an increase in total budget authority of \$4.3 million above the 2016 enacted level.

The total 2017 estimate of \$94.9 million for offsetting collections reflects a net decrease of \$1.7 million from the 2016 estimate. This decrease primarily reflects a \$4.5 million reduction in rental receipts that is partially offset by a new cost recovery fee for the Risk Management Program of \$2.9 million. An increase in direct appropriations of \$6.0 million makes up for the projected decrease in rental receipts.

**Powering Our Future** – The BOEM is responsible for managing development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources through offshore leasing, resource evaluation, review, and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, renewable energy development, economic analysis, National Environmental Policy Act analysis, and other environmental studies. In all aspects of this work, BOEM is committed to applying sound science through research and rigorous analytical standards; balancing development of domestic offshore conventional and renewable energy resources; and ensuring appropriate consideration of the environment in every case.

**Ocean Energy Management** – The 2017 budget includes \$175.1 million for BOEM’s ocean energy management activities, including renewable, conventional, and environmental activities. This represents the entirety of the BOEM program for leasing and management of the Nation’s offshore energy resources.

## BOEM Funding



The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes the Secretary, who has delegated the authority to BOEM, to grant leases, easements, or rights-of-way for activities on the Outer Continental Shelf that produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from renewable sources. The budget requests \$23.9 million for renewable energy activities, a programmatic decrease of \$412,000 below the 2016 enacted level. Renewable energy development activities include the siting and construction of offshore wind farms on the OCS, as well as other forms of renewable energy such as wave and current energy.

As part of the President’s comprehensive energy strategy, BOEM’s renewable energy program is moving the United States toward a sustainable energy future. The BOEM worked diligently to support the Administration’s goal of promoting renewable energy development and respond to States’ rapidly growing interest in pursuing offshore wind and wave development. To date, BOEM issued eleven commercial wind energy leases offshore; conducted five competitive wind energy lease sales for areas offshore Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and

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## BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT FACTS

- Protects the environment while ensuring the safe development and fair return for the Nation's offshore energy and marine mineral resources.
- As of January 2016, BOEM administers more than 5,000 active oil and gas leases on nearly 27 million OCS acres. Production from these leases generated \$4.4 billion in leasing revenue for the Federal Treasury and State governments in 2015.
- The overall level of activity on the OCS related to production, leasing, revenue, drilling, and development of new projects is estimated to support associated employment of 650,000 jobs.
- In 2015, OCS leases provided 533 million barrels of oil and 1,346 billion cubic feet of natural gas to energy markets, accounting for nearly 16 percent of domestic oil production and four percent of domestic natural gas production, almost all of which is produced in the Gulf of Mexico.
- The BOEM decisions and management of OCS oil and gas, marine minerals, and renewable energy development will continue to be informed through the environmental assessments, studies, and partnerships conducted through BOEM's Environmental Programs. Through its environmental assessments and environmental studies, BOEM will continue to integrate science needs across programs and resources in order to effectively and timely inform decisionmakers.

Virginia; and approved the Construction and Operations Plan for the Cape Wind project offshore Massachusetts. Additionally, BOEM is in the planning stages for wind leasing offshore New York, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In 2014, BOEM issued the first OCS lease for marine hydrokinetic technology testing offshore Florida and executed its first transmission right-of-way grant offshore Rhode Island. In 2015, BOEM executed the first wind energy research lease in U.S. Federal waters with the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy.

Along the Pacific coast, BOEM has established renewable energy task forces to consider areas offshore Hawaii and Oregon. The BOEM is currently processing two unsolicited lease requests offshore Oregon and is in receipt of three unsolicited lease requests from two different companies for commercial scale floating wind developments offshore Oahu, Hawaii.

The 2017 budget provides \$64.2 million for conventional energy development, a programmatic increase of \$4.2 million above 2016. These funds support high priority offshore oil and gas development activities, including lease sales outlined in BOEM's Five Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2012-2017. Under this program, BOEM's eight sales generated over \$2.97 billion in high bids. Five lease sales remain on the lease sale schedule through mid-2017. The next lease sales are Eastern Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 226, Central Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 241, and Western Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 248, all scheduled to be held during 2016.

Preparation of the next Five Year Program, to encompass the 2017-2022 timeframe, commenced with a request for information and comments in June 2014. A total of 14 potential lease sales in eight planning areas—ten within the Gulf of Mexico, three off the coast of Alaska, and one in a portion of the Mid- and South Atlantic—is included in the Draft Proposed Program. The first of three proposals must be prepared before finalizing the next Five Year Program. The BOEM anticipates publication of the Proposed Program in early 2016. The complexity of the program development process requires BOEM to begin planning for the next Program several years in advance. This includes an updated assessment of undiscovered technically recoverable oil and gas resources of the Nation's OCS, to be formally released in early 2016. Nearly 80 percent of the undiscovered technically recoverable resources estimated to be on the entire OCS are in the planning areas being considered for leasing under the Draft Proposed Program. The information from the assessment will be used to inform estimates of undiscovered resource volumes, anticipated production, and associated exploration and development activities. This information is necessary to inform decisions for subsequent iterations of the Program, including the Proposed Final Program, which BOEM anticipates publishing in late 2016.

Within the conventional energy activity, BOEM also manages offshore sand resources for coastal restoration efforts, including time-sensitive projects like those needed for the response to Hurricane Sandy. To date, BOEM has conveyed the rights to more than 112 million cubic yards of OCS sediment by executing 48 leases for projects in

seven States. These projects restored over 269 miles of coastline. In 2017, BOEM will continue to provide for the sand needs of coastal communities for cyclic and emergency requirements through the identification, leasing, and management of sand resources.

Foundational to BOEM's renewable and conventional energy efforts are its Environmental Programs, for which the 2017 budget requests \$68.4 million, a programmatic increase of \$299,000 above 2016. These funds support world class scientific research designed to provide critical information to inform policy decisions regarding energy and mineral development on the OCS. This focus on environmental science ensures the transparent and accessible integration of applied scientific research and information with the environmental analyses that BOEM conducts in support of programmatic decisions. Additionally, BOEM partners with stakeholders to leverage funds to work toward common environmental research interests.

The budget also provides \$18.7 million for Executive Direction, essentially level with the 2016 enacted. This activity funds bureau-wide leadership, direction, management, coordination, communications strategies, outreach, and regulatory development. It includes functions such as: managing the budget planning and execution processes, coordinating administrative services, bureau-wide information technology management and governance, congressional and public affairs, policy analysis, regulations, policy guidance and overall leadership within the BOEM organization, management of official docu-

ments, international affairs, Freedom of Information Act responses, and litigation activities.

**Federal Oil and Gas Reforms** – The 2017 budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of the Department of the Interior onshore and offshore oil and gas programs. A key focus of the proposal is to improve the return to taxpayers from the sale of Federal resources and increase transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes. Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products, adjusting the onshore royalty rate, analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate, and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms and stricter enforcement of lease terms and monetary incentives to get leases into production through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process and a permanent repeal of Interior's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$1.7 billion in revenue to the Treasury over ten years, of which \$1.2 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States also will benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$205,000 are fully funded.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS** (all dollar amounts in thousands)

### ***Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted***

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Ocean Energy Management .....	574	74,235	592	80,194	+18	+5,959
Subtotal, Current .....	574	74,235	592	80,194	+18	+5,959
Offsetting Collections .....	0	96,622	0	94,944	0	-1,678
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT.</b>						
(w/ offsetting collections) .....	574	170,857	592	175,138	+18	+4,281



## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Renewable Energy				
Appropriation.....	10,799	11,791	8,832	-2,959
Offsetting Collections .....	12,305	12,487	15,055	+2,568
Subtotal, Renewable Energy .....	23,104	24,278	23,887	-391
Conventional Energy				
Appropriation.....	29,872	34,556	37,639	+3,083
Offsetting Collections .....	19,761	25,313	26,517	+1,204
Subtotal, Conventional Energy .....	49,633	59,869	64,156	+4,287
Environmental Programs				
Appropriation.....	17,838	18,096	20,876	+2,780
Offsetting Collections .....	47,874	49,949	47,523	-2,426
Subtotal, Environmental Programs ..	65,712	68,045	68,399	+354
General Support Services				
Appropriation.....	3,324	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections .....	11,678	0	0	0
Subtotal, General Support Services ..	15,002	0	0	0
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	10,589	9,792	12,847	+3,055
Offsetting Collections .....	5,730	8,873	5,849	-3,024
Subtotal, Executive Direction .....	16,319	18,665	18,696	+31
Total Appropriation .....	72,422	74,235	80,194	+5,959
Total Offsetting Collections .....	97,348	96,622	94,944	-1,678
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	169,770	170,857	175,138	+4,281

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>		2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+4,281		
Renewable Energy .....	-391	Environmental Programs.....	+354
Data Collection and Outreach .....	-412	Staffing for Resource Development.....	+299
Fixed Costs .....	+21	Fixed Costs .....	+55
Conventional Energy .....	+4,287	Executive Direction.....	+31
Risk Management Program Implementation.....	+2,895	Fixed Costs .....	+31
Staffing for Resource Development .....	+568		
Special Pay: Oil and Gas.....	+1,632	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Methane Hydrate Research.....	-400	Fixed Costs .....	[+205]
Programmatic Reduction due to			
Changes to Offsetting Collections.....	-506		
Fixed Costs .....	+98		



# BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

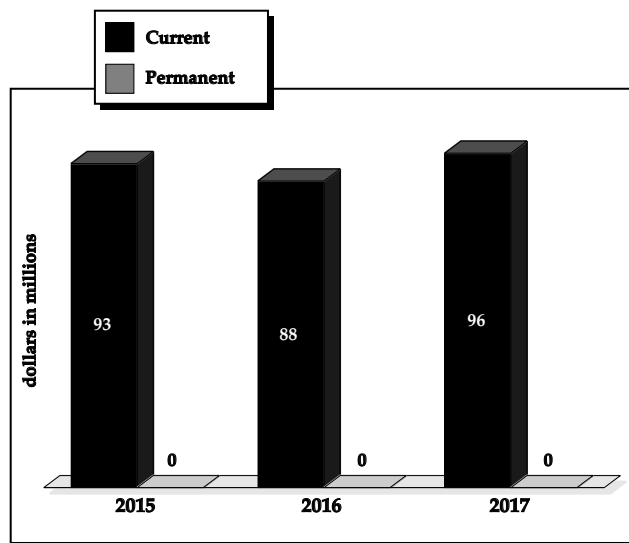
**Mission** – The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement works to promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve resources offshore through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 President's budget request for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is \$204.9 million, including \$96.3 million in current appropriations and \$108.5 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees. Estimates for BSEE staffing will equal 881 full time equivalents in 2017, including 125 FTE which are fully reimbursed from other accounts, to provide Department-wide shared services. The 2017 budget request is a \$196,000 increase above the 2016 enacted level, reflecting an increase of \$7.9 million in current appropriations and a \$7.7 million decrease in offsetting collections. The total 2017 estimate of \$108.5 million in offsetting collections assumes a decrease of \$11.5 million from the 2016 enacted level for rental receipts, a decrease of \$2.2 million for cost recoveries, and a \$6.0 million increase for inspection fee collections. The entire budget supports Secretary Jewell's Powering Our Future initiative which aims to strengthen the economy and ensure the Nation's rich conservation legacy passes to the next generation—a path forward that includes safe and responsible offshore energy development.

**Assessing and Managing Risk** – The BSEE was established on October 1, 2011 to protect life, property, and the environment by ensuring the safe and responsible development of the Nation's offshore energy resources. As the Administration works to support domestic energy production, BSEE is taking the necessary steps to provide effective oversight of oil, natural gas, and renewable energy development on the Outer Continental Shelf, promoting a culture of safety and environmental protection, and ensuring compliance with Federal regulations within the offshore oil and gas industry.

The BSEE is focused on the reduction of risk offshore by pursuing a comprehensive program of regulations, compliance monitoring and enforcement, technical assessments, inspections, and incident investigations.

## BSEE Funding



While BSEE mitigates oil spill risks through a focused program on prevention, it equally emphasizes that the offshore community be prepared with the best plans, equipment, and training to respond to oil spills. In addition, it placed great emphasis on the establishment of a safety culture throughout industry. The cornerstone of this effort is the Safety and Environmental Management System, a performance-based program that forms a necessary counterpart to the Bureau's traditional regulatory oversight activities.

The BSEE's ability to recognize, assess, manage, and drive mitigation of external operating risks throughout all offshore activities is critical to maintaining an effective regulatory oversight program. By applying risk management strategies, BSEE is able to more efficiently and effectively target the use of its resources towards ensuring safe and responsible offshore energy development.

The BSEE continues to adapt its regulatory and oversight approaches as offshore operations continue to expand and move into more challenging environments requiring the use of new technologies. Programs have been established that allow the identification, evaluation, and promotion

## BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT FACTS

- Established October 1, 2011.
- Conducts more than 19,000 inspections per year to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible operation of nearly 2,400 offshore oil and gas drilling and production facilities and 7,200 pipelines.
- Operates the largest facility in the United States that can test oil spill response equipment with a variety of crude oils and refined petroleum products under reproducible marine conditions.
- Conducts studies to continuously improve operational safety and pollution prevention related to offshore oil and natural gas exploration and development and renewable energy facilities, including best available and safest technologies.
- Promotes adoption of a safety culture on the OCS through standards, regulations, compliance audits, oversight, enforcement, and incident investigations.

of emerging technologies that aim to decrease the risk of offshore energy operations while increasing safety for offshore workers. The 2016-2019 Strategic Plan will guide BSEE through current and future OCS activities. The Plan identifies six strategic goals: three operational excellence goals that encapsulate core functions including inspections, permitting, investigations, enforcement and preparedness, among others; and three organizational excellence goals focused on internal capacity to execute these functions with an empowered workforce.

The BSEE is a world leader in safety and environmental stewardship. With innovative regulatory approaches and appropriate collaboration with stakeholders, BSEE will foster a culture of safety that reduces the risk of incidents and spills, while enhancing its ability to prepare and respond to those that do occur with prompt and appropriate actions.

**Powering Our Future Initiative** – The 2017 budget fully supports the Secretary's and the Administration's efforts to support domestic energy production while ensuring that development of the Nation's vast offshore energy resources is conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Funds will be used to recruit, train, and retain expert engineers, scientists, inspectors, and oil spill planning, prevention, and response specialists and other disciplines to support the implementation of its regulatory oversight responsibilities. The budget also continues to provide funds to support the development of renewable energy on the OCS, a key agency priority. This funding will help achieve a responsible balance between reducing reliance on imported oil and broadening the Nation's energy portfolio.

**Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement** – The 2017 budget request includes \$190.0 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement programs,

primarily for conventional energy activities. The BSEE also is working collaboratively with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to establish appropriate permitting and oversight processes for offshore renewable energy projects that will promote safe operations.

The 2017 request will allow BSEE to continue to strengthen regulatory, research, and oversight capability on the OCS by continuing to build and retain staff capabilities. Continued outreach and dialogue with stakeholders from academia, industry, non-governmental organizations, and other governmental agencies will enhance the knowledge base of technical personnel related to innovative technologies, regulatory gaps, real time monitoring capabilities, and risk based decision making for safety and environmental enforcement.

The 2017 budget will continue to focus on supporting risk based oversight, promoting research and development of new technologies, scientific investments, and monitoring techniques to best manage the Country's natural resources, while promoting safe and environmentally responsible development of the Nation's offshore energy resources.

**Oil Spill Research** – This program supports research on the prevention and response to oil pollution as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Oil Spill Research program plays a pivotal role in initiating applied research used to support decision making on methods and equipment to prevent or mitigate oil spills, a critical component of the offshore permitting process. Funds are used to sponsor testing of new equipment or methods and to support the Ohmsett test and training activities. Located in Leonardo, New Jersey, the Ohmsett test facility is the only one of its type in the world providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing for offshore spills in a safe, controlled environment.

The 2017 budget proposes \$14.9 million for Oil Spill Research, equal to the 2016 request level. The request will address key knowledge and technology gaps in oil spill response, focusing on deepwater and Arctic environments. The studies will leverage other funds

through cooperative efforts with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of the Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$531,000 are fully funded.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS** (all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted*

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement .	734	73,565	734	81,438	0	+7,873
Oil Spill Research .....	22	14,899	22	14,899	0	0
Subtotal, Current .....	756	88,464	756	96,337	0	+7,873
Offsetting Collections .....	125	116,207	125	108,530	0	-7,677
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT (w/ OC) .....</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>204,671</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>204,867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+196</b>



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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Environmental Enforcement				
Appropriation.....	3,027	3,027	3,027	0
Offsetting Collections.....	5,287	5,287	5,287	0
Subtotal, Environmental Enforcmnt.	8,314	8,314	8,314	0
Operations, Safety and Regulation				
Appropriation.....	51,833	51,928	59,801	+7,873
Offsetting Collections.....	81,764	93,026	85,349	-7,677
Subtotal, Ops, Safety, and Reg.....	133,597	144,954	145,150	+196
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation.....	5,027	6,016	6,016	0
Offsetting Collections.....	10,649	12,252	12,252	0
Subtotal, Administrative Ops.....	15,676	18,268	18,268	0
General Support Services				
Appropriation.....	4,401	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections.....	9,511	0	0	0
Subtotal, General Support Services..	13,912	0	0	0
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	14,056	12,594	12,594	0
Offsetting Collections.....	4,171	5,642	5,642	0
Subtotal, Executive Direction .....	18,227	18,236	18,236	0
Total Appropriation .....	78,344	73,565	81,438	+7,873
Total Offsetting Collections .....	111,382	116,207	108,530	-7,677
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	189,726	189,772	189,968	+196

#### *Detail of Budget Changes*

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+196		
Environmental Enforcement.....	0	Executive Direction.....	0
General Reduction.....	-35	General Reduction.....	-81
Fixed Costs .....	+35	Fixed Costs .....	+81
Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	+196	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
General Reduction.....	-122	General Reduction.....	[-335]
Fixed Costs .....	+318	Fixed Costs .....	[+531]
Administrative Operations.....	0		
General Reduction.....	-97		
Fixed Costs .....	+97		

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**APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	14,899	14,899	14,899	0





# OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

**Mission** – The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement is to ensure through a nationwide regulatory program, coal mining is conducted in a manner that protects communities and the environment during mining, restores the land to beneficial use following mining, and mitigates the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

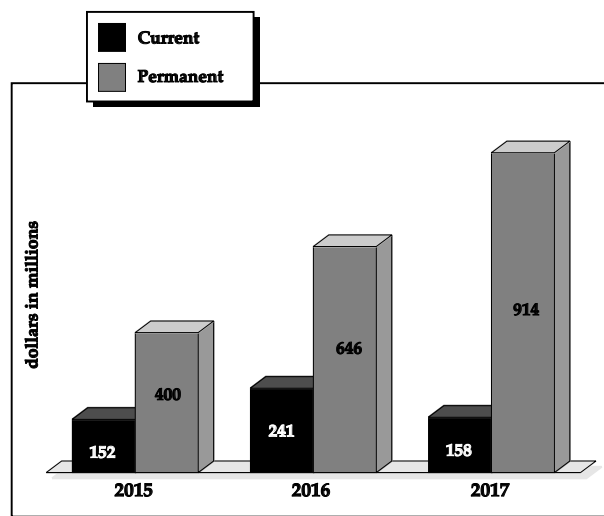
**Budget Overview** – The 2017 budget request for OSMRE is \$157.9 million in current appropriations, \$82.6 million below the 2016 enacted level. The OSMRE estimates staffing will equal 515 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 27 FTE from the 2016 level.

**Regulation and Technology** – The 2017 budget for Regulation and Technology is \$127.6 million, an increase of \$4.3 million above the 2016 level. The request includes \$10.5 million, an increase of \$1.8 million above the 2016 level, to improve implementation of existing laws and support State and tribal programs. The budget includes \$65.5 million for State and tribal regulatory grants, a decrease of \$3.1 million below the 2016 level. This request fully funds estimated State requirements based on the return each year of an estimated three million dollars in previously appropriated regulatory grant funds by States. Funds from prior years are available to address any shortages which might occur in 2017.

As in prior years, the budget proposes to recover the cost of reviewing, administering, and enforcing permits for surface coal mining and reclamation in Federal programs and on Indian lands where OSMRE is the regulatory authority and encourages States to further pursue cost-recovery options. The OSMRE expects to recover \$1.9 million of the costs for services provided in 2017.

The budget includes program increases of \$2.5 million to advance the Bureau's GeoMine Project and \$1.2 million for applied science to conduct studies to advance technologies and practices specific to coal mined sites for more comprehensive ecosystem restoration including reforestation and reclamation using native vegetation and plant habitat. To expand the use of reforestation techniques

## OSMRE Funding



in coal mine reclamation and provide opportunities for youth and community engagement, the request includes a program increase of \$1.0 million. Additional program increases include \$2.3 million to support Technical Assistance, \$1.0 million for National Environment Policy Act compliance document preparation and review, \$350,000 for support of legal reviews of coal mining issues by the Office of the Solicitor, and \$205,000 to improve financial information monitoring.

**Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund** – The 2017 budget for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is \$30.4 million, a decrease of \$86.9 million below the 2016 level. The 2016 enacted level included a \$90.0 million increase for grants to three States for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development activities. The 2017 budget proposes a broader effort to support reclamation and economic and community development as part of the Administration's POWER+ Plan. The budget includes a \$1.5 million program increase for technical assistance to States, Tribes, and communities to address AML technological advances and issues for AML site reclamation. The budget also includes program increases of \$525,000 for



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## OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT FACTS

- Created in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- Ensures coal mining operations are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Requires land is adequately reclaimed and restored to beneficial use during and following the mining process through regulation.
- Institutes nationwide programs to protect society and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations.
- Trains hundreds of State and tribal professionals in a broad range of reclamation skills such as re-establishing wildlife habitat.

applied science studies pertaining to abandoned mines, \$799,000 to enhance and expedite current OSMRE efforts in digitizing underground mine maps, and \$287,000 for support within the Office of the Solicitor.

**Legislative Proposals** – The 2017 budget proposes to distribute an estimated \$914.4 million in permanent appropriations. This includes \$374.3 million to non-certified States and Tribes in reclamation grants and \$540.1 million in payments to the United Mine Workers of America retiree health and pension plans. The Administration proposes legislation under its POWER+ Plan to revitalize communities impacted by abandoned coal mines, reform current funding of abandoned coal mine land clean up, and provide for coal miners, retirees, and their families. The Administration also proposes to increase funding for hardrock abandoned mine land cleanup.

The budget proposes legislation to make available to States and Tribes, \$1.0 billion over five years of unappropriated AML funds to expedite cleanup and redevelopment of abandoned mine sites and associated polluted waters in a manner that facilitates sustainable revitalization in coalfield communities. This proposal would add \$200.0 million annually to OSMRE's permanent appropriation to apply to unreclaimed AML sites in 2017 and includes costs to administer the program.

The budget proposes to end permanent appropriated payments to States and Tribes that have finished restoring their abandoned coal mines, eliminating payments of \$61.0 million in 2017 and saving the taxpayer \$520.0 million over the next ten years. These payments currently can be used for any purpose, and therefore may not contribute to the goal of addressing abandoned mine hazards. Additionally, the budget proposes to restore coal fees to the 1977 levels which were in effect until an amendment to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in 2006 reduced the fees. The proposal to return the fees to historic levels will generate an additional \$49.0 million

in 2017 that will be distributed in 2018 to reclaim priority abandoned mine sites and address over \$6 billion in remaining high priority AML sites nationwide.

The budget also includes a legislative proposal to establish a new fee on hardrock mineral production to fund the reclamation of abandoned hardrock mines across the Country. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for the actions of its predecessors, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be based on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2017. The fee will be collected by OSMRE, and the receipts will be distributed through a set allocation of funds between Federal and non-Federal lands. Based on need, the Secretary will disperse the non-Federal share to States and Tribes who will select their own priority restoration projects, using national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel to the coal AML reclamation program, as two parts of a larger proposal to ensure the Nation's most dangerous coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems. This proposal is expected to generate \$1.8 billion over 10 years for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

Finally, the budget proposes legislative reforms to strengthen the health care and pension plans that provide for the health and retirement security of coal miners and their families. The budget proposes to revise the formula for general fund payments to the 1993 UMWA Health Benefits Plan. The new formula will consider all beneficiaries enrolled in the plan as of enactment, as well as those retirees whose health benefits were denied or reduced as the result of a bituminous coal industry bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012. Additionally, the proposal will transfer funds through the Pension Benefit Guaranty

Corporation to the trustees of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan to ensure the plan's long-term solvency. The 1974 Plan, which covers more than 100,000 mineworkers, is significantly underfunded and approaching insolvency.

**Fixed Costs** - Fixed costs decrease by \$251,000.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

***Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted***

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Regulation and Technology .....	345	123,253	366	127,550	+21	+4,297
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	143	117,303	149	30,375	+6	-86,928
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/o cp and oc</i> ) .....	488	240,556	515	157,925	+27	-82,631
Civil Penalties .....	0	100	0	100	0	0
Offsetting Collections .....	0	40	0	1,900	0	+1,860
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/ cp and oc</i> ) .....	488	240,696	515	159,925	+27	-80,771
Permanent						
Payments to UMWA Health Plans ( <i>AML</i> ) .....	0	29,109	0	50,124	0	+21,015
Payments to UMWA Health Plans ( <i>Treasury Funds</i> ) .....	0	150,412	0	114,565	0	-35,847
Payments to UMWA Health Plans ( <i>Treasury Funds</i> ) Proposed .....	0	0	0	375,435	0	+375,435
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts ( <i>Treasury Funds</i> ) .....	0	303,373	0	0	0	-303,373
Mandatory Grants to States and Tribes ( <i>AML</i> ) .....	0	163,150	0	174,300	0	+11,150
Reclaim and Redevelop <i>AML</i> Sites Proposal .....	0	0	0	200,000	0	+200,000
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	646,044	0	914,424	0	+268,380
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT (<i>w/o cp and oc</i>) .....</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>886,600</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,072,349</b>	<b>+27</b>	<b>+185,749</b>
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT (<i>w/ cp and oc</i>) .....</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>886,740</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,074,349</b>	<b>+27</b>	<b>+187,609</b>

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Environmental Protection.....	91,832	91,832	90,138	-1,694
Permitting Fees.....	40	40	1,900	+1,860
Offsetting Collections.....	-5	-40	-1,900	-1,860
Technology Development and Transfer...	14,455	15,205	21,485	+6,280
Financial Management.....	505	505	713	+208
Executive Direction/ Administration.....	15,921	15,711	15,214	-497
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o civil penalties)...	122,748	123,253	127,550	+4,297
Civil Penalties.....	1,916	100	100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ civil penalties) .....	124,664	123,353	127,650	+4,297

#### *Detail of Budget Changes*

##### 2017 Change from 2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+4,297
Environmental Protection.....	-1,694
Reduce State and Tribal Regulatory Grants .....	-3,129
Improve Implementation and	
Support to States and Tribes .....	+1,766
Federal Programs, Decrease Covered	
by Offsetting Collections .....	-1,302
Indian Lands, Decrease Covered	
by Offsetting Collections .....	-558
Support NEPA Compliance Documentation.....	+1,000
Solicitor Support.....	+350
Fixed Costs .....	+179
Technology Development and Transfer.....	+6,280
Increase Technical Assistance .....	+2,250
Increase Applied Science Projects .....	+1,199
Expand GeoMine Project.....	+2,500
Expand Reforestation Initiative.....	+1,000
Eliminate Development Costs for	
Electronic Permitting .....	-750
Fixed Costs .....	+81
Financial Management .....	+208
Program Monitoring .....	+205
Fixed Costs .....	+3
Executive Direction.....	-497
Fixed Costs .....	-497
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[-234]

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**APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Environmental Restoration.....	9,480	99,480	9,825	-89,655
Technology Development and Transfer...	3,544	3,544	6,367	+2,823
Financial Management.....	6,396	6,396	6,440	+44
Executive Direction and Administration..	7,979	7,883	7,743	-140
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	27,399	117,303	30,375	-86,928

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-86,928
Environmental Restoration.....	-89,655
Eliminate AML Economic Development Grants .....	-90,000
Solicitor Support.....	+287
Fixed Costs .....	+58
Technology Development and Transfer.....	+2,823
Increase Technical Assistance .....	+1,478
Increase Applied Science Projects .....	+525
Enhance Mine Map Repository .....	+799
Fixed Costs .....	+21
Financial Management .....	+44
Fixed Costs .....	+44
Executive Direction.....	-140
Fixed Costs .....	-140
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[-17]







# BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

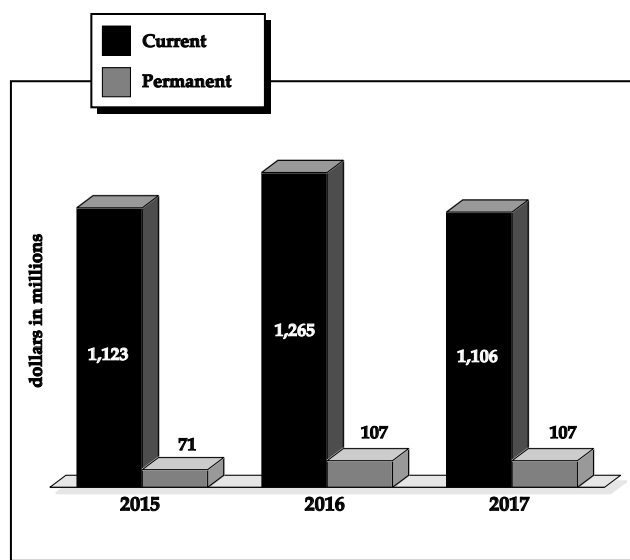
**Mission** – The Bureau of Reclamation’s mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

**Budget Overview** – Reclamation’s 2017 budget is \$1.1 billion. These expenditures are offset by current receipts in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, estimated to be \$55.6 million. The budget proposes to establish a new Indian Water Rights Settlements account, and a current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund. The budget proposal for permanent appropriations in 2017 totals \$106.8 million.

As the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and the Nation’s second largest producer of hydroelectric power, Reclamation’s projects and programs are critical to driving and maintaining economic growth in the western States. Reclamation manages water for agricultural, municipal and industrial uses, and provides flood risk reduction and recreation for millions of people. According to The Department of the Interior’s Economic Report Fiscal Year 2014, Reclamation’s activities, including recreation, contribute \$48.4 billion to the economy and support over 360,000 jobs. Reclamation owns 76 power plants and operates and maintains 53 of those plants. The 53 hydroelectric power plants account for 15 percent of the hydroelectric generating capacity in the United States. Annually, Reclamation generates more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, enough to supply over 3.5 million U.S. households and collects nearly \$1 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal government. It would take more than 23.5 million barrels of crude oil or about 6.8 million tons of coal to produce an equal amount of energy with fossil fuels. As a result, Reclamation’s facilities preclude the production of over 27 million tons of carbon dioxide that would have been produced by fossil fuel power plants.

Reclamation uses objective, performance-based criteria to most effectively allocate funds to its projects and programs to manage, develop and protect water and related resources in the West in the interest of the American public.

## Reclamation Funding



The 2017 budget emphasizes the following principles:

- *Shared Responsibility* – Securing non-Federal cost-share partners to meet project or program funding needs, and leveraging funding through these collaborative partnerships.
- *Merit-Based Funding* – Utilizing competitive processes for awarding of grants, contracts, or other services based on criteria that reflect Interior priorities. Awards selection is guided by high quality evidenced based analysis.
- *Regional Equity* – Managing Reclamation’s water infrastructure and programs by setting priorities on a West-wide basis.

**Water and Related Resources** – The 2017 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation’s principal operating account, is \$813.4 million, a decrease of \$305.6 million from the 2016 enacted level. This decrease is due, in part, to proposed separate new accounts for Indian

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FACTS

- Established in 1902.
- Manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.
- Largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States.
- Manages 475 dams and 337 reservoirs with the capacity to store 245 million acre-feet of water.
- Delivers water to one in every five western farmers for about 10 million acres of irrigated land, and provides water to over 36 million people for municipal, rural, residential, and industrial uses.
- Is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating 40 billion kilowatt hours of energy per year.
- Partners with State and local entities to address water resource challenges posed by drought, climate change, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.
- Provides substantial benefits to recreation and fish and wildlife habitats.

Water Rights Settlements at \$106.2 million and the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund at \$36.0 million.

The 2017 budget includes a total of \$383.5 million at the project and program levels for water, energy, land, and fish and wildlife resource management and development activities. Funding in these activities provides for planning, construction, water sustainability activities, management of Reclamation lands including recreation areas, and actions to address the impacts of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The budget also provides a total of \$429.9 million at the project level for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes safe, efficient, economic, and reliable operation of facilities, ensuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the facilities, Reclamation's employees, and the public. Providing adequate funding for these activities continues to be one of Reclamation's highest priorities.

**Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies** – The population of the American West continues to grow even in the face of serious water challenges related to climate variability and competing demands. According to the University of California at Davis, California produces nearly half of U.S. grown fruits, nuts, and vegetables and nearly a quarter of the Nation's milk and cream. American households consume tomatoes, carrots, broccoli, almonds, walnuts, grapes, olives, and figs that are grown almost entirely in California. Adequate and safe water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and ecology of the Country. Water availability is a constant and increasing challenge as intensifying droughts, changing hydrology, and

increasing climate variability aggravates water shortages; and contributes to impaired water quality, and depletion of groundwater resources. At the same time, population growth and new needs, including energy development, are increasing demand and competition for supplies. Further, maintaining the key features of the Nation's water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time due to cost growth in the broader economy and the increased need for facilities rehabilitation, replacement, and extraordinary maintenance. New approaches are needed to build and maintain resiliency in the face of these challenges. The 2017 budget request supports the Administration's efforts to collaborate with non-Federal partners on advanced water treatment and clean water technologies while conserving scarce Western water and protecting species habitat.

At the December 15, 2015, White House Roundtable on Water Innovation, John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, stated "no one innovation will be the silver bullet for the water challenges facing our Nation, and indeed countries around the world. Just as this Administration has adopted an all-of-the-above approach to clean energy, an all-of-the-above approach is going to be required to ensure a secure and sustainable water future. And that approach will have to be grounded in integrated, science-based, decision making, at regional scales, and again within the context of a changing climate. The approach will need to be strongly informed by the expertise and the needs of a broad-range of stakeholders at the State, local, and tribal levels; and in the public, private, non-profit, and academic sectors."

**Interior's WaterSMART Program** – Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow, WaterSMART, is one approach Reclamation uses to enhance water supplies

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for agriculture, municipalities, ecosystem health, energy production, and economic sustainability in the West. Through WaterSMART, Reclamation provides leadership to help stretch and sustain the use of water resources increasingly stressed by a changing climate.

WaterSMART uses scientific and financial tools to promote collaborations among States, Tribes, local governments, and non-governmental organizations to help balance water supply and demand, and to make sound decisions about water use.

Through the Basin Studies program, Reclamation works collaboratively with State and local water practitioners to identify practical, implementable solutions to existing or anticipated shortages and to support related efforts to develop and manage sustainable water supplies. WaterSMART Grants, the Water Conservation Field Services program, and the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program support climate adaptation by leveraging Federal and non-Federal funding to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings, supporting the Department's Priority Goal for Water Conservation.

In the 2017 budget request, Reclamation proposes to fund WaterSMART at \$61.5 million. The WaterSMART components include: WaterSMART Grants funded at \$23.4 million; the Basin Studies program funded at \$5.2 million which includes \$1.0 million to better understand water supplies and demands in the Colorado River Basin; the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program funded at \$21.5 million; the Water Conservation Field Services program funded at \$4.2 million; the Cooperative Watershed Management program funded at \$1.8 million; the Drought Response program funded at \$4.0 million; and the Resilient Infrastructure program funded at \$1.5 million.

Consistent with the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan, in 2017 Reclamation is developing and implementing approaches to understand, and effectively adapt to, the risks and impacts of a changing environment on western water management. Some examples include:

- The Basin Studies program continues a collaborative approach to evaluate the impacts of climate change through risk assessment; develop landscape level science; communicate information and science to other entities and agencies; and work with stakeholders to develop adaptation strategies to cope with water supply and demand imbalances.
- The Drought Response program continues a proactive approach to drought by providing

assistance to water users for drought contingency planning, and taking actions to help communities manage drought and develop long-term resilience strategies.

- Through the Resilient Infrastructure program, Reclamation proactively maintains and improves existing infrastructure for system reliability, safety, and efficiency, to support healthy and resilient watersheds. Reclamation will continue to develop, implement, and test an enhanced decision-making criteria framework for selecting infrastructure investments and will identify opportunities to integrate operational efficiencies more compatible with climate variability adaptation goals, as part of Reclamation's ongoing infrastructure investments.
- Through the Science and Technology program, Reclamation conducts water resources research to improve capability to manage water resources under multiple stressors, including a changing climate. This research is collaborated and leveraged with the Interior Climate Science Centers. In 2017, \$8.5 million is included for water technology solutions to increase the amount available for Reclamation's prize challenge program. A grand prize that focuses on next-generation advanced water treatment technologies that will significantly reduce the cost of electricity usage of advanced water treatment will be awarded. Funds of \$2.0 million will continue the Open Water Data Initiative to improve data accessibility.
- Reclamation will initiate Phase II of the Cooperative Watershed Management program by providing grants for local watershed projects to improve ecological resilience through collaborative conservation efforts.
- Further, Reclamation's WaterSMART Grants, Water Conservation Field Services, and Title XVI programs enable the West to better adapt to the impacts of a changing environment by helping to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings, on both large and small scales.

**Powering Our Future** – To support the Powering Our Future initiative, the 2017 Reclamation budget includes \$1.3 million to implement an automated data collection and archival system to aid in hydropower benchmarking, performance testing, and strategic decision making; investigate Reclamation's capability to integrate large



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amounts of renewable resources such as wind and solar into the electric grid; and work with Tribes to assist in developing renewable energy sources. These important projects will assist in the production of cleaner, more efficient renewable energy.

**Strengthening Tribal Nations** – The 2017 Reclamation budget supports the Strengthening Tribal Nations initiative through endangered species recovery, rural water, and water rights settlements programs. Funding to empower tribal Nations is included within a number of projects such as \$18.0 million for the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program, which includes funding for the Nez Perce/Snake River Water Rights Act, and \$15.7 million authorized by the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act to continue operation and maintenance associated with delivery of up to 85,000 acre-feet of water. Additionally, Reclamation's Native American Affairs Program is funded at \$10.4 million for activities with Tribes, including technical assistance, Indian Water Rights Settlement negotiations, implementation of enacted settlements, and outreach to Tribes. Most ongoing authorized rural water projects also benefit both tribal and non-tribal communities. The projects benefiting Tribes include the rural water component of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit; Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie; Mni Wiconi Project; and Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana. Numerous other projects and programs, such as the Klamath Project and the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, also benefit Tribes. In 2017, \$106.2 million for planning and construction of three Indian Water Rights Settlements is proposed as a new separate account.

*Rural Water Projects* – Congress has specifically authorized Reclamation to undertake the design and construction of six projects intended to deliver potable water supplies to specific rural communities and Tribes located in the 17 western States — primarily in Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The 2017 Reclamation budget includes \$38.1 million for rural water projects, \$18.6 million of that total is for operation and maintenance of completed tribal systems and the remaining \$19.5 million is for continued construction of authorized projects.

*Ecosystem Restoration* – Reclamation's mission goals of securing America's energy resources and managing water in a sustainable manner for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century demands a focus on the protection and restoration of the aquatic and riparian environments influenced by its operations. Ecosystem restoration involves many activities, including Reclamation's Endangered Species Act recovery programs, which directly address the environmental aspects of the Reclamation mission. In 2017, a total of

\$135.5 million in Reclamation's budget directly supports the goals of the America's Great Outdoors Initiative, through local and basin-wide collaboration in watershed partnerships.

The 2017 budget provides \$146.7 million to operate, manage, and improve California's Central Valley Project, including a \$36.0 million current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund. Overall, funding decreases \$11.3 million below 2016 levels. The change is primarily due to a reduction of \$7.6 million to West San Joaquin Division San Luis Drainage. Within the CVP total, the Trinity River Restoration program is proposed at \$11.8 million with an additional \$1.5 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.

Many other projects and programs also contribute to ecosystem restoration including the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, Lower Colorado River Multi-species Conservation Program, the Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation programs, including the Platte River, the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program, Klamath Project, and the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project.

*Dam Safety Program* – A total of \$86.1 million is provided for Reclamation's Safety of Dams program, which includes \$64.5 million to correct identified safety issues. Funding also includes \$20.3 million for safety evaluations of existing dams and \$1.3 million to oversee the Interior Department's Safety of Dams program.

*Site Security* – A total of \$26.2 million is provided for Site Security to ensure the safety and security of the public, Reclamation's employees, and key facilities. This funding includes \$4.1 million for physical security upgrades at high risk critical assets and \$22.1 million to continue all aspects of Bureau-wide security efforts including law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, risk assessments and security-related studies, and guards and patrols.

**Central Valley Project Restoration Fund** – The 2017 budget includes a total of \$55.6 million for the CVPRF. This amount is determined on the basis of a three year rolling average not to exceed \$50.0 million per year indexed to 1992 price levels. These expenditures are offset by collections estimated at \$55.6 million from mitigation and restoration charges authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

**California Bay-Delta Restoration** – The 2017 budget provides \$36.0 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration, a reduction of \$1.0 million below the 2016 level. The account focuses on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem

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and improved water management and supplies. The budget will support the equal goals of environmental restoration and improved water supply reliability, under the following program activities: \$2.2 million for a Renewed Federal State Partnership, \$5.3 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use, and \$28.5 million for Habitat Restoration. These program activities are based on the Interim Federal Action Plan for the California Bay-Delta issued December 22, 2009.

**San Joaquin Restoration Fund** – Reclamation proposes \$36.0 million of current funds for the San Joaquin Restoration Fund account in 2017. The 2017 budget funds activities consistent with the settlement of *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Rodgers* as authorized by the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act. The Act includes a provision to establish the San Joaquin Restoration Fund to implement the provisions of the Settlement. The Settlement's two primary goals are to restore and maintain fish populations, and restore and avoid adverse water impacts. Under the Settlement, the legislation provides for \$2.0 million in annual appropriations from the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund for this purpose.

**Indian Water Rights Settlements** – The total budget for Reclamation's implementation of Indian Water Rights Settlements in 2017 is \$131.2 million in current funding, of which \$106.2 million is proposed in a separate account for three settlements to consolidate major current construction funding for Reclamation's Indian Water Rights Settlements into a single account. This includes \$6.4 million to continue implementation of the settlement that will deliver clean water to the Pueblos of New Mexico named in the Aamodt case and \$12.8 million to continue the Crow Tribe settlement in Montana.

Also included is \$87.0 million for the ongoing Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project.

The remaining \$25.1 million is in the Water and Related Resources Account for ongoing settlement operation and maintenance functions including the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act, Colorado Ute Settlement Act Animas-La Plata Project, and Nez Perce/Snake River Water Rights Act which is part of the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program.

**Policy and Administration** – The 2017 budget for Reclamation's central and regional management functions is \$59.0 million, a reduction of \$500,000 below the 2016 level.

**Recreation Fee Program** – Section 134 extends the authorization of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to September 30, 2017. Reclamation estimates collecting \$518,000 in recreation fees in 2017 under this authority and will use the funds to enhance the visitor experience at Interior facilities. The budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize this program.

**Working Capital Fund** – This fund is operated to manage financial activities such as the acquisition and replacement of capital equipment; recovery of the cost of services provided to others; indirect cost recovery for the Technical Service Center; management services and human resources in regional and area offices; and information technology related costs and services. The fund operates on a self-supporting basis through user charges.

**Permanent Appropriations** – The 2017 total permanent appropriation of \$106.8 million primarily includes \$103.6 million for the Colorado River Dam Fund.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### ***Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted***

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Water and Related Resources .....	2,901	1,118,972	2,903	813,402	+2	-305,570
San Joaquin Restoration Fund <sup>1/</sup> .....	0	[35,000]	0	36,000	0	+36,000
Indian Water Rights Settlements <sup>1/</sup> .....	0	[112,483]	0	106,151	0	+106,151
Subtotal .....	2,901	1,118,972	2,903	955,553	+2	-163,419
Policy and Administration.....	296	59,500	296	59,000	0	-500
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	18	49,528	18	55,606	0	+6,078
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	31	37,000	31	36,000	0	-1,000
Working Capital Fund .....	1,848	0	1,848	0	0	0
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/o offset</i> ) .....	5,094	1,265,000	5,096	1,106,159	+2	-158,841
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund Offset .....	0	-49,528	0	-55,606	0	-6,078
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/ offset</i> ) .....	5,094	1,215,472	5,096	1,050,553	+2	-164,919
<b>Permanent and Other</b>						
Colorado River Dam Fund,						
Boulder Canyon Project .....	218	104,017	218	103,626	0	-391
Basin Funds.....	119	0	119	0	0	0
Loan Program Liquidating Account.....	0	-854	0	-861	0	-7
Miscellaneous Permanents .....	0	501	0	533	0	+32
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	1	3,073	1	3,000	0	-73
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	0	497	0	518	0	+21
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund .....	22	0	22	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other .....	360	107,234	360	106,816	0	-418
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION .....</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>1,322,706</b>	<b>5,456</b>	<b>1,157,369</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-165,337</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2016.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	2017 Request	Change
Central Arizona Project .....	7,634	7,078	6,920	-158
Central Valley Project <sup>2/</sup> .....	179,267	158,026	110,747	-47,279
Colorado-Big Thompson Project.....	13,157	13,937	16,756	+2,819
Colorado River Basin Salinity				
Control Project .....	32,998	29,774	28,965	-809
Colorado River Storage Project .....	13,783	11,921	13,200	+1,279
Columbia Basin Project .....	11,071	14,810	14,262	-548
Columbia/Snake River				
Salmon Recovery.....	17,000	18,000	18,000	0
Dam Safety Program.....	82,884	88,084	86,084	-2,000
Endangered Species Act				
Recovery Implementation.....	24,677	24,351	27,305	+2,954
Fryingpan-Arkansas Valley Conduit .....	500	500	3,000	+2,500
Indian Rights Settlements <sup>2/</sup>				
(including Navajo-Gallup).....	90,000	112,483	[106,151]	-112,483
Klamath Project .....	18,000	18,000	16,000	-2,000
Lower Colorado River				
Operations Program .....	28,345	28,345	27,433	-912
Middle Rio Grande Project .....	23,735	23,991	25,865	+1,874
Native American Affairs Program.....	12,088	10,925	10,425	-500
Pick-Sloan Missouri				
Basin Program (excluding Garrison)....	45,390	43,076	40,876	-2,200
Garrison Diversion Unit				
(Non-Rural Water) .....	9,623	9,749	9,718	-31
Subtotal, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin.....	55,013	52,825	50,594	-2,231
Rural Water Supply Projects				
Eastern NM Rural Water System .....	747	47	1,000	+953
Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie				
Rural Water System.....	9,849	3,700	4,625	+925
Lewis and Clark Rural Water System ..	9,000	2,774	2,775	+1
Mni Wiconi Project.....	12,000	12,000	12,200	+200
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit.....	22,596	13,400	13,810	+410
Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana				
Rural Water System.....	10,891	4,625	3,700	-925
Rural Water - 2016 Undistributed .....	0	47,000	0	-47,000
Subtotal, Rural Water Projects.....	65,083	83,546	38,110	-45,436
Research and Development.....	12,668	20,020	28,568	+8,548
Site Security.....	26,220	26,220	26,220	0
WaterSMART Program				
Basin Study Program.....	3,850	5,200	5,200	0
Cooperative Watershed Management..	250	250	1,750	+1,500
Drought Response.....	5,000	2,500	4,000	+1,500
Resilient Infrastructure.....	1,500	2,500	1,500	-1,000
Title XVI Water Reclamation				
and Reuse Projects .....	26,000	23,365	21,500	-1,865
WaterSMART Grants .....	23,500	20,000	23,365	+3,365

<sup>1/</sup> The Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2016 provides Reclamation an additional \$166.3 million in six categories including \$100.0 million for Western Drought Response, \$47.0 million for Rural Water, and four other categories. At the time of budget preparation, these funds have yet to be distributed by project or program.

<sup>2/</sup> The Indian Water Rights Settlements Appropriation Account and San Joaquin River Restoration Fund Account are proposed for establishment in 2017.



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**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** *(continued)*

Water Conservation Field				
Services Program.....	4,457	4,239	4,179	-60
Subtotal, WaterSMART Program.....	64,557	58,054	61,494	+3,440
Yakima Project and Yakima River Basin				
Water Enhancement Project.....	22,142	20,382	22,143	+1,761
Yuma Area Projects.....	23,987	25,964	26,314	+350
Other Projects/Programs.....	153,322	271,736	154,997	-116,739
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	978,131	1,118,972	813,402	-305,570

### *Program Highlights*

The 2017 budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

#### Central Arizona Project

Funds are for continued work activities to include fulfilling native fish protection requirements through fish barrier projects; construction design; cost estimates; National Environmental Policy Act environmental analyses; construction of recharge and recovery facilities; and monitoring, liaison, and maintenance responsibilities to the Tohono O'odham Nation's San Xavier and Schuk Toak Districts.

#### Central Valley Project

Funds are provided for continued facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, numerous management and development efforts, and water conservation. Funding also provides for the Trinity River Restoration program and related activities funded by the CVP Restoration Fund and California Bay-Delta appropriation. The decrease in funding represents establishment of a separate current appropriation account within the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund. A settlement agreement was signed on September 15, 2015 between the U.S. Department of Justice and the Westlands Water District regarding the San Luis drainage. The settlement agreement would relieve the United States of significant financial obligations and legal liability regarding agricultural drainage service in the Westlands Water District. The settlement requires that Congress enact implementing legislation. Negotiations for a drainage settlement with the Northerly Areas, three additional water districts, will continue in 2016.

#### Colorado-Big Thompson Project

The Colorado-Big Thompson project diverts approximately 260,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River headwaters on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for distribution to eastern slope project lands. Funding is provided for project operations and continued coordination of activities associated with conservation, enhancement, development, and restoration of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

#### Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

Funds are provided for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin and for a basin-wide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options based on proposals from non-Federal interests. The funds also are used to meet the United States' obligations under the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico and subsequent Minutes to the Treaty, which clarify and resolve Treaty issues. To help meet the Treaty requirements, Reclamation continues maintenance of the U.S. and Mexico bypass drains, wellfields, and conveyance systems; operations and delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico; and the management of water quality. Reclamation works to identify and evaluate the options for replacing or recovering bypass flows to Mexico, as they relate to the Yuma Desalting Plant.

#### Colorado River Storage Project

Funds are included for the Federal share of the costs of facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of recreation facilities at Reclamation constructed reservoirs. Implementation of mitigation measures continues.

#### Columbia Basin Project

The Bonneville Power Administration, through a memorandum of agreement, directly funds power operation and maintenance costs. In addition, BPA directly funds through sub-agreements, major power replacements, additions, and improvements. Funds are provided for the day-to-day operation of two storage dams and reservoirs, three Grand Coulee power plants, one pump and generating plant, associated switchyards and transmission lines, the feeder canal at Grand Coulee, and the distribution canal systems for the irrigation reserved works.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Water and Related Resources (continued)*

**Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program**

This program implements actions required by the Endangered Species Act's 2014 Supplemental Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A separate 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service is still in effect as well. These biological opinions include a multi-agency suite of actions to protect listed species and their designated critical habitat and require extensive collaboration with States and Tribes in the Columbia River Basin. Reclamation actions include modifications to hydrosystem operations and specific actions to improve tributary habitat and hatcheries for salmon and steelhead.

**Dam Safety Program**

This program provides funding for the Safety of Dams Evaluation and Modification program, which identifies and evaluates safety issues at Reclamation dams, and implements modifications to reduce associated risks to the public. The budget continues dam safety risk management and risk reduction activities throughout Reclamation's inventory of high and significant hazard dams. The program continues planned ongoing dam safety modification activities at Folsom, Boca and Stampede Dams, California; Box Butte Dam, Nebraska; Altus Dam, Oklahoma; Hyatt Dam, Oregon; and Glendo Dam and Bull Lake Dam, Wyoming. Pre-construction and project formulation activities are planned for several other dams. Funds are also provided to oversee the broader Dam Safety Program managed by the Department of the Interior.

**Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation**

This program provides for the development and implementation of measures for the preservation, conservation, and recovery of native and endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species resident in, or migratory to, habitats affected by the operation of Reclamation projects. Ongoing efforts funded by this program involve the Colorado, San Juan, and Platte River Basins, as well as watersheds in the Pacific Northwest and areas impacted by the Central Valley Project. The increase in funding is for the Platte River Recovery Program and is critical to meeting Endangered Species Act objectives.

**Fryingpan-Arkansas Valley Conduit**

This program provides for the Conduit which is designed to serve an estimated 2,070 population of 74,000 by transporting water from Pueblo Dam east to cities along the Arkansas River, extending to near Lamar, Colorado. This funding allows for continuation of feasibility-level design activities and analysis.

**Indian Water Rights Settlements (including Navajo-Gallup Water Supply)**

In 2017, Reclamation proposes to establish an Indian Water Rights Settlements account to assure continuity in the construction of the authorized projects and highlight and enhance transparency in handling the new water settlements identified in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. In establishing this account, Reclamation also proposes to include the ongoing Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project (Title X of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009) in order to have all major current construction funding for Reclamation's Indian Water Rights Settlement projects in a single account. Funding will provide for ongoing pre-construction and construction activities of the Crow, Aamodt, and Navajo-Gallup Settlements.

**Klamath Project**

The budget includes funds for authorized projects and initiatives to improve water supplies to address the competing demands of agriculture, Tribes, wildlife refuges, and the environment in the Klamath River Basin along with facilities operation and maintenance. Key areas of focus will continue improvements in fish passage and habitat, actions to improve water quality for species health and project operations, development of a basin-wide species recovery plan, and increased surface and groundwater supplies.

**Lower Colorado River Operations Program**

This program funds work necessary to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities as Water Master of the Lower Colorado River, including administration of the Colorado River interim guidelines and reservoir management strategies during low reservoir conditions. This program funds activities to examine water imbalance challenges and potential solutions to address those challenges. This program funds activities under the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program to provide long-term Endangered Species Act compliance for Lower Colorado River operations for both Federal and non-Federal purposes. This MSCP provides a cost-share benefit in which non-Federal partners match Federal funding on a 50:50 basis. It also continues Reclamation's five year commitment to fund cooperative measures outlined in Minute 319, signed in November 2012. The historic bi-national agreement to guide management of the Colorado River through 2017 addresses water management issues in the Colorado River Basin and continues to provide for a series of cooperative actions between the U.S. and Mexico to enhance water infrastructure and promote water conservation, management, and development.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Water and Related Resources (continued)*

**Middle Rio Grande Project**

Funds are included for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities, river maintenance, and for efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher. Project partnerships, through the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, provide an alternative to litigation and preserve, protect, and improve the status of endangered species. River maintenance directly benefits water salvage and effective water delivery to Elephant Butte Reservoir, nine Tribes and Pueblos along the river, and a national wildlife refuge. It also reduces flood risks and protects life, critical riverside facilities, and property. The project provides for collection of mission essential lifecycle hydrologic data in the Middle Rio Grande system and maintenance of the surface water hydrologic computer model required for efficient and effective water delivery. The increase reflects additional work on construction projects related to the new biological opinion such as, silvery minnow propagation and population management, habitat restoration, species and habitat monitoring, and water quality studies supportive of the listed species recovery plans in furtherance of implementing a recovery implementation program.

**Native American Affairs Program**

This Administration has put a high priority on settling Indian water rights claims as part of its trust relationship with the Tribes. This program provides funding to support Department-wide Indian water rights initiatives, studies and analyses for Indian water rights negotiations, and to improve the quality of cost estimates, data gathering, studies, analyses, and reviews of settlement options. Resources support Federal negotiations by developing the most cost effective options for reaching settlement and meeting tribal trust responsibilities. Involvement in Indian water rights settlement negotiation and implementation includes 20 Federal water rights settlement implementation teams and 20 Federal water rights negotiation teams, with three active new teams involving the Hualapai and Havasupai Tribes and the Navajo Nation - Utah. Funding in 2017 will provide for additional analyses of proposed settlements through value planning and engineering studies, and technical reviews by design, estimating, and construction advisory teams. Funding also provides for technical assistance to Tribes in a variety of areas related to water and related resources including: tribal water needs assessments, smaller-scale upgrades and repairs to water supply systems, water quality studies, efficiency improvements, habitat restoration, and groundwater quality and contamination studies. Funding provides continued support for the Crow and Aamodt water rights settlements where the Acts did not provide full funding for Reclamation involvement. The budget includes funds to improve coordination and application of expertise across the Department, Tribes, States, and other stakeholders to reach settlements more effectively and expeditiously.

**Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program**

Funds are provided for the Federal share of the cost of operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of facilities on 32 units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. The rural water portion of the P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit, is described under Rural Water Supply projects.

*Rural Water Supply Projects*

Congress has specifically authorized Reclamation to undertake the design and construction of six projects to deliver potable water supplies to specific rural communities and Tribes located primarily in Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In addition to funding for rural water project construction, the budget funds the operation and maintenance of tribal features of the Mni Wiconi project and the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit.

*Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System*

Funds are provided for planning, design, pre-construction, and construction tasks associated with planned project features.

*Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System*

The budget provides funding for the Tribes to construct the main supply pipeline that connects existing mainlines east of the water treatment plant, supplying water to northern Reservation and Dry Prairie service areas. The Tribes will continue the planning, design, and construction of branch lines to complete service to rural on-reservation customers. Dry Prairie Rural Water sponsors will continue to plan, design, and construct pipeline branch lines on the east and west end of the project boundary.

*Lewis and Clark Rural Water System*

In 2017, funds will be used to construct all or a portion of the 10-mile Minnesota Segment (MN-3B) pipeline or the 4.0 million gallon Rock County Reservoir.

*Mni Wiconi Project*

Funds are provided for the operation and maintenance of the system features on the Indian reservations.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Water and Related Resources (continued)*

*Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit*

Funds are provided for continued oversight of pre-construction and construction activities on approved State, municipal, rural, and industrial systems, including continued construction of the Northwest Area Water Supply System. Funding also provides for operation and maintenance of completed project facilities.

*Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System*

Funds are provided for the Tribes and the non-Federal sponsor, North Central Authority, to construct the core system pipeline, as well as design of the water treatment plant, and build-out of non-core pipeline distribution systems.

Research and Development – Science and Technology Program

Funds are included to support the Administration's science and technology priorities, including sponsorship of technology prize competitions as a means to spur innovation by enlisting a national solver community to help find breakthroughs or overcome technical obstacles or complexities. The program is also supporting research to address Administration science priorities related to climate adaptation and clean energy. Research on climate adaptation is producing important information on climate change impacts to water and environmental resources, as well as tools for water managers such as downscaled climate model projections of water supply. The program also develops new solutions and technologies to meet Reclamation's mission-related needs, which provides for innovative management, development, and protection of water and related resources. Additionally, this program supports Interior's integrated strategy in response to changing climate impacts on the resources managed by the Department and supports the Executive Order 13642, Making Open and Machine Readable the New Default for Government Information. Funds also support desalination research, development, and demonstrations for the purpose of converting unusable waters into useable water supplies. The program supports competitive, merit-based research, development, and demonstration efforts on a cost-shared basis.

Site Security

Funds are provided to continue Reclamation's ongoing site security efforts including physical security upgrades at high risk critical assets, law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, security risk assessments, security related studies, guards, and patrol of facilities.

WaterSMART Program

Funds support the Department's WaterSMART program, which implements sustainable water management strategies to expand and stretch limited water supplies in the West to address current and future water shortages. The program also addresses increased demands for water and energy from growing populations, amplified recognition of environmental water requirements, and the potential for decreased water supply availability due to drought and climate change.

In 2017, the WaterSMART program continues funding for Reclamation's Basin Study program, Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program, Water Conservation Fields Services program, WaterSMART Grants, the Cooperative Watershed Management program, the Resilient Infrastructure Program, and the Drought Response Program. Through WaterSMART Grants, Reclamation will continue to provide competitive cost-shared financial assistance for water and energy efficiency improvements, as well as other activities to enhance water management. The WaterSMART program also includes basin-wide climate assessments and development of mitigation and adaptation strategies under the Basin Study program to implement the SECURE Water Act. These assessments support Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and Interior's integrated strategy to respond to new weather patterns in a changing environment. Funding also supports water reclamation and reuse projects through the Title XVI program; smaller-scale water conservation improvements and planning efforts through the Water Conservation Field Services program; and assists the Department in implementing collaborative conservation efforts in the management of local watersheds through the Cooperative Watershed Management program. The WaterSMART program directly supports the Department's priority goal for water conservation. In addition, funding will continue the Resilient Infrastructure Program to develop and implement an enhanced decision making criteria framework for selecting infrastructure investments and operational changes that are more climate resilient; and the Drought Response Program, a comprehensive approach to drought planning and implementation actions that address water shortages.

Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

Funds are provided for operation and maintenance of existing facilities and to address water supply shortages resulting from drought by evaluating and implementing structural and non-structural measures to increase reliability of the irrigation water supply and enhance stream flows and fish passage for anadromous fish in the Yakima River Basin. Funding continues implementation of the initial development phase of the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan which includes investigating water supply alternatives at existing reservoirs and construction of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage. Construction of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage contributes towards Reclamation's



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*Program Highlights*  
*Water and Related Resources (continued)*

obligation for fish passage in accordance with the Yakama Nation Settlement Agreement; addresses Washington State permit conditions that resolve disputes related to not providing fish passage at Keechelus Dam in conjunction with a major Safety of Dams work; and also addresses Washington State's fish passage issues involving anadromous salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

**Yuma Area Projects**

The budget funds infrastructure maintenance along the Lower Colorado River to continue uninterrupted water delivery to both urban and agricultural users in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico. Funding also supports river management, well inventory, drainage control, protection of endangered species and habitats, and land use management activities.

**Other Projects and Programs**

The 2017 budget also includes funds to further the mission of Reclamation throughout the 17 western States through numerous smaller projects and programs. Though each of these projects may constitute a relatively small portion of Reclamation's budget, together amounting to \$155.0 million and provide critical services to thousands of individuals, farmers, municipalities, and industries throughout the arid West.

**APPROPRIATION: San Joaquin Restoration Fund <sup>1/</sup>**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	[34,380]	[35,000]	36,000	+36,000

*Program Highlights*

**San Joaquin Restoration Fund**

Reclamation proposes \$36.0 million in current appropriations, a \$1.0 million increase over the 2016 enacted level, for the San Joaquin Restoration Fund in 2017. Funding in prior years has been in the Water and Related Resources account under the Central Valley Project, Friant Division. Providing the funds in the San Joaquin Restoration Fund will highlight and enhance transparency in handling these funds. Construction will begin in 2017 on the Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Channel Improvements Project. This project is a component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Water Rights Settlements <sup>1/</sup>**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act.....	[3,000]	[6,000]	6,379	+6,379
Crow Tribe Rights Settlement Act .....	[2,000]	[12,772]	12,772	+12,772
Navajo Gallup Water Supply.....	[81,000]	[89,663]	87,000	+87,000
Taos Indian Water Rights Settlement Act	[4,000]	[4,048]	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	[90,000]	[112,483]	106,151	+106,151

<sup>1/</sup> The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2015 and 2016.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Indian Water Rights Settlements (continued)*

**Indian Water Rights Settlements**

In 2017, Reclamation proposes to establish an Indian Water Rights Settlements account to assure continuity in the construction of the authorized projects and to highlight and enhance transparency in handling the construction funds.

*Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act*

Funds are provided to plan, design, and construct a regional water system, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. The system will divert and distribute water to the Pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and San Ildefonso, and the Santa Fe County water utility; and include treatment, transmission, storage and distribution facilities, and well fields to meet water delivery requirements.

*Crow Tribe Rights Settlement Act*

Reclamation will serve as the lead agency to implement the two major components of the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act. Reclamation will rehabilitate and improve the Crow Irrigation Project and will carry out activities needed to rehabilitate and improve the water diversion and delivery features of the CIP. Reclamation will also design and construct a municipal, rural, and industrial system under which Reclamation will plan, design, and construct the water diversion and delivery features of the municipal, industrial, and rural water system, in accordance with one or more agreements between the Secretary and the Tribe.

*Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project*

Funds will be used to continue oversight, management, coordination, and construction on several reaches on both the San Juan Lateral and the Cutter Lateral. Funding also will provide for design data collection, design, rights-of-way acquisitions, and environmental and cultural resources compliance activities for remaining project features.

**APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	58,500	59,500	59,000	-500

**APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Fish and Wildlife Resources Habitat .....	37,580	40,428	36,406	-4,022
Fish and Wildlife Resources Mgmt.....	12,049	9,100	19,200	+10,100
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	49,629	49,528	55,606	+6,078

*Program Highlights*

**Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

The 2017 budget includes \$36.4 million for Fish and Wildlife Resources Habitat and \$19.2 million for Fish and Wildlife Resources Management, a total of \$55.6 million. Funds are provided for wildlife restoration, water management, and conservation activities. Funds will be used on high priority projects including completion of a state-of-the-art fish screen at an existing unscreened 400 cubic feet per second diversion from the Sacramento River, fish passage projects in Sacramento River Basin tributaries, floodplain restoration in the Central Valley, the creation of spawning and rearing habitat, refuge water acquisition and conveyance, and juvenile salmon survival assessments. This project provides funding for restoration actions on the Trinity and San Joaquin Rivers, two key components of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

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**APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	37,000	37,000	36,000	-1,000

*Program Highlights*

California Bay-Delta Restoration

Funds are provided for the following program activities: \$2.2 million for Renewed Federal-State Partnership; \$5.3 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use; and \$28.5 million for Habitat Restoration. These program activities are based on the Interim Federal Action Plan for the California Bay-Delta issued December 22, 2009.



# CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT

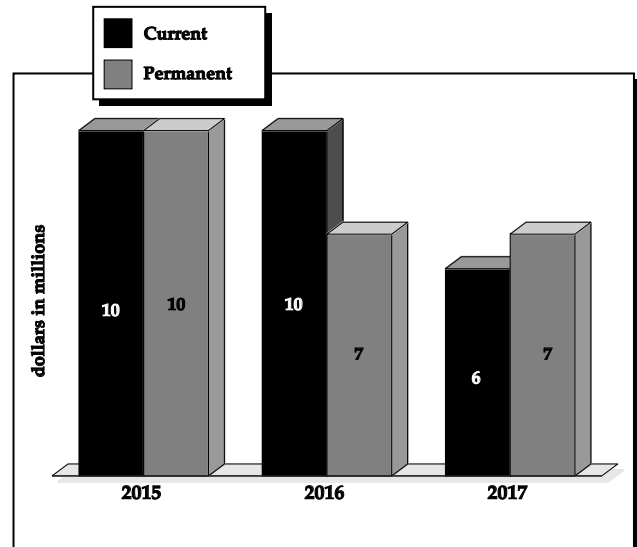
**Mission** – The purpose of this program is to complete the Central Utah Project Completion Act in an environmentally sound and timely manner.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 Central Utah Project Completion Act budget is \$5.6 million, \$4.4 million below the 2016 level. The request provides funding to complete construction of the North Pipeline component of the Utah Lake System; provides for recovery of endangered species; and implements fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and water conservation projects. The Mitigation Commission activities include planning and design for the Provo River Delta Restoration Project for the recovery of the June sucker, a critical element of endangered species recovery efforts.

The 2017 budget includes \$1.3 million for planning and construction activities administered by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District for project construction; \$1.7 million for fish and wildlife conservation activities funded through the program office; and \$1.4 million for program administration. Additionally, \$1.3 million is provided for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the Mitigation and Conservation account.

In 2017, the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission anticipates \$6.8 million in interest will be realized from the Utah Reclamation Mitigation

## CUPCA Funding



and Conservation Permanent Account established by Title IV of the Central Utah Project Completion Act. These funds will be used as follows: \$4.9 million for the Provo River/Utah Lake Fish and Wildlife for the recovery of the endangered June sucker; \$1.0 million for the Duchesne/Strawberry Rivers Fish and Wildlife for mitigation of CUPCA impacts on trust resources of the Ute Indian Tribe and restoration of sage grouse populations in the Uintah Basin; and \$900,000 to continue operations, management, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities.

## CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT FACTS

- Established in 1992.
- Distributes responsibility for completion of the Central Utah Project among the stakeholders.
- Makes construction of the remainder of the Central Utah Project the responsibility of the local Central Utah Water Conservancy District.
- Assigns responsibility for mitigating the environmental effects of the Central Utah Project to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.
- Holds the Department of the Interior responsible for oversight of the project.
- Provides 62,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation of over 30,000 acres and 104,750 acre-feet for municipal and industrial purposes, meeting the needs of approximately 400,000 people.



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## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### ***Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted***

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	4	9,000	4	4,300	0	-4,700
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation....	10	1,000	10	1,300	0	+300
Subtotal, Current .....	14	10,000	14	5,600	0	-4,400
Permanent						
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account .....	0	7,028	0	6,798	0	-230
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	7,028	0	6,798	0	-230
<b>TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT</b>						
<b>COMPLETION ACT .....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17,028</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4,630</b>

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

***By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity***

### **APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Central Utah Project Construction.....	6,374	6,272	1,300	-4,972
Fish and Wildlife Conservation .....	1,200	1,378	1,650	+272
Program Administration .....	1,300	1,350	1,350	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-4,700</b>

### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-4,700
Central Utah Project Construction.....	-4,972
Construction, Utah Lake System.....	-4,972
Mitigation and Conservation .....	+272
Operating Hatcheries and Mitigation Projects.....	+272

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**APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	1,000	1,000	1,300	+300

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+300
Mitigation Projects .....	+300





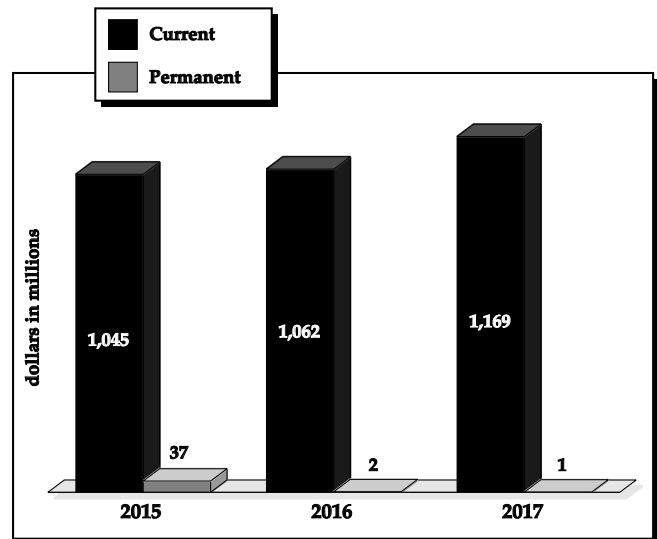
# U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Mission** – The mission of the U.S. Geological Survey is to provide reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth, minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters, support the sustainable stewardship of land and water, and manage biological, energy, and mineral resources.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 current budget is \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$106.8 million above the 2016 enacted level. The USGS estimates staffing will equal 7,974 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 101 FTE from 2016 enacted. The budget reflects the Administration’s commitment to invest in research and development that supports economic growth, balances competing demands on resources, addresses global climate change, and ensures the security and well-being of the Nation. These 2017 investments maximize the value of research, development, and monitoring to support decision making. The budget invests in unique USGS programs that make science usable and useful, particularly in support of Interior’s resource management and trust responsibilities. The budget continues to prioritize investments in drought science and WaterSMART, sustainable energy and mineral resources development, critical landscapes such as the Arctic and sage steppe, science to support coastal communities and protect people from natural disasters, and earth observation tools providing vital knowledge about the planet.

The 2017 USGS budget makes strategic science investments to advance national priorities in land management, support sustainable energy and mineral resource development, improve response to and warning of natural hazards, protect and restore important landscapes and ecosystems, inform sound decisions for water management, and enable communities and the Nation to enhance climate resilience. High-quality science depends on a strong science infrastructure. The budget makes necessary investments to continue the USGS legacy of reliable, valuable scientific information and monitoring. These investments include scientific equipment and supplies; facilities and laboratories; and the administrative support to control and best apply resources. The science infrastructure and services are the backbone of useful

## USGS Funding



science production and delivery. The investments in the 2017 budget, as highlighted below, reflect the science and tools needed to address increasingly complex challenges.

**Meeting Water Challenges in the 21st Century** – The USGS budget provides \$37.1 million for the WaterSMART initiative, an \$18.4 million increase over 2016 enacted level. Responding to drought and managing increasingly limited water supplies is a central concern for land and water management agencies, States, local governments, and Tribes. Within this increase for WaterSMART is \$3.9 million for drought science to quantify water availability, determine how snowmelt factors into the hydrologic cycle, and investigate drought effects on the reproduction and survival of select plant and animal species. In addition, \$4.0 million is to develop methods to assess regional and national water use trends during drought periods that will lead to a near real-time assessment of water use during drought. The WaterSMART initiative also supports decision support systems, provides grants to State Water Resource Agencies to improve their ability to provide base data at the necessary resolution for effective decision making, and creates hydrologic models and databases that factor in economic, environmental, and societal values



## U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FACTS

- Founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.
- Is the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency.
- Employs over 8,000 scientists, technicians, and support staff working in more than 400 locations throughout the United States.
- With over 2,000 strategic partnerships, USGS is a primary Federal source of science-based information on ecosystem science, climate and land use change, energy and mineral resources, environmental impacts, natural hazards, water use and availability, and updated maps and images for the Earth's features available to the public.
- Generates and maintains data from over 8,100 streamgages and over 2,900 earthquake sensors that are available to the public.
- Over 36 million Landsat satellite scenes have been downloaded by users from the USGS archive since they became available at no charge in 2008, with over 13 million downloaded in 2015 alone.
- The USGS archives provide direct access to air photos dating to 1939 and over 100 other satellite, cartographic, and topographic datasets characterizing the Earth's surface at no cost to the user.

within watersheds, which reflect communities' needs. The USGS budget also provides increases to enhance access and use of water information through the new Open Water Data initiative; improve decisions based on the quality and availability of surface and groundwater resources; better integrate data and models; and enable adaptive management of watersheds to support the resilience of the communities and ecosystems that depend on them.

**Supporting Sustainable Energy and Mineral Development** – The 2017 USGS budget provides \$39.1 million for the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative, \$4.3 million above the 2016 enacted level. Program increases across USGS mission areas support science to advance understanding of conventional and unconventional energy resources, critical minerals such as rare earth elements, and the environmental health effects of resource development. These investments include an increase across several programs totaling \$3.6 million to provide decision ready information to support safe and prudent unconventional oil and gas development. Additionally, the budget includes increases for research and development to address the impacts of minerals development, evaluate the mineral flows critical to modern life, and provide information to improve decisions about the availability of lands for uranium mining and uranium's development, mitigation, and reclamation.

**Understanding and Managing Landscapes** – As climate and landscapes change, balancing priorities becomes more challenging. Those priorities affect ever-larger scales of communities with a wider range of values. The 2017 USGS budget provides \$11.9 million in program increases for science to understand the Nation's landscapes and inform decisions for activities, such as managing public

lands, siting and mitigating the impacts of resource development, and supporting conservation, recreation, and other land uses. This investment in science will increase the understanding of the Nation's critical landscapes, including the sagesteppe, the Arctic, the Columbia River Basin and other priority ecosystems including the Chesapeake Bay, Everglades, Puget Sound, Upper Mississippi River, Great Lakes, California Bay-Delta, and Gulf Coast. This insight will guide better management to maximize society's sustainable return from these landscapes.

For example, in the Arctic, melting glaciers and thawing permafrost are changing the landscapes of coasts, inland forests, and tundra. Requested funding will provide actionable science to communities and land managers about how changes in the Arctic affect the broader physical environment: altering stream flows, disrupting ocean currents and the fisheries that depend on them, and changing ecosystems and the availability of resources. As development continues for many parts of the Arctic, especially in Alaska's Arctic Slope, this investment helps to honor commitments to communities and advance Interior's stewardship responsibilities for resources in an environment of great change.

**Improving Response to Natural Hazards** – The 2017 budget includes increases of \$17.2 million to improve the USGS's capabilities for natural hazard science and monitoring across USGS mission areas, including \$4.0 million for near real-time assessment of water use during drought. The budget includes \$62.2 million for earthquake hazards, including support for the continued development of an earthquake early warning system on the West Coast, and \$26.2 million for volcano hazards. The budget provides increases to conduct earthquake risk

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assessments associated with induced seismicity; expand the Global Seismic Network; improve assessments of coastal vulnerability to storms, erosion, and sea-level rise for communities along the Arctic and Bering Sea coasts and throughout the United States, Territories, and Freely Associated States; support geomagnetic monitoring; improve landslide response; develop drought assessments and a rapid response capacity for wildfires and floods. This science supports better disaster response, enhanced situational awareness, and ultimately greater resilience to natural hazards.

**Supporting Community Resilience with Tools to Understand the Planet** – The USGS plays a pivotal role in research, providing data and tools on the Earth's systems for Federal, State, tribal, local, and international partners, and the public. These tools and data provide knowledge to better understand, prepare for, and respond to changes in the environment and inform earth science and innovation. The 2017 budget provides increases totaling \$8.5 million to translate science into practical application-ready solutions, tools, and information. This includes \$3.0 million for Landsat products, \$600,000 for Big Earth Data, and \$4.9 million to expand the three-dimensional elevation program, leverage partnerships across the Nation, accelerate Alaskan map modernization, and provide coastal imaging to help communities make infrastructure resiliency investments ahead of future coastal storms.

**Continuing Landsat's Benefits for the Nation** – The budget funds satellite operations in the Land Remote Sensing program at \$75.2 million, an increase \$17.6 million above 2016. This includes funding for the development, maintenance, and operation of Landsat ground systems and satellite operations and Sentinel-2 data acquisitions. The 2017 budget supports a launch date of 2021 for the Landsat 9 satellite to replace the Landsat 7 satellite, which is reaching the end of its usable life. This launch date will prevent a gap in the eight-day revisit imaging, a fundamental data source needed to address basic science questions and a valuable resource in agriculture, forestry, land use, water resources, and natural resource exploration. Following extensive study, the Administration has established a plan for a long-term Sustainable Land Imaging program to extend the four decade long Landsat series of measurements of the Earth's land surfaces for another two decades. The plan includes development of the Landsat 9 satellite as a rebuild of Landsat 8 technology development and systems innovation to reduce risk in next generation missions, including Landsat 10, and programs to retrieve and disseminate data from the European Space Agency's Sentinel-2 earth observation satellite. The budgets of both USGS and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration provide funding to implement this plan to sustain the Landsat data stream.

**Ecosystems Programs** – The 2017 budget includes \$173.9 million for the Ecosystems mission area, \$13.7 million above 2016. Through the Ecosystems mission area, the USGS supports societal priorities for fish and wildlife management, water filtration and pollution control, healthy soils, crop pollination, and reduction of the impacts of wildfires and other natural disasters. The 2017 budget for ecosystems includes \$4.0 million for science to support critical new research in the Arctic and sage steppe landscapes. These projects serve local ecosystem management needs and support the communities relying on these landscapes. The budget includes a program increase of \$1.7 million to address research priorities on pollinator health and expand the small group of USGS researchers working on this critical component of agricultural and ecosystem health. A \$2.5 million increase will add to knowledge of ecological flows and the relationship between water quality, quantity, and delivery time, and aquatic communities. The budget includes \$2.5 million for better tools to detect and control invasive species, particularly new and emerging invasive species. Other program increases totaling \$2.3 million, include research on the effects of unconventional oil and gas development, Great Lakes fisheries assessments, drought science, renewable energy, support for developing the next generation of American scientists, and developing better capabilities to respond to catastrophic wildfires.

**Climate and Land Use Change Programs** – The 2017 budget provides a total of \$171.4 million for Climate and Land Use Change, an increase of \$31.5 million above 2016. The proposed budget for the Climate Variability subactivity is \$63.0 million, an increase of \$5.7 million above the 2016 enacted level. This subactivity provides practical scientific information to inform resilient and adaptive natural resource decisions and advance implementation of the President's Climate Action Plan. The budget funds the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center and the eight regional Department of the Interior Climate Science Centers at \$30.9 million, an increase of \$4.5 million above 2016. The increase includes \$1.5 million to establish the Great Lakes Climate Science Center, \$1.0 million for drought research as part of WaterSMART, \$1.4 million for tribal climate science partnerships, and \$500,000 to research glacier loss in the Arctic. The budget funds the Climate Research and Development program at \$22.7 million, a program increase above 2016 of \$1.1 million for drought research as part of WaterSMART. The 2017 budget also provides \$9.4 million to maintain Carbon Sequestration at the 2016 level.

The 2017 budget request for the Land Use Change subactivity is \$108.4 million, \$25.8 million above the 2016 enacted level. This subactivity ensures that earth observation imagery collected via satellite is accessible to users

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and provides analyses of these data to quantify rates of land use change, identifies key driving forces, and forecasts future trends of landscape change. The 2017 budget provides a program increase of \$17.6 million for satellite operations, including \$15.4 million for Landsat 9 ground systems development and \$2.2 million for Sentinel-2 Earth observation data acquisitions. Program increases include \$2.1 million for land use data related to WaterSMART, including drought science and improvement of water management across the Nation, \$3.0 million in the Land Remote Sensing program for Landsat science products for climate and natural resource assessments, \$1.9 million to increase understanding of land changes in the Arctic, \$500,000 to assist decision makers with coastal resiliency data and imagery, and \$600,000 for the Big Earth Data Initiative to advance landscape level understanding.

**Energy and Mineral Resources, and Environmental Health Programs**—The 2017 budget includes \$99.5 million for Energy and Mineral Resources, and Environmental Health, \$5.0 million above the 2016 enacted level. The proposed budget for the Mineral and Energy Resources subactivity is \$74.9 million, an increase of \$1.9 million above the 2016 level. This subactivity includes programs that conduct research and assessments on the location, quantity, and quality of the Nation's mineral and energy resources and produce science and information to support the safe and environmentally responsible development of these resources. The budget provides \$1.0 million in program increases in Mineral Resources to identify and evaluate new sources of critical minerals, as well as continue critical minerals lifecycle work and criticality analysis for a number of mineral commodities, and \$559,000 for research and development to address the environmental impacts of minerals development. Program increases in Energy Resources include \$1.0 million for unconventional oil and gas research, \$229,000 to support alternative energy permitting on Federal lands for geothermal energy, and \$211,000 to evaluate the benefits of an ecosystem services approach to support informed decision making on coastal resilience and green infrastructure investment. Reductions in lower priority activities within these programs partially offset the increases.

The 2017 budget for the Environmental Health subactivity is \$24.6 million, \$3.1 million above the 2016 enacted level. This subactivity conducts research on the impacts of human activities and naturally occurring processes that introduce contaminants, toxins, and pathogens into the environment and threaten human, animal, and ecological health. Program increases include \$1.2 million to study the human health and environmental impacts potentially associated with unconventional oil and gas development, \$2.0 million to study the environmental impacts of uranium mining in the Grand Canyon, \$1.3

million for a post-hurricane/storm contaminant monitoring network along the Northeast coast, and \$100,000 to study the effects of pesticides and mercury on the fish and wildlife in the Columbia River Basin. Reductions in lower priority activities within this subactivity partially offset the increases.

**Natural Hazards Programs**—The 2017 budget provides \$149.7 million for Natural Hazards, \$10.7 million above the 2016 enacted level. This activity provides scientific information and tools to help understand and respond to hazards such as volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, solar flares, and landslides with a goal of reducing potential fatalities, injuries, property damage, and other social and economic effects. This activity also includes efforts to characterize and assess coastal and marine processes, conditions, vulnerability, and change. The budget continues funding of \$8.2 million in the Earthquake Hazards program for West Coast earthquake early warning and \$3.0 million in the Volcano Hazards program to improve disaster response. Within the Earthquakes Hazard subactivity, the budget provides an increase of \$800,000 for seismic networks in the eastern and central United States and \$700,000 for research into induced seismicity from hydraulic fracturing. Program increases in Coastal and Marine Geology include \$2.1 million for resilient coastal landscapes and communities and \$3.5 million for coastal resilience science and tools to support vulnerable Arctic and island communities plan and prepare for the impacts of climate change. This work will be coordinated with the Arctic and Pacific Climate Science Centers, Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Insular Affairs, and other partners. Additional increases include \$1.7 million within the Geomagnetism program for improved monitoring of solar flares and other threats to communications, commerce, and the power grid; \$500,000 within the Landslide Hazards program to improve disaster response; and \$860,000 for deployment of seismic sensors procured by the Department of Energy.

**Water Resources Programs**—The 2017 budget includes \$228.0 million for Water Resources, \$17.3 million above the 2016 enacted level. Water Resources programs collect and deliver hydrologic data, model and analyze hydrologic systems, and conduct research and development leading to new understanding of and methods for gathering data. A national network of streamgages, wells, and monitoring sites supports the activities; and the program leverages funds from State, tribal, and local partners.

The request for Water Availability and Use Science Program is \$54.4 million, \$12.3 million above the 2016 enacted level. Program increases include \$10.2 million for WaterSMART, including \$4.0 million for near real-time assessment of water use during drought, \$750,000 to



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collaborate with other Federal agencies to accelerate the development of a nationwide hydrologic model, \$400,000 to provide streamflow statistics in the Streamstats application for three additional States, and \$4.0 million for water use information and research. Also proposed is an increase of \$2.0 million for research into Arctic specific questions, including the effect of permafrost thaw on surface water and mercury transport.

The budget funds the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program at \$73.0 million, an increase of \$1.4 million over the 2016 enacted level. Program increases include \$700,000 for the expanded use of flood inundation mapping and rapid deployable streamgages and \$500,000 to work closely with tribal leaders to conduct water resource investigations to address water rights, water supply, flood predictions, contamination, and healthy ecosystems.

The National Water Quality Program is funded at \$94.1 million, an increase of \$3.5 million over the 2016 enacted level. The request includes program increases of \$450,000 for unconventional oil and gas research, \$717,000 for enhanced cooperative activities and urban waters studies, and \$1.9 million in support of the National Water Quality Assessment Project's Cycle 3.

The Water Resources Research Act Program is funded at the same level as the 2016 enacted level, \$6.5 million.

**Core Science Systems Programs** – The 2017 budget provides \$118.4 million for Core Science Systems, \$6.8 million above the 2016 enacted level. This activity provides the Nation with access to science, information, data, and geospatial frameworks needed to manage natural resources and plan for and respond to natural hazards. Geospatial data in The National Map, together with geological and biological maps and data archives, provide critical information about the Earth, its complex processes, and natural resources.

The 2017 budget for the National Geospatial Program is \$69.0 million, with program increases of \$5.9 million above the 2016 enacted level. Program increases of \$1.5 million for 3-D elevation Alaska mapping and \$2.4 million for the 3-D elevation program will support the national effort to build a modern elevation foundation nationwide for stronger, more resilient communities. Additional increases include \$1.0 million for the National Hydrography Database in WaterSMART, \$500,000 to use LIDAR data for landscape level assessments in the Chesapeake Bay, and \$500,000 to use LIDAR data for improving disaster response regarding coastal infrastructure.

The budget for National Cooperative Geologic Mapping provides \$24.5 million to maintain these programs at the 2016 level, excluding fixed cost increases.

The 2017 budget for Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research is \$24.9 million, an increase of \$631,000 over 2016, with program increases of \$350,000 for native pollinator activities and \$200,000 for drought studies in WaterSMART.

**Science Support Programs** – The 2017 budget request includes \$110.6 million for Science Support, \$5.0 million above the 2016 enacted level. This activity funds the executive, managerial, and accounting activities, information technology, and bureau support services of USGS. These services underpin the work of USGS by providing the business supports that enable the scientific achievements. The 2017 budget includes program increases in Administration and Management of \$500,000 to enhance the Mendenhall post-doctoral program, \$300,000 to support tribal science coordination, \$1.0 million to enhance youth and science education, \$200,000 for engaging and mentoring youth in underserved communities in earth and biological sciences through outreach activities and science camps, and \$200,000 for science coordination. The budget also proposes increases of \$2.6 million to enhance science support by increasing the USGS capacity for technology transfer, assisting with development of cooperative research agreements, and providing other support to advance critical science mission goals. This amount includes \$620,000 in Information Services.

**Facilities** – The 2017 budget provides \$117.3 million for Facilities, \$16.8 million above the 2016 enacted level. This activity provides safe, functional workspace, laboratories, and other facilities needed to accomplish the USGS scientific mission. The budget provides program increases of \$2.7 million to enhance operation and maintenance efficiencies in the real property portfolio, \$2.0 million for sustainability investments to meet energy reduction and environmental performance requirements in Executive Order 13514, and \$10.9 million to reduce the facilities footprint of USGS nationwide by consolidating and improving the efficiency of space and real property. Through these cost savings and innovation plan efforts, USGS has cumulatively reduced its footprint by over 615,000 rentable square feet from 2012 through 2015. In 2016 and 2017, USGS anticipates an additional reduction of 140,000 rentable square feet, bringing the overall footprint reduction to 755,000 rentable square feet. Over the next four to six years, investments to reduce the footprint will pay for themselves by lowering USGS rental and maintenance costs.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$4.7 million are fully funded.



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**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted*

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	4,975	1,062,000	5,118	1,168,803	+143	+106,803
Subtotal, Appropriations.....	4,975	1,062,000	5,118	1,168,803	+143	+106,803
Permanent						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	0	56	0	53	0	-3
Contributed Funds.....	5	1,808	5	902	0	-906
Subtotal, Permanent.....	5	1,864	5	955	0	-909
Reimbursable, Allocation, and Other						
Reimbursements.....	2,702	0	2,702	0	0	0
Allocation .....	80	0	38	0	-42	0
Working Capital Fund .....	111	0	111	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable, Allocation, and Other..	2,893	0	2,851	0	-42	0
<b>TOTAL, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....</b>	<b>7,873</b>	<b>1,063,864</b>	<b>7,974</b>	<b>1,169,758</b>	<b>+101</b>	<b>+105,894</b>

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Ecosystems				
Status and Trends .....	20,473	20,473	22,267	+1,794
Fisheries .....	20,886	20,886	24,083	+3,197
Wildlife .....	45,257	45,757	46,125	+368
Environments.....	36,224	38,415	43,352	+4,937
Invasive Species.....	16,830	17,330	19,877	+2,547
Cooperative Research Units .....	17,371	17,371	18,234	+863
Subtotal, Ecosystems .....	157,041	160,232	173,938	+13,706
Climate and Land Use Change				
Climate Variability .....	57,589	57,289	63,003	+5,714
Land Use Change .....	78,386	82,686	108,441	+25,755
Subtotal, Clim. and Land Use Chge.	135,975	139,975	171,444	+31,469
Energy and Minerals Resources, and Environmental Health <sup>1/</sup>				
Mineral and Energy Resources .....	70,826	73,066	74,923	+1,857
Environmental Health .....	21,445	21,445	24,560	+3,115
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals and Environmental Health .....	92,271	94,511	99,483	+4,972
Natural Hazards				
Earthquake Hazards .....	59,503	60,503	62,196	+1,693
Volcano Hazards .....	25,121	26,121	26,238	+117
Landslide Hazards.....	3,485	3,538	4,054	+516
Global Seismographic Network.....	4,853	6,453	7,322	+869
Geomagnetism.....	1,888	1,888	3,598	+1,710
Coastal and Marine Geology .....	40,336	40,510	46,293	+5,783
Subtotal, Natural Hazards .....	135,186	139,013	149,701	+10,688
Water Resources <sup>1/</sup>				
Water Availability and Use Science .....	40,919	42,052	54,388	+12,336
Groundwater and Streamflow Info. ....	[69,707	71,535	72,957	+1,422
National Water Quality .....	94,141	90,600	94,147	+3,547
Water Resources Research Act Prog .....	6,500	6,500	6,500	0
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	211,267	210,687	227,992	+17,305
Core Science Systems				
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program.....	24,299	24,299	24,930	+631
National Coop. Geologic Mapping Program .....	24,397	24,397	24,486	+89
National Geospatial Program.....	58,532	62,854	68,979	+6,125
Subtotal, Core Science Systems .....	107,228	111,550	118,395	+6,845
Science Support				
Administration and Management .....	84,192	81,981	86,319	+4,338
Information Services.....	21,419	23,630	24,273	+643
Subtotal, Science Support .....	105,611	105,611	110,592	+4,981

<sup>1/</sup> The budget for both the Energy and Minerals Resources, and Environmental Health activity and the Water Resources activity was restructured in 2016. The 2015 numbers are presented in the new structure for comparison.

**APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research** (continued)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Facilities				
Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance .....	93,141	93,141	109,978	+16,837
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements .....	7,280	7,280	7,280	0
Subtotal, Facilities .....	100,421	100,421	117,258	+16,837
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	1,045,000	1,062,000	1,168,803	+106,803

**Detail of Budget Changes**

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+106,803		
Ecosystems .....	+13,706	Landsat 9 Ground Systems Development .....	+15,400
Status and Trends .....	+1,794	Sentinel-2 Data Acquisition .....	+2,200
Pollinators .....	+1,705	Landsat Science Products for Climate and	
Fixed Costs .....	+89	Natural Resources Assessments .....	+2,992
Fisheries .....	+3,197	WaterSMART	
Great Lakes Fisheries Assessments .....	+250	Drought .....	+250
Unconventional Oil and Gas Research .....	+350	New Tools and Models to Better	
WaterSMART - Ecological Flows .....	+2,500	Manage Water Nationwide .....	+1,000
Fixed Costs .....	+97	Remote Sensing .....	+800
Wildlife .....	+368	Fixed Costs .....	+156
All-of-the-Above Energy - Renewable Energy		Energy and Minerals and Environmental Health ..	+4,972
Wind and Solar .....	+150	Mineral and Energy Resources .....	+1,857
Fixed Costs .....	+218	Alternative Energy Permitting on Fed. Lands	+229
Environments .....	+4,937	Ecosystem Services .....	+211
Critical Landscapes		Critical Minerals and Materials Flow .....	+1,022
Arctic .....	+1,000	Geophysical and Remote Sensing Activities ...	-1,500
Sage Steppe .....	+3,000	Unconventional Oil and Gas Research .....	+975
Natural Hazard Science for Disaster Reponse		Environmental Impacts of	
Wildfire Disaster Response .....	+500	Minerals Development .....	+559
WaterSMART - Drought .....	+300	Fixed Costs .....	+361
Fixed Costs .....	+137	Environmental Health .....	+3,115
Invasive Species .....	+2,547	Critical Landscapes - Columbia River .....	+100
New and Emerging Invasives .....	+2,500	Environmental Impacts of Uranium	
Fixed Costs .....	+47	Mining in the Grand Canyon .....	+2,023
Cooperative Research Units .....	+863	Fate and Transport of Contaminants	
CRU Enhanced Support and Scientists for		in the Subsurface .....	-800
Tomorrow .....	+750	Unconventional Oil and Gas Research .....	+1,150
Fixed Costs .....	+113	Emerging Contaminants and Chem. Mixtures	-750
Climate and Land Use Change .....	+31,469	Resilient Coastal Landscapes and	
Climate Variability .....	+5,714	Communities Contaminant Network	
Critical Landscapes - Arctic .....	+500	Along NE Coast .....	+1,300
Tribal Climate Science Partnerships .....	+1,411	Fixed Costs .....	+92
Great Lakes Climate Science Center .....	+1,500	Natural Hazards .....	+10,688
WaterSMART - Drought .....	+2,155	Earthquake Hazards .....	+1,693
Fixed Costs .....	+148	Central/Eastern U.S. Seismic Net. Adoption ..	+800
Land Use Change .....	+25,755	Unconventional Oil and Gas Res. - Induced	
Big Earth Data Cube .....	+600	Seismicity Earthquake Risk Assessments ...	+700
Resilient Coastal Landscapes and		Fixed Costs .....	+193
Communities - Imagery Datasets and		Volcano Hazards .....	+117
Analytical Tools for Coastal Analysis .....	+500	Fixed Costs .....	+117
Critical Landscapes - Arctic .....	+1,857	Landslide Hazards .....	+516

**Detail of Budget Changes**  
**Surveys, Investigations, and Research** (continued)

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
Natural Hazard Science for Disaster		Core Science Systems.....	+6,845
Response Landslide Response.....	+500	Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research .....	+631
Fixed Costs .....	+16	Pollinators.....	+350
Global Seismographic Network.....	+869	WaterSMART - Drought .....	+200
Primary Sensor Deployment.....	+860	Fixed Costs .....	+81
Fixed Costs .....	+9	National Cooperative Geologic Mapping.....	+89
Geomagnetism.....	+1,710	Fixed Costs .....	+89
Natural Hazard Science for Disaster Response		National Geospatial Program.....	+6,125
Improved Geomagnetic Monitoring.....	+1,700	3D Elevation	
Fixed Costs .....	+10	Alaska Mapping and Map Modernization .	+1,500
Coastal and Marine Geology .....	+5,783	Coastal LIDAR.....	+500
Scenarios for Arctic Actions to Address		National Enhancement .....	+2,387
Imminent Coastal Impacts .....	+3,500	National Hydrography Database and	
Building Landscape Level Resilience		Landscape Level Assessments -	
to Coastal Hazards .....	+2,109	Chesapeake Bay .....	+500
Fixed Costs .....	+174	WaterSMART	
Water Resources .....	+17,305	National Hydrography Database.....	+1,000
Water Availability and Use Science .....	+12,336	Fixed Costs .....	+238
Critical Landscapes - Arctic .....	+1,950	Science Support.....	+4,981
WaterSMART		Administration and Management .....	+4,338
Drought.....	+1,000	Science Coordination .....	+200
National Hydrologic Model.....	+750	Support Science Mission, Infrastructure	
Near Real Time Assessment of		Capacity to Support Science .....	+1,997
Water Use During Drought.....	+4,000	Mendenhall Program Postdocs .....	+500
Streamflow Information .....	+400	Outreach to Underserved Communities.....	+200
Water Use Information.....	+3,000	Tribal Science Coordination .....	+300
Water Use Research.....	+1,000	Youth and Education in Science .....	+1,000
Fixed Costs .....	+236	Fixed Costs .....	+141
Groundwater and Streamflow Information		Information Services .....	+643
Program .....	+1,422	Support Science Mission, Infrastructure	
Natural Hazard Science for Disaster Response		Capacity to Support Science .....	+620
Expand Use of Streamgages.....	+700	Fixed Costs .....	+23
Support Tribal Needs and Decisions .....	+500	Facilities.....	+16,837
Fixed Costs .....	+222	Rental Payments and Ops. and Maintenance .....	+16,837
National Water Quality .....	+3,547	Operations and Maintenance Stewardship .....	+2,712
Enhanced Cooperative Activities and		Reducing the Facilities Footprint .....	+10,902
Urban Waters.....	+717	Sustainability Investments .....	+2,000
Support NAWQA Cycle 3.....	+1,881	Fixed Costs .....	+1,223
Unconventional Oil and Gas Research.....	+450		
Fixed Costs .....	+499	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Fixed Costs .....	[+4,729]







# FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

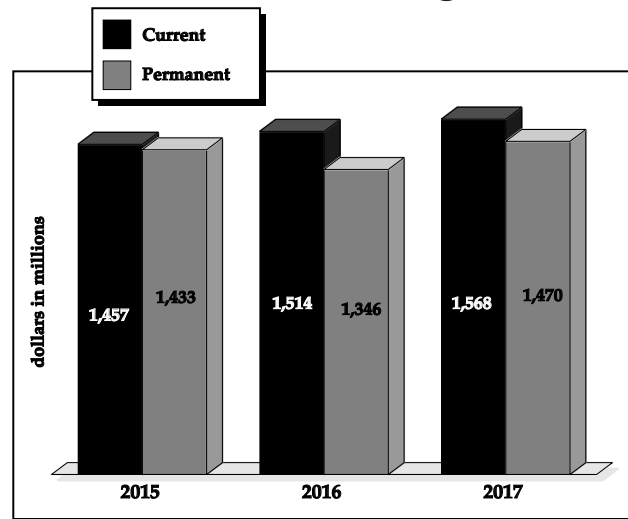
**Mission** – The mission of the Fish and Wildlife Service is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 President’s budget for FWS totals \$3.0 billion, including current appropriations of \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$54.5 million compared to the 2016 level. The budget includes \$1.5 billion available under permanent appropriations, most of which will be provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation. The FWS estimates staffing will equal 8,974 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 235 FTE from the 2016 level.

**America’s Great Outdoors Initiative** – In 2017, a total of \$1.5 billion in current funding is proposed for FWS as part of the Administration’s initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. Investments that support this effort in 2017 include \$1.3 billion for FWS operations, an increase of \$71.1 million over the 2016 level. The budget offers strategic investments in land acquisition and grant programs that leverage resources and encourage cooperative, landscape level conservation efforts nationwide. The 2017 budget proposal includes \$137.6 million for Federal land acquisition, composed of \$58.7 million in current funding and \$79.0 million in proposed permanent funding, an increase of \$69.1 million above the 2016 level. The 2017 Federal Land Acquisition program builds on efforts started in 2011 to strategically invest in interagency landscape scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency specific programmatic needs. The budget requests \$16.0 million for Collaborative Landscape projects in 2017. The Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service collaborate extensively to achieve the highest priority conservation goals by coordinating land acquisitions with local community partners.

Through the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program initiative, FWS is welcoming city dwellers to enjoy the outdoors, creating stepping stones of engagement for new audiences to connect them with outdoor experiences that build on one another, both on wildlife refuges and partner lands. With 80 percent of the U.S. population

## FWS Funding



currently residing in urban communities, helping urbanites to rediscover the outdoors is a priority for FWS. At least one wildlife refuge is within an hour’s drive of most major cities and more than 101 refuges are within 25 miles of cities of 250,000 or more people, making the refuge system accessible to millions of Americans. More than a dozen Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnerships are near cities like Albuquerque, New Mexico and Miami, Florida, and offer access to outdoor experiences ranging from bird watching to fishing.

The national wildlife refuge system is composed of 563 refuges across more than 150 million acres of land and 418 million acres of submerged land and water. This includes waterfowl production areas in 209 counties. The refuge system provides important ecosystem services such as improved water quality, flood mitigation, and habitat for endangered species. The refuge system also offers recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, and watching wildlife, while contributing to the conservation of wildlife and habitat across large landscapes.

In addition, the budget requests \$108.5 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund including \$53.5 million in current appropriations and

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## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FACTS

- Originated in 1871 with the purpose of studying and recommending solutions to a decline in food fish.
- Downlisted or removed 15 species from the Endangered and Threatened Species List since 2009, more than any other Administration.
- Manages more than 150 million acres of land and waters in the national wildlife refuge system composed of 563 national wildlife refuges and thousands of small wetlands.
- Operates 72 national fish hatcheries and one historic hatchery, 65 fishery resource offices, and 80 ecological services field stations nationwide.
- Nearly 50 million people visit national wildlife refuges annually, generating \$2.4 billion in economic activity, supporting more than 37,000 jobs, and generating \$342.9 million in tax revenues across all levels of government.

\$55.0 million in permanent funding. The budget also requests \$106.0 million in current appropriations for grant programs administered by FWS that support America's Great Outdoors goals.

**Powering Our Future** – The FWS continues to support the Administration's energy strategy by engaging in early planning, thoughtful mitigation, and the application of sound science not only for conventional sources of energy, but also in the development of new, cleaner energy sources to help mitigate the causes of climate change. The budget includes \$14.2 million, equal to the 2016 level, for activities associated with energy development, including scientific analysis of potential impacts of energy development, creation of mitigation strategies, and approvals of renewable energy projects.

**Landscape Level Understanding** – The budget includes \$65.9 million, an increase of \$9.5 million above the 2016 level, to understand the challenges presented by more frequent and stronger natural hazards and improve the resilience of communities and landscapes. Through its 22 Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, FWS works across Federal agencies, with State and local governments, Tribes, and other partners to define shared conservation goals, identify studies needed to address scientific gaps, and design conservation objectives. The budget increase will support LCCs and science within FWS to increase understanding of how to most effectively conserve populations of fish, wildlife, and plants on landscape scales particularly when facing natural hazards.

**Resource Management** – The 2017 President's budget for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$71.1 million above the 2016 level. The increase includes \$6.6 million for fixed costs and \$64.5 million in program changes.

*Ecological Services* – The budget includes \$252.3 million to conserve, protect, and enhance listed and at-risk fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats, an increase of \$18.3 million compared with the 2016 level. The budget includes program increases of \$2.3 million for listing activities, \$5.7 million for planning and consultation activities, \$2.0 million for conservation and restoration, and \$6.5 million to support recovery activities. This includes \$5.7 million in program increases to support conservation, restoration, and economic development across the Gulf Coast region and other parts of the Country. A program increase of \$750,000 will continue the conservation of sage steppe habitat across the western States, supporting its wildlife species while helping to ensure the future of ranching and developing an energy economy crucial to western working landscapes. The recovery and delisting of other species will benefit from a program increase of \$2.0 million for cooperative recovery efforts involving multiple programs of which \$500,000 will support aquatic species conservation delivery. The request also includes program increases of \$1.2 million to benefit the National Wetlands Inventory.

*Habitat Conservation* – The request for Habitat Conservation includes \$54.0 million for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, an increase of \$2.3 million above the 2016 level. The request includes program increases of \$1.0 million to support projects to conserve at-risk aquatic species and \$1.0 million for pollinator habitat conservation and restoration. The Coastal Program request is \$13.5 million, nearly equal to the 2016 level.

*National Wildlife Refuge System* – Funding for the operation and maintenance of the refuge system is requested at \$506.6 million, an increase of \$25.2 million above the 2016 level.

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The request includes a program increase of \$2.0 million to support management of four Marine National Monuments in the Hawaiian Islands and South Pacific—designated between 2006 and 2014—that FWS was given the responsibility to manage. At over 473 million acres, the monuments are bigger than the continental U.S., cross the Equator, International Date Line, and five time zones. These new resources will help enable FWS to work with its partners to better understand and conserve the unique natural resources these monuments were created to protect. Additionally, the request for the refuge system includes a proposed \$3.7 million program increase for species and habitat inventory and monitoring activities that will produce data that help both FWS and its partners develop adaptation strategies in the face of changing conditions.

The budget request proposes a \$7.5 million increase over 2016 for Urban Wildlife Conservation Partnerships, which will expand partnerships that leverage community resources to create opportunities for an increasingly urban population to connect and interact with the outdoors and provide additional refuge officers to ensure visitor safety at urban refuges. Complementing the proposed increase in Ecological Services, the budget also proposes a \$1.0 million program increase for Cooperative Recovery efforts where refuges link to other programs, and a \$434,000 increase for refuge law enforcement activities. A program increase of \$500,000 will address additional deferred maintenance projects and a \$2.7 million program increase will improve fleet management and efficiency of refuge equipment and vehicles.

Maintaining high quality habitat is a critical element of refuge management, without which refuge purposes and the mission of the refuge system cannot be fulfilled. Since 2010, refuge system staffing levels have dropped by more than 400 FTE, which has resulted in the loss of biologists, visitor services professionals, maintenance personnel and other disciplines, and impacted performance. The request includes program increases totaling \$4.4 million to address staffing needs to reverse these trends and improve wildlife and habitat management and restoration, provide more high-quality, safe outdoor experiences to urban communities, and improve the condition of refuge system facilities and resources.

*Migratory Bird Management* – The budget includes \$50.0 million for Migratory Bird Management, a \$2.5 million increase from the 2016 level. The request includes a program increase of \$500,000 in the Joint Ventures program to enable the use of Strategic Habitat Conservation practices to improve the resilience of important habitats—and nearby communities—across the Nation's four flyways. Joint Ventures projects are generally designed to address local, regional, and continental goals for sustaining migratory

bird populations by building landscape level conservation plans and developing targeted habitat projects; such projects benefit nearby communities in a variety of ways, and could include reducing the effects of weather events, for example, from restoring nearby wetland areas. This request includes program changes totaling \$1.1 million for cooperative recovery and migratory bird management activities, improved aviation safety, and related activities. A modest program increase of \$150,000 will attract youth to the outdoors through the arts by providing funding for training teachers across the Country to use existing educational tools through the Junior Duck Stamp Program.

*Law Enforcement* – The budget provides \$75.1 million for the law enforcement program to investigate wildlife crimes and enforce the laws that govern the Nation's wildlife trade, an increase of \$328,000 over the 2016 level. The FWS continues to cooperate with the State Department, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments to extend support to strategic countries and transportation hubs connected to the illegal wildlife trafficking supply chain. In 2017, FWS will continue its four-pronged approach to combat wildlife trafficking and halt the destruction of some of the world's most iconic species, such as elephants and rhinos, by stopping illicit trade; ensuring sustainable legal trade; reducing demand for illegal products; and, providing technical assistance and grants to other nations to develop local enforcement capabilities.

*International Affairs* – The budget includes a total of \$15.8 million, an increase of \$1.1 million over the 2016 level. The request includes a program increase of \$550,000 to focus on Arctic science, conservation, climate resilience, and ocean safety and stewardship as the U.S. chairs the Arctic Council. The Council is an intergovernmental forum with eight member nations that promotes cooperation on Arctic issues, especially those relating to environmental protection and sustainable development. The Department's leadership on U.S. chairmanship initiatives will improve understanding of climate resilience in the region, foster a circumpolar plan for the prevention and management of invasive species, and develop a pan-Arctic digital elevation model that will improve scientific analysis and conservation planning.

The request also includes a program increase of \$500,000 for international efforts that will contribute to reducing illegal wildlife trafficking and development of innovative conservation activities that target market and consumer demand for illegal products, with the goal of changing attitudes and consumption patterns.

*Fish and Aquatic Conservation* – The budget includes a total of \$152.8 million for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, an



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increase of \$4.6 million from the 2016 level. The request will improve the health and function of waterways across the Nation. A program increase of \$1.5 million for the Fish Passage program will help communities and other partners restore natural stream habitat to improve the health of waterways and the aquatic species that depend on them through projects that remove or improve outdated structures that impede fish passage and sometimes exacerbate other problems, such as flooding. A program increase of \$669,000 for invasive species prevention activities will support risk assessments needed to identify aquatic threats and support partnerships with States and industries to minimize risks. The budget also includes \$53.8 million for operation of the National Fish Hatchery System. This funding level allows FWS to address top priorities such as recovery of federally-listed threatened or endangered species, restoration of imperiled species, and fulfillment of tribal partnerships and trust responsibilities. The FWS will continue to work with Federal agency partners to mitigate impacts of Federal water projects via reimbursable service agreements. A \$3.0 million program increase is included for maintenance of infrastructure including pumps and raceways at fish hatcheries. The budget provides \$1.6 million for planning and monitoring activities in the Klamath Basin, a \$1.4 million reduction.

*Cooperative Landscape Conservation* – The budget funds Cooperative Landscape Conservation at \$17.8 million, an increase of \$4.8 million above the 2016 level. According to a report issued by the National Academy of Sciences in December 2015, LCCs "address landscape conservation needs at a national scale, for all natural and cultural resources, in a way that bridges research and management efforts." The collaborative approach employed by LCCs to identify landscape scale conservation solutions fosters collaboration across a wide variety of partners and builds capabilities beyond the scale any single State, Tribe, Federal agency, or community could achieve alone. The requested increase will support landscape planning and design, and partner cooperation that will improve the condition of wildlife habitat and enhance the resilience of communities.

*Science Support* – The 2017 request for Science Support is \$20.6 million, an increase of \$3.6 million above the 2016 level. The request includes a program increase of \$1.0 million to expand application of Strategic Habitat Conservation, an approach to conservation that, in cooperation with stakeholders, identifies priority species and habitat, desired biological outcomes, and develops conservation strategies for achieving these outcomes. This approach supports the design of successful management strategies that deliver measureable improvements to wildlife populations and habitats. The FWS will use a

program increase of \$2.6 million to invest in strategically identified science priorities to obtain necessary data and develop tools needed by on-the-ground resource managers. Representative studies include evaluating population modeling practices, developing best management practices for combating invasive species, and analyzing the conservation needs of large landscapes.

*General Operations* – The General Operations budget totals \$151.4 million, an increase of \$8.4 million above the 2016 level. The request includes a program increase of \$2.6 million for life-cycle maintenance needs at the National Conservation Training Center. Opened in 1997, some NCTC infrastructure is approaching the end of its useful life and annual maintenance costs are rising as the facility ages. This increase will ensure the campus is safe for students and visitors, training courses are not cancelled, and NCTC avoids maintenance backlogs. The request also includes a program increase of \$4.4 million for regional and central office operations.

The budget includes appropriations language that will provide FWS with the authority, similar to that of the National Park Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to seek and retain compensation from responsible parties who injure or destroy refuge system resources. Under this authority, damages recovered will be used to reimburse assessment costs; prevent or minimize the risk of loss; monitor ongoing effects; and restore, replace, or acquire resources equivalent to those injured or destroyed. The FWS proposal ensures that natural resources will be available for future generations and requires that persons responsible for harm, not taxpayers, pay for any injury caused. Additionally, the passage of the Federal Duck Stamp Act of 2014 raised the price of a Duck Stamp for the first time in more than 20 years. To provide greater stability in the future, the budget includes a legislative proposal to provide the Secretary limited authority to increase the price of a Duck Stamp to keep pace with inflation, with the approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

**Construction** – The 2017 Construction budget totals \$23.7 million. The budget includes \$14.6 million for line-item construction projects, equal to the 2016 level. The specific refuge and fish hatchery projects funded within the request are ranked as the top priorities by FWS using a merit-based process to identify projects in the five-year construction plan.

**Land Acquisition** – The Department and the U.S. Forest Service collaborate extensively to effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals. The 2017 budget includes \$137.6 million for

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FWS land acquisition, composed of \$58.7 million in current funding and \$79.0 million in proposed permanent funding. The budget provides FWS an overall increase of \$79.1 million above the 2016 level to strategically invest in interagency landscape scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. In 2017, FWS requests a total of \$55.6 million in funding comprised of \$16.0 million in current funding and \$39.6 million in permanent funding for collaborative projects in coordination with partners and other Federal agencies. These include: the Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine, Rivers of the Chesapeake, Southern Blue Ridge, Island Forests at Risk, High Divide, Pathways to the Pacific, and National Trails. Current funding to administer FWS land acquisition projects totals \$13.0 million in 2017.

Included in the request is a total of \$54.7 million in funding comprised of \$19.9 million in current funding and \$34.8 million in permanent funding for high priority line-item acquisition projects that focus on FWS specific needs. The projects are selected using a strategic, merit-based process with a focus on landscape conservation goals, leveraging funds from non-Federal partners, alignment with other Interior bureau projects, and collaboration with Federal agencies, States, Tribes, and other partners. The request also includes \$2.5 million to support increased access to FWS lands for sportsmen and recreationists.

**Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund** – The budget requests \$108.5 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund including \$53.5 million in current appropriations and \$55.0 million in permanent funding. The budget requests current appropriations of \$12.6 million for conservation grants to States, \$7.4 million for Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance grants, \$11.2 million to support Species Recovery Land Acquisition, \$19.6 million for Habitat Conservation Plans Land Acquisition Grants to States, and \$2.7 million for administrative costs.

**National Wildlife Refuge Fund** – The request eliminates the current funding contribution to the National Wildlife

Refuge Fund, a reduction of \$13.2 million below the 2016 level. The budget proposes to eliminate this funding—repeating last year’s proposal—because wildlife refuges benefit communities by increasing property values and creating tourism opportunities for the American public to connect with nature and engage in recreational activities on refuges and generating \$2.4 billion for local economies in 2013.

**North American Wetlands Conservation Fund** – The 2017 budget is \$35.1 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, equal to the 2016 level. Funded projects are leveraged more than one-to-one with partners for wetlands and waterfowl conservation to support conservation and important sportsmen activities.

**Multinational Species Conservation Fund** – The 2017 budget includes \$11.1 million for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, equal to the 2016 level. These grants leverage funds from partners to nearly triple available funding for the protection of African and Asian elephants, rhinos, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles from threats including those linked to illegal wildlife trafficking.

**Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund** – The 2017 request includes \$3.9 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, equal to the 2016 level. Grants for the conservation of migratory birds are matched at least three-to-one by partners throughout the western hemisphere.

**State and Tribal Wildlife Grants** – The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants request is \$67.0 million, an increase of \$6.4 million above the 2016 level. These grants support and leverage State management of non-game species and also improve the resiliency of State and tribal natural resources in the face of natural hazards such as drought and coastal flooding.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs increases of \$6.7 million are fully funded.

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## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Resource Management .....	6,726	1,244,171	6,938	1,315,312	+212	+71,141
Construction .....	57	23,687	57	23,740	0	+53
Land Acquisition .....	78	68,500	78	58,655	0	-9,845
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund .....	16	53,495	16	53,495	0	0
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	0	13,228	0	0	0	-13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	7	35,145	7	35,145	0	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	4	11,061	4	11,061	0	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Grants .....	1	3,910	1	3,910	0	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants .....	14	60,571	15	66,981	+1	+6,410
Subtotal, Current .....	6,903	1,513,768	7,116	1,568,299	+213	+54,531
Permanent						
Land Acquisition .....	0	0	16	78,967	+16	+78,967
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	23	5,113	23	5,169	0	+56
Migratory Bird Conservation Account .....	74	70,149	74	75,187	0	+5,038
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	8	8,083	8	8,544	0	+461
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	4	19,446	4	12,700	0	-6,746
Sport Fish Restoration Account .....	58	442,326	58	445,843	0	+3,517
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration .....	57	724,888	57	715,429	0	-9,459
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	5	4,450	5	4,450	0	0
Contributed Funds .....	20	4,000	20	4,000	0	0
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund .....	0	67,744	6	119,455	+6	+51,711
Coastal Impact Assistance Program .....	11	0	11	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	260	1,346,199	282	1,469,744	+22	+123,545
Reimbursable and Allocation						
Reimbursable .....	815	0	815	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections .....	230	0	230	0	0	0
Energy Policy Act .....	6	0	6	0	0	0
Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act .....	16	0	16	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management .....	386	0	386	0	0	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment .....	80	0	80	0	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	7	0	7	0	0	0
Federal Roads (FHWA) .....	16	0	16	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Hurricane Sandy .....	20	0	20	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable and Allocation .....	1,576	0	1,576	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE .....</b>	<b>8,739</b>	<b>2,859,967</b>	<b>8,974</b>	<b>3,038,043</b>	<b>+235</b>	<b>+178,076</b>

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Resource Management**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Ecological Services <sup>1/</sup>				
Listing .....	20,515	20,515	22,901	+2,386
Planning and Consultation .....	98,336	99,079	105,650	+6,571
Conservation and Restoration .....	29,146	32,396	34,562	+2,166
Recovery .....	77,916	82,016	89,180	+7,164
Subtotal, Ecological Services .....	225,913	234,006	252,293	+18,287
Habitat Conservation				
Partners for Fish and Wildlife .....	51,776	51,776	54,047	+2,271
Coastal Programs .....	13,184	13,375	13,494	+119
Subtotal, Habitat Conservation .....	64,960	65,151	67,541	+2,390
National Wildlife Refuge System				
Wildlife and Habitat Management .....	230,343	230,343	240,389	+10,046
Visitor Services .....	70,319	73,319	80,380	+7,061
Refuge Law Enforcement .....	38,054	38,054	40,712	+2,658
Conservation Planning .....	2,988	2,523	2,544	+21
Subtotal, Refuge Operations .....	341,704	344,239	364,025	+19,786
Refuge Maintenance .....	132,498	137,188	142,594	+5,406
Subtotal, NWRs .....	474,202	481,427	506,619	+25,192
Conservation and Enforcement				
Migratory Bird Management .....	46,468	47,480	49,961	+2,481
Law Enforcement .....	66,737	74,725	75,053	+328
International Affairs .....	14,506	14,696	15,816	+1,120
Subtotal, Conserv and Enforcmt .....	127,711	136,901	140,830	+3,929
Fish and Aquatic Conservation				
National Fish Hatchery System Ops ....	52,860	53,418	53,759	+341
Maintenance and Equipment .....	17,920	19,920	22,920	+3,000
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conserv ..	71,198	74,918	76,150	+1,232
Subtotal, Fish/ Aquatic Conserv .....	141,978	148,256	152,829	+4,573
Cooperative Landscape Conservation .....	13,988	12,988	17,789	+4,801
Science Support				
Adaptive Science .....	10,517	10,517	11,522	+1,000
Service Science .....	6,468	6,468	9,057	+2,589
Subtotal, Science Support .....	16,985	16,985	20,579	+3,594
General Operations				
Central Office Operations .....	39,985	40,722	42,149	+1,427
Regional Office Operations .....	37,722	37,722	41,354	+3,632
Operational Support .....	35,227	35,177	35,778	+601
Nat'l Fish and Wildlife Foundation .....	7,022	7,022	7,022	0
Nat'l Conservation Training Center .....	21,965	22,414	25,129	+2,715
Subtotal, General Operations .....	141,921	143,057	151,432	+8,375
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) ..	1,207,658	1,238,771	1,309,912	+71,141
Transfers .....	17,500	5,400	5,400	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers) .....	1,225,158	1,244,171	1,315,312	+71,141

<sup>1/</sup> The budget for Ecological Services was restructured in 2016. The 2015 numbers are presented in the new structure for comparison.



**Detail of Budget Changes**  
**Resource Management** (continued)

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>		2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+71,141		
Ecological Services .....	+18,287	Equipment and Vehicle Management .....	+2,722
Listing .....	+2,386	Fixed Costs .....	+487
Listing .....	+2,264		
Fixed Costs .....	+122	Conservation and Enforcement .....	+3,929
Planning and Consultation .....	+6,571	Migratory Birds .....	+2,481
Gulf Coast Restoration .....	+3,000	Aviation Management .....	+500
General Program Activities .....	+2,684	Cooperative Recovery .....	+300
Fixed Costs .....	+887	Bird-Livestock Conflicts .....	-250
Conservation and Restoration .....	+2,166	Junior Duck Stamp Program .....	+150
National Wetlands Inventory .....	+1,200	SHC Conservation Planning and Design .....	+500
Sage Steppe Ecosystem .....	+750	General Program Activities .....	+1,019
Fixed Costs .....	+216	Fixed Costs .....	+262
Recovery .....	+7,164	Law Enforcement .....	+328
Aquatic Species Conservation Delivery .....	+500	Fixed Costs .....	+328
Cooperative Recovery .....	+1,527	International Affairs .....	+1,120
Multi-partner Recovery Actions (Aplomado		Arctic Council Support .....	+550
Falcon, Condor) .....	-500	Wildlife Trafficking .....	+500
Wolf Livestock Demonstration Program .....	-1,000	Fixed Costs .....	+70
General Program Activities .....	+5,941		
Internal Transfers .....	+153	Fish and Aquatic Conservation .....	+4,573
Fixed Costs .....	+543	National Fish Hatchery Operations .....	+341
		Fixed Costs .....	+341
Habitat Conservation .....	+2,390	Maintenance and Equipment .....	+3,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program .....	+2,271	Deferred Maintenance .....	+3,000
Aquatic Species Conservation Delivery .....	+1,000	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation .....	+1,232
Pollinator Habitat Restoration		Fish Passage Improvements .....	+1,500
and Enhancement .....	+1,000	Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement .....	-1,390
Fixed Costs .....	+271	Prevention .....	+669
Coastal Programs .....	+119	Fixed Costs .....	+453
Fixed Costs .....	+119		
		Cooperative Landscape Conservation .....	+4,801
National Wildlife Refuge System .....	+25,192	General Program Activities .....	+4,718
Wildlife and Habitat Management .....	+10,046	Fixed Costs .....	+83
Cooperative Recovery .....	+1,000		
Inventory and Monitoring .....	+3,715	Science Support .....	+3,594
Pacific Marine National Monuments .....	+2,000	Adaptive Science .....	+1,005
General Program Activities .....	+2,090	SHC Conservation Planning and Design .....	+1,000
Fixed Costs .....	+1,241	Fixed Costs .....	+5
Visitor Services .....	+7,061	Service Science .....	+2,589
Pollinator Outreach and Education .....	+500	General Program Activities .....	+2,570
Pollinator Private-Public Partnerships .....	+500	Fixed Costs .....	+19
Urban Wildlife Conservation Program .....	+5,500		
General Program Activities .....	+130	General Operations .....	+8,375
Fixed Costs .....	+431	Central Operations .....	+1,294
Refuge Law Enforcement .....	+2,658	Regional Operations .....	+3,154
Urban Wildlife Conservation Program .....	+2,000	Service-wide Bill Paying .....	+988
General Program Activities .....	+434	NCTC Annual Maintenance .....	+2,600
Fixed Costs .....	+224	Internal Transfers .....	-153
Conservation Planning .....	+21	Fixed Costs .....	+492
Fixed Costs .....	+21		
Refuge Maintenance .....	+5,406	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Maintenance Support .....	+1,697	Fixed Costs .....	[+6,615]
Deferred Maintenance .....	+500		

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**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Line-Item Construction .....	6,554	14,554	14,554	0
Dam, Bridge and Seismic Safety .....	1,972	1,972	1,972	0
Nationwide Engineering Services .....	7,161	7,161	7,214	+53
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	15,687	23,687	23,740	+53

See Appendix E for proposed 2017 construction projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+53
Construction Projects.....	+53
Fixed Costs .....	+53

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Acquisition Management.....	12,613	12,773	12,955	+182
Land Protection Planning .....	0	465	465	0
Acquisition - Federal Refuge Lands .....	25,071	35,911	35,884	-27
Highlands Conservation Act.....	3,000	10,000	0	-10,000
Sportsmen and Recreational Access .....	0	2,500	2,500	0
Exchanges.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships .....	5,351	5,351	5,351	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	47,535	68,500	58,655	-9,845

See Appendix C for proposed 2017 land acquisition projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-9,845
Land Acquisition Management.....	+109
Land Acquisition Projects .....	-27
Highlands Conservation Act.....	-10,000
Fixed Costs .....	+73

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**APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Section 6 Grants to States				
Conservation Grants to States.....	10,508	10,508	12,603	+2,095
HCP Assistance Grants.....	9,485	9,485	7,390	-2,095
Species Recovery Land Acquisition .....	9,462	11,162	11,162	0
HCP Land Acq Grants to States .....	17,938	19,638	19,638	0
Administration .....	2,702	2,702	2,702	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	50,095	53,495	53,495	0

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0
Internal Transfer - Conservation Grants.....	+2,095
Internal Transfer - HCP Assistance Grants.....	-2,095

**APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-13,228
Payments to Counties - Appropriated Funds .....	-13,228

**APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	34,145	35,145	35,145	0

**APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
African Elephant Conservation.....	1,582	2,582	2,582	0
Asian Elephant Conservation.....	1,557	1,557	1,557	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation .....	2,440	3,440	3,440	0
Great Ape Conservation.....	1,975	1,975	1,975	0
Marine Turtle Conservation.....	1,507	1,507	1,507	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	9,061	11,061	11,061	0

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**APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	3,660	3,910	3,910	0

**APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	58,695	60,571	66,981	+6,410

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+6,410
Competitive Grant Program (States).....	+4,494
Competitive Grant Program (Tribes).....	+1,916







# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**Mission** – As stated in the Organic Act of 1916, the National Park Service mission is to “preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.”

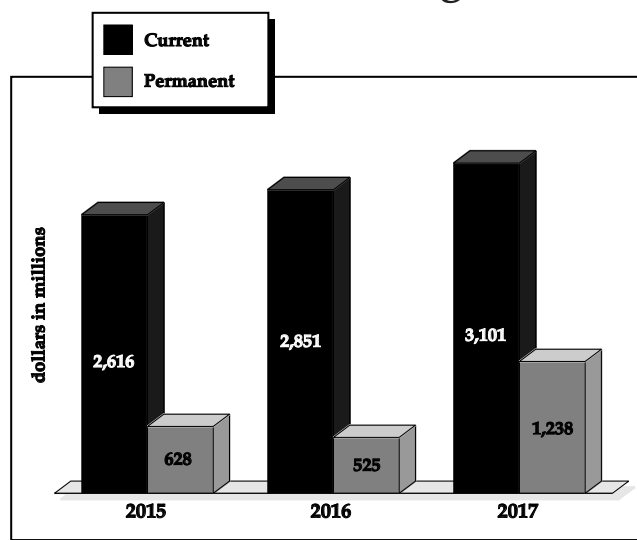
**Budget Overview** – The 2017 President’s current budget request for NPS of \$3.1 billion is \$250.2 million above the 2016 enacted level. The NPS estimates total staffing will equal 20,486 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 281 FTE from 2016. The 2017 President’s budget request provides programmatic changes over 2016 totaling \$240.1 million to fund essential programs and emerging operational needs and \$12.1 million in fixed costs.

In 2017, as NPS enters its second century, it will continue to carry on its stewardship of cultural and natural treasures of national significance and provide enriching experiences and enjoyment for all visitors, particularly the Nation’s youth. The NPS will maintain its commitment to protect and restore ecosystems; preserve, conserve, and interpret cultural resources; provide visitors with venues for physical activity and outdoor recreation; and assist States and local communities to develop recreational sites and facilities, and preserve historic assets. Additionally, NPS will conduct construction projects to address the highest priority health and safety projects, as well as landscape scale environmental restoration projects.

The President’s budget request provides targeted increases for the NPS Centennial and America’s Great Outdoors initiatives. The AGO initiative includes the NPS Cultural Resource Challenge as well as programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

**Centennial Initiative** – In 2016, NPS turns 100 years old. The Centennial will celebrate not only the achievements of the past 100 years, but will also kick off a second century of stewardship and engagement for America’s national parks and for communities across the Nation. The NPS seeks to enhance the preservation of these special places, invest wisely in the system’s most important assets, use the parks to enable informal learning, engage volunteers, provide training opportunities to youth, and enhance

## NPS Funding



the NPS’ ability to leverage partnerships to accomplish its mission.

The President’s request includes a current increase of \$190.5 million to invest in the next century of the NPS. This is comprised of a \$150.5 million increase to address high priority deferred maintenance needs across the national park system. This investment addresses work beyond the reach of NPS at current funding levels and will protect those investments for future generations through ongoing preventive maintenance. The 7,186 highest priority, non-transportation assets have a current replacement value of \$60.9 billion; without the proposed investments, these assets could fail. The degradation of these assets could result not only in a major financial impact, but in many cases could result in an irreplaceable loss of historic structures.

The Centennial initiative also includes \$20.0 million for the Every Kid in a Park initiative. The Administration will again offer free admission to all fourth grade students and their families to all national parks and other Federal lands and waters for a full year. Of this increase, \$11.5 million will be for efforts to introduce annually at

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FACTS

- In 1916 Congress created the National Park Service also known as “America’s Best Idea.”
- There are 409 park units, which encompass 84.6 million acres in all 50 States and four Territories.
- In 2014, over 284 million people visited the Nation’s national parks.
- In 2015, nearly 23,000 individual full and part time employees and 440,000 volunteers worked to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people.
- The NPS workforce is made up of archeologists, engineers, curators, biologists, hydrologists, historians, law enforcement officers, landscape architects, and many other disciplines.
- The NPS collaborates with Tribes, States, local governments, non-profits, and historic property owners who share in preserving the Nation’s shared heritage.

least one million fourth grade students from elementary schools serving disadvantaged students in urban areas to nearby national parks. The remaining \$8.5 million will ensure park units have programming tailored for young people and their families, especially at high visitation and urban parks.

A \$20.0 million increase to the Centennial Challenge program will provide an important Federal match to leverage partner donations for projects and programs at national parks in support of the Centennial.

These current funding requests are complemented by a legislative proposal, the National Park Service Centennial Act, to provide new, permanent funding. This proposal includes \$100.0 million a year, for three years, for Centennial Challenge projects to provide the Federal match in support of signature projects at park units into the NPS’ second century. The permanent proposal also includes \$300.0 million a year, for three years, for Second Century Infrastructure Investment projects to make a meaningful and lasting impact on the NPS deferred maintenance backlog by restoring and maintaining high-priority, non-transportation park assets to good condition over 10 years.

In addition, the Act includes \$100.0 million a year for three years for the Public Lands Centennial Fund, a competitive opportunity for public lands agencies to support conservation and maintenance projects. The Public Lands Centennial Fund broadens the Centennial initiative to provide resources to all of Interior’s public lands bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service to enhance visitor services and outdoor recreation opportunities, restore lands, repair facilities, and increase energy and water efficiency.

Finally, the Act also provides authority to collect and retain additional camping or lodging fees and funds collected from purchases of the lifetime pass for citizens 62 years of age or older. Receipts for this Second Century Fund

will be matched by donations in order to fund visitor enhancement projects.

Overall, a total of \$560.2 million in current and \$300.0 million in permanent funds will allow NPS to make targeted, measurable upgrades over the next 10 years to all of its highest priority, non-transportation assets, restoring and maintaining them in good condition. This type of strategic investment will avoid further deterioration of NPS assets as well as the cost increases future generations would pay if maintenance needs are not addressed in the near term.

**America’s Great Outdoors** – In 2017, the budget includes a total of \$2.8 billion for NPS as part of the Administration’s initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. This proposal provides NPS with the resources to meet the expectations of the 21<sup>st</sup> century visitor for recreational and educational opportunities and programming, while conserving important cultural and natural resources at parks as well as with partners at non-Federal sites.

This includes \$2.5 billion for park operations, an increase of \$154.8 million over 2016. The 2017 budget also includes a total of \$178.2 million for current appropriations funded through the LWCF, a vital component of AGO and an increase of \$4.6 million. State Conservation grants are funded level with 2016.

Complementing the current budget request for LWCF is a legislative proposal to fund a portion of NPS land acquisition and recreation grants from the LWCF as a permanent appropriation. The proposal provides an additional \$141.2 million in permanent LWCF funding in 2017 and is discussed in greater detail in the Land Acquisition and State Assistance section.

The budget also requests \$98.7 million for historic preservation grants and technical assistance, an increase of \$22.0 million. This increase is directed toward grants

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in the Historic Preservation Fund account and is a key component of the NPS Cultural Resource Challenge. The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance and American Battlefield Protection programs, funded in the National Recreation and Preservation account, are level with 2016.

**Cultural Resource Challenge** – The Cultural Resource Challenge commits NPS to stronger advocacy for both parks and partnership programs and charts a course for addressing the most urgent cultural resource needs and challenges. Most of the \$25.7 million increase for NPS Cultural Resource Challenge is funded within the AGO initiative. In Operations, the budget provides a \$2.0 million increase for the Vanishing Treasures program, expanding it from parks in the desert Southwest and Pacific Northwest to the rest of the national park system. Through project work, the program supports the preservation of traditionally-built architecture, facilitates the transfer of and training in traditional skills, provides technical preservation assistance, and promotes connections between culturally associated communities and places of heritage.

Within the \$22.0 million increase in the Historic Preservation Fund account, \$20.0 million is for grants to document and preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement and the African American Experience; of which \$17.0 million is for competitive grants, and \$3.0 million is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The remaining \$2.0 million increase is for grants-in-aid to Tribes. With these additional funds, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers will conduct education programs and engage tribal youth, conduct comprehensive surveys of historic properties and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places, complete oral history projects, ensure historic properties are taken into consideration during planning and development, and consult with Federal agencies on Federal undertakings that may affect historic resources.

Lastly, \$1.7 million of the Cultural Resource Challenge is funded outside of the AGO initiative in the National Recreation and Preservation account. Of this amount, \$903,000 is for modernizing the National Register Information System and data digitization. The remaining \$750,000 will help reinvestigate the Preservation Technology and Training grants program.

**Park Operations** – The 2017 NPS budget request for operations is \$2.5 billion. This is an increase of \$154.8 million above the 2016 enacted level, consisting of \$143.3 million in program increases and \$11.5 million in fixed costs increases. A \$2.2 million programmatic reduction to refocus operations funding partially offsets the following increases: \$49.2 million for additional repair

and rehabilitation projects, \$46.6 million for additional cyclic maintenance projects, \$20.0 million for the Every Kid in a Park initiative, \$10.7 million for new parks and responsibilities, \$8.1 million for healthcare insurance for seasonal employees, \$3.0 million for climate change adaptation projects, \$2.6 million for increased communications bandwidth at parks, \$2.0 million for the Vanishing Treasures program, \$1.2 million to address energy development near parks, \$1.1 million for Arctic science and monitoring, and \$1.0 million for uranium mining studies in the Grand Canyon.

**Centennial Challenge** – The Centennial Challenge program, increasing by \$20.0 million to a total of \$35.0 million, will provide a Federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in support of the NPS Centennial. This program will be instrumental in garnering partner support to prepare park sites across the country for NPS's second century. All Federal funds must be matched on at least a 50:50 basis. This program is bolstered by the Administration's proposal to fund an additional \$100.0 million a year for three years for this program as a permanent appropriation.

**National Recreation and Preservation** – This appropriation supports local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. The 2017 request includes \$54.4 million for these programs, a decrease of \$8.2 million compared to 2016. These changes consist of a program reduction of \$10.4 million to Heritage Partnership Programs; and programmatic increases of \$903,000 for modernization and digitization in the National Register program, \$750,000 for the Preservation Technology and Training grants program, \$260,000 for the Federal Lands to Parks program, and fixed costs increases of \$226,000.

In response to the strong public desire for additional technical assistance for public recreation and conservation projects expressed during America's Great Outdoors listening sessions, the 2017 budget contains \$10.1 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program, with no programmatic change from 2016.

**Historic Preservation** – The Historic Preservation Fund supports Historic Preservation Offices in States, Territories, and tribal lands to preserve historically and culturally significant sites and provides competitive grants to other, non-Federal entities. The 2017 budget request for the Historic Preservation Fund is \$87.4 million, an increase of \$22.0 million. Of this increase, \$20.0 million is for grants that preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement; \$17.0 million for competitive grants; and \$3.0 million for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The remaining \$2.0 million increase is for grants-in-aid to Tribes, providing a total of \$12.0

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million in 2017. Grants-in-aid to States and Territories remain level with 2016 at \$46.9 million. Competitive grants targeted toward communities currently under-represented on the National Register of Historic Places remain level with 2016 at \$500,000.

**Construction** – The 2017 request includes \$252.0 million to fund construction projects, equipment replacement, management, planning, operations, and special projects. This is \$59.1 million above the 2016 enacted level, including \$347,000 in fixed costs increases. The budget provides funding that is critical to the implementation of the Centennial initiative, which proposes to make a meaningful impact on the NPS deferred maintenance backlog. The budget includes \$153.3 million for line-item construction projects, a \$37.1 million programmatic increase compared to 2016. It includes \$13.2 million to rehabilitate the Paradise Inn Annex and snow bridge connection at Mount Rainier National Park in Washington, and \$13.9 million for the final phase of the rehabilitation of the El Portal sanitary sewer to prevent raw sewage spills at Yosemite National Park in California.

The budget also includes programmatic increases of \$8.3 million for planning, \$3.7 million for construction oversight provided by the Denver Service Center, and \$5.7 million for regional facility project support. Together, these construction increases comprise \$54.7 million of the Centennial initiative. In addition to the Centennial initiative, the budget also requests a \$4.0 million increase in the equipment replacement program to update NPS public safety and emergency communications systems.

Complementary funding proposals to address deferred maintenance requirements are discussed as part of the Centennial initiative. Overall, a total of \$560.2 million in current and \$300.0 million in permanent funds will allow NPS to make targeted, measurable upgrades over the next 10 years to all of its highest priority, non-transportation assets by restoring and maintaining them in good condition. This type of strategic investment will avoid further deterioration of NPS assets and the cost increases future generations would pay if maintenance needs are not addressed in the near term.

**Land Acquisition and State Assistance** – The 2017 current request for this account is \$178.2 million, an increase of \$4.6 million, comprised of \$4.5 million in program increases and \$89,000 in fixed costs.

The budget provides \$39.3 million for high priority line-item acquisition projects within park boundaries, a \$4.2 million increase over 2016. The 2017 Federal land acquisition projects were selected using a strategic, merit-based process with a focus on conserving critical ecosystems, leveraging non-Federal partners, and align-

ment with the conservation priorities of Interior bureaus, Federal agencies, Tribes, States, and other stakeholders. Within the total requested for land acquisition projects, \$10.8 million supports Collaborative Landscape Projects in the Island Forests at Risk, High Divide, Rivers of the Chesapeake, and Pathways to the Pacific landscapes. These projects are selected collaboratively working with Interior's other land management bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service to target high-priority conservation values. The NPS request for Federal acquisition projects also includes \$22.5 million at Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming to acquire State owned parcels, and \$1.3 million at Lake Chelan National Recreation Area in Washington to acquire riparian land to prevent resource degradation.

The budget also provides \$10.0 million for NPS acquisition management, a programmatic increase of \$252,000; \$3.9 million for emergencies and hardship land acquisition; and \$5.0 million to acquire inholdings and facilitate land donations and exchanges. The budget includes \$10.0 million for American Battlefield Protection Program grants, level with 2016 enacted.

The LWCF State Conservation Grants program provides funding to States for the purchase of lands for preservation and recreation purposes. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-Federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States.

In 2017, the State Conservation Grants program will continue to provide matching grants to States, and through States to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The budget proposes \$110.0 million for this program, level with 2016. This will provide \$94.0 million for formula grants, reflecting an \$839,000 decrease; \$12.0 million for competitive grants, level with 2016; and \$4.0 million for grant administration, an \$825,000 programmatic increase.

Complementing the current budget request for LWCF is a legislative proposal to fund a portion of NPS land acquisition and recreation grants from the LWCF as a permanent appropriation. The proposal provides an additional \$141.2 million in permanent LWCF funding, including \$66.2 million for Federal acquisition projects and administration including \$10.0 million for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants, \$45.0 million for LWCF State Conservation grants, and \$30.0 million provided in a separate account for the Urban Parks and Recreation Fund program. These grants assist urban communities with the revitalization and improvement of recreation opportunities.



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**Recreation Fee Program** – This permanent funding program operates under the authority of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. The Act authorizes NPS to collect recreation fees at selected parks and requires fee revenues be used to improve visitor services and enhance the visitor experience at those parks and throughout the national park system. The NPS estimates in 2017 it will collect \$231.9 million in revenues and obligate \$240.0 million in recreation fees for projects. In 2015, 47 percent of NPS recreation fee obligations addressed asset repair and maintenance projects, 18 percent addressed interpretation and visitor services, and nine percent addressed habitat

restoration. The remaining 26 percent of recreation fee obligations were spent on operational activities such as law enforcement, cost of collecting fees, and visitor reservation services. Current authority for the program extends through September 30, 2017. The 2017 budget proposes appropriations language to further extend authorization for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act through September 30, 2018, and a legislative proposal to permanently reauthorize the program.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$12.1 million are fully funded.

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**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted*

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Operation of the National Park System .....	15,844	2,369,596	15,986	2,524,362	+142	+154,766
Centennial Challenge .....	14	15,000	21	35,000	+7	+20,000
National Recreation and Preservation .....	236	62,632	238	54,392	+2	-8,240
Historic Preservation Fund .....	0	65,410	4	87,410	+4	+22,000
Construction .....	357	192,937	365	252,038	+8	+59,101
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	92	173,670	99	178,248	+7	+4,578
LWCF Contract Authority ( <i>cancellation</i> ) .....	0	-27,960	0	-30,000	0	-2,040
Subtotal, Current .....	16,543	2,851,285	16,713	3,101,450	+170	+250,165
<b>Permanent</b>						
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	1,524	256,219	1,536	296,680	+12	+40,461
Other Permanent Appropriations .....	381	186,169	381	191,135	0	+4,966
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	184	55,003	184	178,003	0	+123,000
Centennial Challenge .....	0	0	36	100,000	+36	+100,000
Construction .....	0	0	51	300,000	+51	+300,000
Urban Park and Recreation Fund .....	0	0	5	30,000	+5	+30,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	0	89	7	111,976	+7	+111,887
LWCF Contract Authority .....	0	27,960	0	30,000	0	+2,040
Subtotal, Permanent .....	2,089	525,440	2,200	1,237,794	+111	+712,354
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	771	0	771	0	0	0
Reimbursable .....	802	0	802	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	1,573	0	1,573	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE .....</b>	<b>20,205</b>	<b>3,376,725</b>	<b>20,486</b>	<b>4,339,244</b>	<b>+281</b>	<b>+962,519</b>

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Park Management				
Resource Stewardship .....	315,835	328,040	340,352	+12,312
Visitor Services .....	239,412	251,280	276,206	+24,926
Park Protection .....	348,086	355,545	362,082	+6,537
Facility Operations and Maintenance ..	689,438	738,487	842,453	+103,966
Park Support .....	502,998	515,641	522,537	+6,896
Subtotal, Park Management .....	2,095,769	2,188,993	2,343,630	+154,637
External Administrative Costs .....	180,004	180,603	180,732	+129
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o transfers)</i> .....	2,275,773	2,369,596	2,524,362	+154,766
Transfers .....	+1,681	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ transfers)</i> .....	2,277,454	2,369,596	2,524,362	+154,766

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+154,766		
Park Management .....	+154,637	Facility Operations and Maintenance .....	+103,966
Resource Stewardship .....	+12,312	Centennial Initiative	
Climate Change Adaptation Projects.....	+3,000	Repair and Rehabilitation Projects .....	+49,200
Cultural Resource Challenge -		Cyclic Maintenance .....	+46,633
Vanishing Treasures.....	+2,000	Seasonal Worker Health Insurance .....	+3,064
Seasonal Worker Health Insurance .....	+1,296	New Parks and Critical Responsibilities .....	+2,253
Science Response to Energy Development .....	+1,200	Fixed Costs .....	+2,816
Support for Arctic Science and Monitoring .....	+1,125		
Grand Canyon Uranium Mining Studies.....	+1,000	Park Support .....	+6,896
New Parks and Critical Responsibilities.....	+862	Increase Park Communications Bandwidth....	+2,552
Fixed Costs .....	+1,829	New Parks and Critical Responsibilities .....	+1,289
Visitor Services.....	+24,926	Seasonal Worker Health Insurance .....	+205
Centennial Initiative		Fixed Costs .....	+2,850
Every Kid in a Park Transportation .....	+11,500	External Administrative Costs .....	+129
Every Kid in a Park Coordinators .....	+8,500	Fixed Costs .....	+129
New Parks and Critical Responsibilities.....	+3,279		
Seasonal Worker Health Insurance .....	+2,229	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Eliminate Nat'l Capital Area Perform. Arts .....	-2,227	Centennial Initiative.....	[+115,833]
Fixed Costs .....	+1,645	New Parks and Critical Responsibilities.....	[+10,672]
Park Protection .....	+6,537	Seasonal Worker Health Insurance .....	[+8,146]
New Parks and Critical Responsibilities.....	+2,989	Fixed Costs .....	[+11,465]
Seasonal Worker Health Insurance .....	+1,352		
Fixed Costs .....	+2,196		

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**APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	10,000	15,000	35,000	+20,000

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+20,000
Centennial Challenge .....	+20,000
Centennial Initiative.....	+20,000

**APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Recreation Programs.....	589	589	853	+264
Natural Programs.....	13,560	13,575	13,659	+84
Cultural Programs.....	24,562	24,562	26,262	+1,700
Environmental Compliance and Review.	433	433	436	+3
Grants Administration .....	2,004	2,004	2,079	+75
International Park Affairs .....	1,648	1,648	1,656	+8
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and Grants.....	19,339	18,839	8,460	-10,379
Administrative Support .....	982	982	987	+5
Subtotal, Heritage Partnerships .....	20,321	19,821	9,447	-10,374
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	63,117	62,632	54,392	-8,240

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-8,240		
Recreation Programs.....	+264	Grants Administration .....	+75
Federal Lands to Parks .....	+260	Transfer from Japanese American	
Fixed Costs .....	+4	Confinement Sites Grants.....	+60
		Fixed Costs .....	+15
Natural Programs.....	+84		
Fixed Costs .....	+84	International Park Affairs .....	+8
		Fixed Costs .....	+8
Cultural Programs.....	+1,700		
Cultural Resource Challenge		Heritage Partnership Programs .....	-10,374
National Register Digitization.....	+703	Commissions and Grants.....	-10,379
National Center for Preservation		Fixed Costs .....	+5
Technology and Training Grants.....	+750		
National Register Modernization .....	+200	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Transfer to Japanese American		Fixed Costs .....	[+226]
Confinement Sites Grants Admin .....	-60		
Fixed Costs .....	+107		
Environmental Compliance and Review.....	+3		
Fixed Costs .....	+3		

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**APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Grants-in-Aid				
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	46,925	46,925	46,925	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes .....	8,985	9,985	11,985	+2,000
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities .....	0	0	3,000	+3,000
Competitive Grants-in-Aid .....	500	8,500	25,500	+17,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	56,410	65,410	87,410	+22,000

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+22,000
Grants-in-Aid	
Cultural Resource Challenge	
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes .....	+2,000
Historically Black Colleges and Universities ..	+3,000
Competitive Grants-in-Aid .....	+17,000

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Line-Item Construction and Maint.....	61,678	116,276	153,344	+37,068
Special Programs .....	20,803	20,803	24,852	+4,049
Construction Planning.....	7,266	7,266	15,518	+8,252
Construction Program Mgmt and Ops ....	36,771	36,771	46,431	+9,660
Management Planning .....	11,821	11,821	11,893	+72
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	138,339	192,937	252,038	+59,101

See Appendix E for proposed 2017 construction projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>		2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+59,101		
Line-Item Construction .....	+37,068	Construction Program Mgmt and Ops .....	+9,660
Centennial Initiative: Line-Item		Centennial Initiative	
Construction Projects .....	+37,068	Denver Service Center Operations.....	+3,722
		Regional Facility Project Support.....	+5,667
Special Programs .....	+4,049	Fixed Costs .....	+271
Equipment Replacement Program.....	+4,045		
Fixed Costs .....	+4	Management Planning .....	+72
		Fixed Costs .....	+72
Construction Planning.....	+8,252		
Centennial Initiative: Construction Planning.....	+8,252	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Centennial Initiative.....	[+54,709]
		Fixed Costs .....	[+347]



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**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition and State Assistance**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Federal Land Acquisition				
Acquisition Management.....	9,526	9,679	10,000	+321
Emergency, Hardship, Relocation.....	3,928	3,928	3,928	0
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	4,928	4,928	5,000	+72
American Battlefield Protection				
Program Acquisition Grants.....	8,986	10,000	10,000	0
Land Acquisition Projects .....	23,475	35,135	39,314	+4,179
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition .....	50,843	63,670	68,242	+4,572
State Assistance				
State Conservation Grants Admin.....	3,117	3,161	4,006	+845
State Conservation Grants .....	42,000	94,839	94,000	-839
Competitive State Conser. Grants.....	3,000	12,000	12,000	0
Subtotal, State Assistance.....	48,117	110,000	110,006	+6
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	98,960	173,670	178,248	+4,578

See Appendix C for proposed 2017 land acquisition projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+4,578
Federal Land Acquisition.....	+4,572
Acquisition Management.....	+252
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	+72
Projects .....	+4,179
Fixed Costs .....	+69
State Assistance .....	+6
State Conservation Grants Administration .....	+825
State Conservation Grants .....	-839
Fixed Costs .....	+20
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+89]

**APPROPRIATION: Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (cancellation)...	-27,810	-27,960	-30,000	-2,040

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-2,040
Change Due to Sequestration .....	-2,040



# INDIAN AFFAIRS

**Mission** – The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Education is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribes’ needs for cultural and economic well-being, in keeping with the wide diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. Further, BIE considers the whole person by taking into account the spiritual, mental, physical, and cultural aspects of the individual within his or her family and tribal or village context.

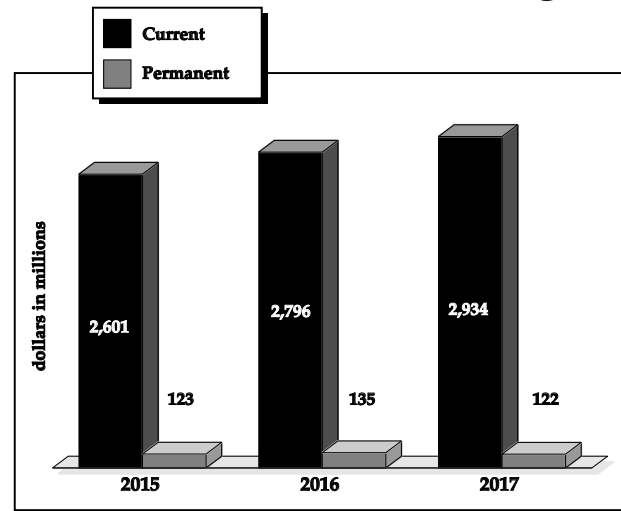
**Budget Overview** – The 2017 President’s budget for Indian Affairs is \$2.9 billion in current appropriations, \$137.6 million above the 2016 level. The BIA estimates staffing will equal 7,431 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 286 FTE from 2016.

The President’s budget supports an all-of-government approach to addressing Federal responsibilities and tribal needs in Indian Country. Coordination of this work across Federal agencies is being carried out through the White House Council on Native American Affairs, established by Executive Order by President Obama and chaired by the Department of the Interior. Indian Affairs at Interior plays an important role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility and in serving Tribes. Indian Affairs provides service to more than two million American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The BIA fulfills trust responsibilities and promotes the self-determination and nation-building of 567 federally recognized Indian Tribes. The BIA does so by providing direct services and funding for tribal compacts and contracts to support a wide range of activities including natural resource management, law enforcement, and social service programs, among many others in Indian Country.

The BIE manages a school system with 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories providing

## Indian Affairs Funding



educational services to 48,000 individual students, with an Average Daily Membership of over 41,000 students in 23 States. The BIE also operates two post-secondary schools, and administers grants for 28 tribally controlled colleges and universities and two tribal technical colleges.

The primary mission of Indian Affairs is to honor the Nation’s trust, treaty, and other responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives and improve the quality of life in tribal and native communities. The strategies to achieve these objectives build on progress made over the past six years establishing strong and meaningful relationships with Tribes, strengthening government-to-government relationships, delivering services to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and advancing self-governance and self-determination.

The 2017 budget supports continuing efforts to advance self-governance and self-determination, improve educational outcomes for American Indian children, support human services activities, prudently manage tribal natural resources, build stronger economies and self-sufficiency, and maintain safer Indian communities. Indian Affairs ensures trust and restricted Federal Indian-owned lands are managed effectively and accurately account for revenues

## INDIAN AFFAIRS FACTS

- The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849.
- Provides services to more than two million American Indians and Alaska Natives in 567 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.
- Administers and manages 56 million surface acres and 60 million acres of subsurface mineral estates held in trust by the U.S. for individual Indians and Tribes.
- The Bureau of Indian Education provides education services to 48,000 individual students with an Average Daily Membership of over 41,000 students in 23 States attending 183 schools and dormitories. The BIE also provides funding to 32 colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools.
- Employs nearly 8,000 personnel of whom over 80 percent are American Indian or Alaska Native.

in a timely and efficient manner. The BIA also works to restore tribal homelands and protect Indian treaty rights.

**Contract Support Costs – *Promoting Self-Governance and Self-Determination*** – The 2017 request for Contract Support Costs is \$278.0 million, an increase of \$1.0 million above 2016. Based on the most recent analysis, the requested amount for 2017 will fully fund contract support costs. As in the 2016 enacted bill, the budget requests funding for Contract Support Costs in a separate dedicated current account. Contract support costs are a key component of tribal self-determination and support the ability of Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs. To further stabilize long-term funding, the 2017 budget includes a legislative proposal to reclassify these costs as permanent funding beginning in fiscal year 2018. If enacted, permanent funding for Contract Support Costs will further help stabilize this vital funding for Tribes and advance self-governance and self-determination efforts.

**Operation of Indian Programs and Construction** – The 2017 budget for the Operation of Indian Programs account is \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$127.9 million above the 2016 level. The 2017 budget request for Construction is \$197.0 million, an increase of \$3.0 million above the 2016 enacted level.

***Advancing Indian Education*** – The Interior budget proposes a \$1.1 billion investment in Indian education to continue to support the comprehensive transformation of the BIE. The multi-year process will transform BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in educating their youth and delivering a world-class and culturally appropriate education across Indian Country. The budget supports this transformation through \$49.4 million in increases across a number of programmatic areas in BIE. These investments include increases over 2016 of: \$24.6 million

in Elementary and Secondary education; \$2.1 million to fully fund Tribal Grant Support Costs which, similar to Contract Support Costs, assist Tribes that run their BIE-funded schools by covering the costs of administering programs; \$8.0 million to Education Program Management to further establish a School Operations Division to provide specialized support to optimize operational efficiencies and maximize student achievement; and \$6.5 million for the Indian School Equalization program which directly funds educational activities at schools. To help ensure that students are ready to enter elementary school, the budget requests an increase of \$4.0 million for Early Child and Family Development.

To address school facilities and operations, the budget requests increases of: \$6.0 million to provide essential preventive and routine maintenance and operating expenses to operate schools in a safe and educationally conducive manner; \$16.8 million increase for education information technology that will enhance broadband and digital access for students at BIE-funded schools; and \$4.0 million for Student Transportation.

The budget requests \$138.3 million for Education Construction to continue support for the \$63.7 million increase in 2016. The request provides the Education Construction program the resources to replace and repair school facilities in poor condition and address deferred maintenance needs at the 183 campuses in the BIE school system. The request will provide the funding stability necessary to develop an orderly construction pipeline and properly pace projects. The 2016 enacted appropriation allows for the replacement of the remaining two BIE school campuses on the priority list created in 2004—Little Singer Community School and Cove Day School, both in Arizona — and supports planning for the schools identified on the 2016 list nearing completion. Finalization of the next replacement school construction list is expected early this year.

The 2017 budget includes increases totaling \$12.4 million to meet educational needs beyond the BIE elementary and secondary system. To further higher education, the budget requests a \$6.6 million increase for scholarships and adult education, a \$2.0 million increase is requested for Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, an increase of \$500,000 for the two Tribal Technical Colleges, and a \$250,000 increase is requested for Special Higher Education Scholarships. Lastly, the 2017 budget includes a \$3.6 million increase for the Johnson O'Malley program to provide American Indian and Alaska Native students attending public schools with additional resources to meet their unique and specialized educational needs.

To foster public-private partnerships to improve the student experience at BIE-funded schools, the 2017 budget proposes appropriations language enabling the Secretary to reactivate the National Foundation for American Indian Education. The proposed bill language will initiate a foundation focused on fundraising to create opportunities for Indian students in and out of the classroom.

*Supporting Youth and Families through the Tiwahe and Generation Indigenous Initiatives* – As part of the President's commitment to protect and promote the development of prosperous tribal communities, Indian Affairs proposes to expand the Tiwahe initiative launched in 2015. Tiwahe means family in the Lakota language. The Tiwahe initiative supports the White House's cross-agency Generation Indigenous initiative, which takes a comprehensive, culturally appropriate approach to help improve the lives and opportunities for Native youth. These efforts support an integrated approach to address the inter-related challenges impacting the lives of youth, families, and communities—including poverty, violence, and substance abuse. The Tiwahe approach seeks to empower individuals and families through health promotion, family stability, and strengthening communities as a whole.

The 2016 appropriation provides \$13.0 million to expand Indian Affairs' capacity in current programs that address Indian child and family welfare issues. The 2017 budget proposes an additional \$21.0 million to expand the initiative. The budget proposes program increases of \$12.3 million for social services programs, \$3.4 million for the Indian Child Welfare Act program, \$1.7 million for the Housing Program, \$2.6 million for tribal courts, and \$1.0 million for Job Placement and Training. To focus funding and evaluate outcomes in meeting social service needs more effectively in Indian Country, the Department will evaluate social service and community development needs in Indian Country in 2016. The evaluation will inform programmatic design, assessments, management, and budgeting. The BIA will promote peer-to-peer learning and sharing of best practices using

integrated approaches to delivering social services. The BIA funding and programs also will be integrated with other Generation Indigenous funding increases across the Federal government.

*Supporting Tribal Nation-Building and Economic Development* – The budget contains a number of critical increases to support tribal nation-building and economic development. The budget capitalizes on the important role BIA plays as a broad provider of Federal services by proposing \$4.0 million for the Native One-Stop Support Center to make it easier for Tribes to find and access hundreds of services available to Tribes across the Federal government. The 2017 budget includes \$1.0 million to help Tribes adopt uniform commercial codes which help build the legal infrastructure on reservations to promote credit and other capital transactions.

To address the quality of data for American Indian/Alaskan Native communities, the U.S. Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Indian Affairs signed a memorandum of understanding in January 2016 to promote communication and collaboration between the two agencies and improve the dissemination of accurate data for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Census and BIA agreed to work together to gain an accurate count of American Indians and Alaska Natives, to share files that show boundaries for reservations and off-reservation trust and restricted lands, and to establish a workgroup to discuss and resolve data issues. The 2017 budget supports this effort with an increase of \$12.0 million for BIA to enable Interior to work with Tribes to improve Federal data quality and availability, to create a reimbursable agreement with Census Bureau to address data gaps in Indian Country, and to create an Office of Indian Affairs Policy, Program Evaluation, and Data to support effective, data-driven, tribal policy making and program implementation. Lastly, a \$1.3 million increase for the Small and Needy Tribes program is proposed to assist eligible Tribes in expanding and sustaining tribal governance.

*Supporting Sustainable Stewardship of Trust Resources and Lands* – The 2017 budget strongly supports the sustainable stewardship of trust lands, natural resources, and the environment in Indian Country. These priorities include the protection and restoration of ecosystems and important landscapes; stewardship of land, water, ocean, and energy resources; resilience in the face of a changing climate; and clean and sustainable energy development. The budget includes program increases totaling \$38.7 million for the trust natural resources and real estate services programs.

The budget provides a \$15.1 million program increase over 2016 across eight natural resource programs to

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support tribal communities in sustainable resource management and in preparing and responding to the impacts of climate change, such as drought, wildfires, changes in the plants and animals important to subsistence and culture, rights protection, coastal erosion, and sea level rise. Funds will support Tribes in developing science, tools, training, planning, and implementation of actions to build resilience into resource management, infrastructure, and community development activities. Funding will be set-aside to support Alaska Native Villages in the Arctic and other critically vulnerable communities to evaluate options for the long-term resilience of their communities. The natural resource increases also include \$2.0 million to address subsistence management in Alaska. These investments help Tribes better prepare for the impacts of climate change, as part of an ongoing commitment to improve the Nation's resilience.

The budget includes a total increase of \$8.7 million for trust real estate service activities to reinforce the stewardship of trust resources. The expanded capacity will address the probate backlog, land title and records processing, geospatial support needs, and database management in addition to providing expanded technical and legal support for authorized settlements involving tribal water rights. The BIA increases for water rights settlements represent a subset of increases totaling \$4.6 million across the Department to support resolving tribal water rights claims and ensuring that Tribes have access to use and manage water to meet domestic, economic, cultural, and ecological needs.

*Tribal Priority Allocations* – The 2017 budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$722.2 million,

\$30.9 million over the 2016 level excluding Contract Support Costs.

**Land and Water Claims Settlements** – The 2017 budget request for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements is \$55.2 million, a \$5.7 million increase over the 2016 enacted level. Several funding increases demonstrate the Administration's strong commitment to resolve tribal land and water rights claims. Funding for the Aamodt Settlement, which was authorized by the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, is increased by \$18.8 million over 2016 for a total funding request of \$25.0 million. This funding amount will constitute the final payment of the Aamodt settlement. The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project is increased by \$6.1 million for a total payment of \$15.1 million. The budget includes \$10.0 million in one-time funding to provide the Yurok Tribe, located in Northern California, funds to acquire lands as authorized in the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act. The budget also includes increases totaling \$12.9 million in the Operation of Indian Program account to provide expanded technical and legal support for tribal water rights settlement negotiations and implementation. A reduction of \$29.2 million reflects completion of the Taos Pueblos water settlement in 2016.

**Indian Guaranteed Loan Program** – The 2017 budget request for this program is \$7.8 million, the same as the 2016 enacted level. This will provide loan guarantee and insurance authority for \$106.0 million in loan principal to support Indian economic development.

**Fixed Costs** – The budget fully funds fixed costs at \$5.3 million.



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**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted*

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Programs .....	5,463	2,267,924	5,748	2,395,786	+285	+127,862
Reimbursable Programs.....	595	0	595	0	0	0
Allocations from Others.....	423	0	423	0	0	0
Contract Support Costs .....	0	277,000	0	278,000	0	+1,000
Construction .....	77	193,973	78	197,017	+1	+3,044
Reimbursable Programs.....	15	0	15	0	0	0
Allocations from Others.....	250	0	250	0	0	0
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....	1	49,475	1	55,155	0	+5,680
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program.....	0	7,748	0	7,757	0	+9
Subtotal, Current.....	6,824	2,796,120	7,110	2,933,715	+286	+137,595
Permanent and Trust						
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	42	5,515	42	5,204	0	-311
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	279	112,626	279	114,159	0	+1,533
White Earth Settlement Fund .....	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Gifts and Donations.....	0	100	0	100	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program.....	0	13,877	0	0	0	-13,877
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust.....	321	135,118	321	122,463	0	-12,655
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS .....</b>	<b>7,145</b>	<b>2,931,238</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>3,056,178</b>	<b>+286</b>	<b>+124,940</b>

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Tribal Government				
Aid To Tribal Government.....	24,614	24,833	27,118	+2,285
Consolidated Tribal				
Government Program.....	76,348	77,088	75,429	-1,659
Self-Governance Compacts.....	158,767	162,321	162,346	+25
Contract Support.....	246,000	0	0	0
Indian Self-Determination Fund.....	5,000	0	0	0
New Tribes .....	463	464	0	-464
Small and Needy Tribes .....	1,845	1,845	3,095	+1,250
Road Maintenance .....	26,461	26,693	26,783	+90
Tribal Govt Program Oversight .....	8,181	8,273	12,377	+4,104
Subtotal, Tribal Government .....	547,679	301,517	307,148	+5,631
Human Services				
Social Services.....	40,871	45,179	57,343	+12,164
Welfare Assistance.....	74,809	74,791	74,773	-18
Indian Child Welfare Act .....	15,433	15,641	18,946	+3,305
Housing Program.....	8,009	8,021	9,708	+1,687
Human Services Tribal Design.....	407	246	254	+8
Human Services Program Oversight ...	3,105	3,126	3,137	+11
Subtotal, Human Services.....	142,634	147,004	164,161	+17,157
Trust - Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resources .....	5,089	5,168	7,953	+2,785
Irrigation Ops and Maintenance.....	11,359	11,398	12,905	+1,507
Rights Protection Implementation.....	35,420	37,638	40,161	+2,523
Tribal Mgmt/Development Program...	9,244	9,263	14,266	+5,003
Endangered Species .....	2,675	2,684	3,685	+1,001
Tribal Climate Resilience.....	9,948	9,955	13,056	+3,101
Integrated Resource Info Program .....	2,996	2,996	3,996	+1,000
Agriculture and Range .....	30,494	30,751	30,769	+18
Forestry .....	47,735	51,914	52,155	+241
Water Resources .....	10,297	10,367	15,000	+4,633
Fish, Wildlife, and Parks .....	13,577	13,646	15,658	+2,012
Resource Mgmt Program Oversight ...	6,018	6,066	5,993	-73
Subtotal, Trust - NR Management ...	184,852	191,846	215,597	+23,751
Trust - Real Estate Services				
Trust Services .....	15,150	15,043	8,185	-6,858
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program .....	1,147	1,160	1,166	+6
Probate .....	12,043	11,928	13,039	+1,111
Land Title and Records Offices .....	13,891	13,905	15,981	+2,076
Real Estate Services.....	36,435	36,837	37,070	+233
Land Records Improvement.....	6,436	6,439	8,291	+1,852
Environmental Quality.....	15,644	15,792	15,904	+112
Alaskan Native Programs .....	1,010	1,017	1,020	+3
Rights Protection .....	11,803	11,845	20,015	+8,170
Real Estate Services Oversight .....	13,443	13,520	15,521	+2,001
Subtotal, Trust - Real Estate Services	127,002	127,486	136,192	+8,706
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement .....	328,296	347,976	341,281	-6,695
Tribal Courts .....	23,280	28,173	30,753	+2,580
Fire Protection.....	1,274	1,274	1,426	+152
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice ...	352,850	377,423	373,460	-3,963

**APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs** *(continued)*

Community and Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training.....	11,463	11,445	12,504	+1,059
Economic Development .....	1,706	1,794	1,801	+7
Minerals and Mining .....	20,612	25,153	25,304	+151
Community Development Oversight ..	2,215	2,227	3,235	+1,008
Subtotal, Comm and Econ Dev .....	35,996	40,619	42,844	+2,225
Executive Direction and Admin Services	227,692	229,662	243,954	+14,292
Bureau of Indian Education				
Elementary and Secondary				
Programs <i>(forward funded)</i> .....	536,897	553,458	574,075	+20,617
Elementary and Secondary Programs..	119,195	134,263	144,295	+10,032
Post Secondary Programs <i>(forward funded)</i>	69,793	74,893	77,207	+2,314
Post Secondary Programs .....	64,182	64,602	66,841	+2,239
Education Management .....	20,464	25,151	50,012	+24,861
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Education	810,531	852,367	912,430	+60,063
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	2,429,236	2,267,924	2,395,786	+127,862

**Detail of Budget Changes**

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+127,862		
Tribal Government .....	+5,631	Trust - Real Estate Services .....	+8,706
Small and Needy Tribes.....	+1,250	Increase Trust Responsibilities Capacity.....	+6,850
Native One-Stop Support Center.....	+4,000	Indian Water Rights - Support	
OIP Internal Transfers.....	-238	Settlements and Negotiations .....	+8,150
Fixed Costs .....	+619	Trust Services .....	-6,893
Human Services.....	+17,157	OIP Internal Transfers.....	+18
Tiwahe Initiative		Fixed Costs .....	+581
Social Services .....	+12,300	Public Safety and Justice .....	-3,963
Indian Child Welfare Act.....	+3,400	Detention/Corrections Center Operations.....	+1,000
Housing.....	+1,700	Tiwahe Initiative - Tribal Courts .....	+2,600
OIP Internal Transfers.....	-374	Tribal Justice Support.....	-8,211
Fixed Costs .....	+131	OIP Internal Transfers.....	-96
Trust - Natural Resources Management .....	+23,751	Fixed Costs .....	+744
Tribal Climate Resilience		Community and Economic Development.....	+2,225
Natural Resources Climate Adaptation .....	+1,000	Tiwahe Initiative - Job Placement and Training..	+1,000
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance.....	+1,500	Oil and Gas Special Pay.....	+148
Rights Protection Implementation .....	+2,500	Uniform Commercial Codes.....	+1,000
Tribal Management Development Program ....	+3,000	OIP Internal Transfers.....	+19
Endangered Species .....	+1,000	Fixed Costs .....	+58
Tribal Climate Resilience Projects .....	+3,100	Executive Direction and Administrative Services..	+14,292
Integrated Resource Info Program .....	+1,000	Indian Data and Analysis.....	+12,000
Fish, Wildlife and Parks Projects .....	+2,000	Regional Safety Management.....	+1,300
TMDP Alaska Subsistence.....	+2,000	Support Indian Water Rights	
Indian Water Rights - Support		Settlements and Negotiations .....	+170
Settlements and Negotiations .....	+4,550	OIP Internal Transfers.....	+551
Natural Resources Programs Youth Projects.....	+2,000	Fixed Costs .....	+271
OIP Internal Transfers.....	-234		
Fixed Costs .....	+335		

**Detail of Budget Changes**  
**Operation of Indian Programs** (continued)

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
Bureau of Indian Education.....	+60,063	Post Secondary Programs .....	+8,810
Elementary and Secondary		BIE Post-Secondary Colleges	
Programs (forward funded).....	+18,559	and Universities .....	+2,000
BIE Transformation		Expand Tribal Scholarships, include	
ISEP Formula Funds for		STEM Degrees .....	+6,560
Classroom Operations.....	+6,500	Increase Higher Education Scholarships	
Education Program Enhancements.....	+2,000	Pre-Law Program.....	+250
Student Transportation .....	+4,000		
Multi-Generational Early		Education Management .....	+24,789
Childhood Development.....	+4,000	BIE Transformation	
Fully Fund Tribal Grant Support Costs.....	+2,059	Improve Administrative Capacity .....	+8,000
		Bring Broadband to BIE Schools.....	+16,789
Elementary and Secondary Programs.....	+9,600		
BIE Transformation - Facilities		OIP Internal Transfers.....	+354
Operations and Maintenance.....	+6,000	Fixed Costs .....	+2,551
Support for Johnson-O'Malley			
Education Grants .....	+3,600	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		BIE Transformation .....	[+49,348]
Post Secondary Programs (forward funded).....	-4,600	Tribal Climate Resilience .....	[+15,100]
Tribal Technical Colleges .....	+500	Indian Water Rights .....	[+12,870]
Tribal Technical Colleges - Eliminate		Tiwahe Initiative.....	[+21,000]
Funding to Initiate Forward Funding.....	-5,100	Fixed Costs .....	[+5,290]

**APPROPRIATION: Contract Support Costs** <sup>1/</sup>

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Contract Support.....	[246,000]	272,000	273,000	+1,000
Indian Self-Determination Fund.....	[5,000]	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	[251,000]	277,000	278,000	+1,000

**Detail of Budget Changes**

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+1,000
Contract Support Costs .....	+1,000

<sup>1/</sup> Contract Support Costs were included with the Operation of Indian Programs Account prior to 2016. Non-add numbers in brackets are shown for comparison.

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**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Education Construction .....	74,501	138,245	138,257	+12
Public Safety and Justice Construction ....	11,306	11,306	11,306	0
Resources Management Construction .....	34,427	34,488	36,513	+2,025
Other Program Construction.....	8,642	9,934	10,941	+1,007
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	128,876	193,973	197,017	+3,044

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>		2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+3,044		
Education Construction .....	+12	Other Program Construction.....	+1,007
Fixed Costs .....	+12	BIA Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	+1,000
		Fixed Costs .....	+7
Resources Management Construction .....	+2,025		
Safety of Dams Projects .....	+2,000	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+25	Fixed Costs .....	[+44]

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Land Settlements				
White Earth Land Settlement .....	625	625	625	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement.....	250	250	250	0
Yurok Land Acquisition .....	0	0	10,000	+10,000
Water Settlements				
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	142	142	142	0
Navajo Water Resources				
Development Trust Fund .....	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project ...	9,000	9,000	15,130	+6,130
Taos Pueblos Water Rights Settlement.	15,392	29,212	0	-29,212
Aamodt Settlement .....	6,246	6,246	25,008	+18,762
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	35,655	49,475	55,155	+5,680

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+5,680
Yurok Land Acquisition.....	+10,000
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project .....	+6,130
Completion of Taos Pueblos Water	
Rights Settlement in 2016 .....	-29,212
Aamodt Settlement .....	+18,762



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**APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	7,731	7,748	7,757	+9

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+9
Fixed Costs .....	+9



# DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

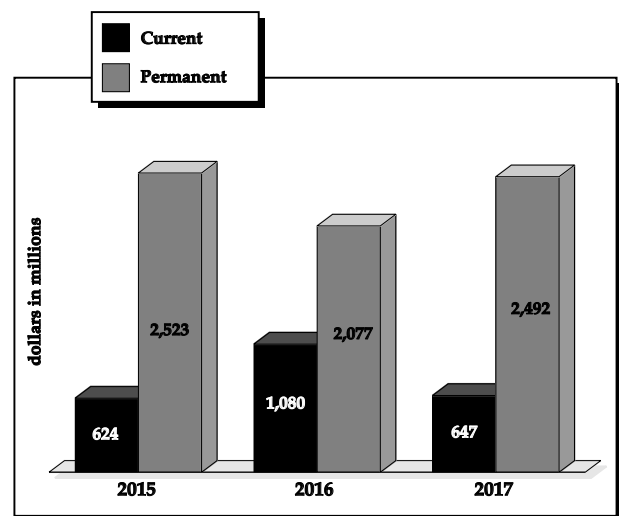
**Overview** – The Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation’s cultural heritage and natural resources; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors trust responsibilities and commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated insular communities.

Departmental Offices provide leadership, management, and coordination activities; deliver services to Interior’s bureaus and offices; and operate unique cross-cutting functions that do not logically fit elsewhere. The Office of the Secretary provides executive leadership for the Department through the development of policy, legislation, and the annual budget. The Office of the Secretary also provides administrative services such as finance, information resources, acquisition, and human resources. The Office manages the administrative appeals functions in the Office of Hearings and Appeals, appraises the value of lands and minerals through the Office of Valuation Services, and collects and disburses revenues from energy production on Federal and Indian lands and on the Outer Continental Shelf through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue. The ONRR strives to improve the management and oversight of royalty and other revenue collection and disbursement activities for the Interior. The Office is responsible for ensuring revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively and accurately collected and disbursed to recipients, including 37 States, 34 Tribes, some 30,000 individual Indian mineral owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

The Office of the Secretary manages financial execution for the \$1.9 billion Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations authorized by the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 and approved on November 24, 2012. The program implements the land consolidation aspects of the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement. The program provides individual Indians the opportunity to obtain payment for divided land interests and release the lands for the benefit of tribal communities.

Several programs within Departmental Offices are funded in separate appropriations. The Office of Insular Affairs provides assistance to insular areas. The Office of

## Departmental Offices Funding



the Special Trustee for American Indians manages and carries out the Secretary of the Interior’s responsibility for trust funds for American Indians. The Office of the Solicitor provides legal services to the bureaus and offices on behalf of the Secretary. The Office of Inspector General reviews Interior activities and conducts audits and investigations.

The Office of the Secretary also manages four Department-wide programs. The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program provides payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located; the Central Hazardous Materials Fund provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites impacted by hazardous substances; the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates all of the Department’s restoration efforts for resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment; and the Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on public lands. Working collaboratively with the participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities within Interior and with the Department of Agriculture’s U.S. Forest Service. The Office of the Secretary also manages

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the Department's Working Capital Fund, the Interior Franchise Fund, and the agency-wide Financial and Business Management System. These Department-wide programs are discussed as a separate chapter in the Bureau Highlights.

### Office of the Secretary

**Mission** – The Office of the Secretary provides the executive level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are the Department of the Interior's responsibilities.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$278.4 million in current appropriations, which is \$443.4 million below the 2016 enacted level. The budget request reflects a reduction of \$452.0 million associated with the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program which was appropriated within Departmental Operations in 2016. In 2017, the budget proposes to fund PILT as permanent funding not subject to appropriation. The budget proposes a program increase of \$1.5 million for work with the National Invasive Species Council to develop an Early Detection Rapid Response framework. The budget requests an increase of \$3.2 million and seven FTE to fully fund ONRR's Osage Tribal accounting activities, to expand Geospatial Information Systems capabilities, and strengthen audit and compliance mission activities. The budget proposes \$1.0 million for Native Hawaiian community development through capacity building and technical assistance. The budget request proposes \$3.0 million for the development of a Digital Service Team responsible for driving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's highest-impact digital services. The request also includes an increase of \$225,000 for Insider Threat program requirements; an increase of \$274,000 to support the Administration's Cross Agency Priority goal for infrastructure permitting modernization; and \$616,000 in general administrative cost increases.

**Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors** – The 2017 request includes \$12.6 million for the Office of Valuation Services from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The budget includes an increase of \$25,000 to complete the reconfiguration of the Interior Valuation Information System, the OVS case management system. The Administration proposes \$900.0 million in current and permanent funding in 2017 for LWCF programs, and proposes to authorize \$900.0 million in annual permanent funding for LWCF programs beginning in 2018. The proposal includes an additional \$5.0 million in 2017 permanent funding for Valuation Services

to support land acquisition programs in Interior's land management bureaus.

**Improving Minerals Revenue Management and Accountability** – The 2017 budget request includes \$129.3 million for Office of Natural Resources Revenue's receipts management programs, an increase of \$3.8 million above the 2016 enacted level. The ONRR is responsible for ensuring revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$9.9 billion in 2015, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

The 2017 budget requests a program increase of \$968,000 to fully fund the Osage Trust Accounting responsibilities. This initiative allows the Department to comply with the Osage settlement agreement and leverages ONRR's systems and processes to provide Trust Accounting services to the Osage Nation consistent with the services ONRR provides to all other Tribes receiving mineral revenue. The 2017 budget also requests program increases of \$1.0 million to expand Geospatial Information Systems and \$1.2 million to strengthen ONRR's audit and compliance mission activities.

**Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources** – Implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative is a featured commitment under the U.S. Open Government Partnership National Action Plan. In announcing the United States' intent to implement EITI in September 2011, the President designated the Secretary of the Interior as the U.S. Senior Official responsible for USEITI implementation. The EITI offers a voluntary framework for governments to disclose revenues received from their oil, gas, and mining assets, with parallel disclosure by companies of what they have paid the government in royalties, rents, bonuses, taxes, and other payments. The design of each EITI framework is country specific, developed through a collaborative process by a multi-stakeholder group comprised of government, industry, and civil society representatives.

The implementation of USEITI provides additional oversight to the collection and disbursement of the Nation's mineral resources revenues and helps ensure the full and fair return to the American people for the utilization of these public resources. Supporting USEITI advances the revenue reform efforts underway in ONRR and strengthens the public's trust in ONRR's stewardship through enhanced public participation, transparency, and accountability.

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The ONRR provides expertise to support EITI in the U.S. The Department published the first USEITI Annual Report in December 2015. The report contains three main parts: 1) Interior unilateral disclosure of all reported revenues, disaggregated to the company level, by commodity and revenue stream; 2) contextual information on the extractive industries in the U.S. with easy access to authoritative, publicly available data; and 3) reconciliation of revenues paid to and received by the Federal government.

In addition to the existing programs discussed above, the budget includes two permanent proposals for which program funding would be managed through the Office of the Secretary:

**Coastal Climate Resilience Fund** - The budget proposes a \$2.0 billion Coastal Climate Resilience program, which will provide resources over 10 years for at-risk coastal States, local governments, and their communities to prepare for and adapt to climate change. This program will be paid for by redirecting roughly half of oil and gas revenue sharing payments that are set to be paid to only four States under current law. A portion of these program funds will be set aside to cover the unique impacts of climate change in Alaska where some native villages are so threatened by rising seas, coastal erosion, and storm surges, that they must prepare for potential relocation. The changes in off-shore oil and gas revenue sharing payments are included in the Administration's Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act legislative proposal which is continued in the 2017 President's budget.

**Public Lands Centennial Fund** - The Administration proposes \$100.0 million in permanent funding each year for three years for the Public Lands Centennial Fund. Funding will be awarded through the Office of the Secretary on a competitive basis open to the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service to address deferred maintenance and conservation projects.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs decrease by \$1.2 million.

#### **Office of Insular Affairs**

**Mission** – The Office of Insular Affairs empowers insular communities by improving quality of life, creating economic opportunity, and promoting efficient and effective governance.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 OIA budget request is \$102.7 million in current appropriations, an increase of \$12.4 million above the 2016 enacted level excluding Palau Compact Extension funding of \$13.1 million. Instead of continuing the temporary extension provided in 2016, the

budget proposes \$149.0 million in permanent funding to support enactment of a new Compact with Palau. The Compact is an important element of the Pacific national security strategy. The OIA estimates staffing will equal 42 full time equivalents in 2017.

**Assistance to Territories** – The 2017 budget provides \$99.4 million for Assistance to Territories, an increase of \$12.4 million above 2016. Within this amount, a program increase of \$781,000 is requested in Office of Insular Affairs for financial oversight efforts. The budget provides \$21.1 million for Technical Assistance, a program increase of \$5.6 million from the 2016 enacted level. Of this increase \$1.6 million will provide additional funds for direct grants and projects benefitting the seven insular areas, and \$4.0 million will provide support for community, landscape and infrastructure adaptation and resilience initiatives. The Maintenance Assistance Fund request includes a program increase of \$3.9 million to improve health and safety conditions in insular school facilities. A program increase of \$2.0 million in Empowering Insular Communities is requested to implement energy projects identified by the territories in comprehensive sustainable energy strategies. The budget requests \$2.0 million for Coral Reef Initiative and Natural Resources, a program increase of \$1.0 million from the 2016 enacted level to support invasive species eradication efforts, including the coconut rhinoceros beetle and little fire ant. This increase also will augment capacity building efforts within the insular areas in natural and cultural resources management efforts. Brown Treesnake Control is funded at \$3.0 million, a program decrease of \$500,000, which reflects completion of an automated aerial bait system in 2015.

**Compact of Free Association** – The 2017 budget provides \$3.3 million for Compact of Free Association, level with 2016, excluding \$13.1 million provided for Palau Compact Extension in 2016.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs decrease by \$366,000.

#### **Office of the Solicitor**

**Mission** – The Office of the Solicitor's mission is to provide high quality legal counsel to the Secretary and Interior's offices and bureaus, administer the Department's ethics program, help resolve legal issues among bureaus and offices as they fulfill their duties, and manage Interior's Freedom of Information Act appeals.

**Budget Overview** – The Solicitor's 2017 budget request is \$69.4 million, \$3.6 million above the 2016 enacted level. The Solicitor estimates staffing will be 438 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 20 FTE from the 2016 level.

**Salaries and Expenses** – The 2017 budget request reflects



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a program increase of \$4.1 million in Legal Services to support additional personnel. The increase will provide the Secretary and the Department the necessary legal services for the advancement of priority goals and other mission areas.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs decrease by \$440,000.

### Office of Inspector General

**Mission** – The Office of Inspector General’s mission is to provide independent oversight and promote excellence, integrity, and accountability within the programs, operations, and management of the Department of the Interior and its resources.

**Budget Overview** – The Inspector General’s 2017 budget request is \$55.9 million, an increase of \$5.9 million from the 2016 enacted level. The Inspector General estimates staffing will equal 283 full time equivalents in 2017.

**Salaries and Expenses** – The 2017 budget request reflects program increases for the Audits, Inspections and Evaluations and Investigations. This includes a \$3.2 million increase for Audits, Inspections and Evaluations to provide additional FTE to perform audits concerning Offshore Energy Oversight, Indian Country, and Cybersecurity. A \$2.5 million increase for Investigations supports FTE for Offshore Energy Investigations.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$139,000 are fully funded.

### Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

**Mission** – It is the mission of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians to honor America’s trust responsibilities by incorporating a beneficiary focus and participation while providing superior stewardship of trust assets. The OST provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for Tribal Trust and Individual Indian Money accounts and oversees and coordinates efforts to establish consistent policies, procedures, systems, and practices throughout the Department of the Interior for the Indian Trust Administration System.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 budget requests \$140.4 million in current appropriations, \$1.4 million above the 2016 enacted level. The OST estimates staffing will equal 655 full time equivalents in 2017, consistent with 2016 staffing levels. The OST has operational responsibility for financial trust fund management, including receipt, investment, disbursement, and reporting of Indian trust funds on behalf of individuals and Tribes, and real estate appraisals on Indian trust and restricted real property. The OST manages nearly \$4.9 billion held in nearly 3,300

trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes and over 400,000 open IIM accounts. In addition, OST provides litigation and document production support for lawsuits related to those accounts. The balances that have accumulated in the trust funds have resulted generally from judgment awards, settlement of claims, land use agreements, royalties on natural resource use, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. The OST also has responsibility to plan, organize, direct, and execute the historical accounting of Tribal Trust accounts and IIM accounts. This work is accomplished by the Office of Historical Trust Accounting, which also works to resolve the ownership of residual balances in Youpee Escheat accounts, as well as special deposit accounts and distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities. The OHTA provides litigation support resulting from the settlement of *Cobell v. Salazar* and other tribal lawsuits in coordination with the U.S. Department of Justice. Currently, 30 pending cases are filed in various Federal courts by Indian Tribes or individual Indians that allege breaches of fiduciary trust duties. The OST oversees additional trust functions of Interior carried out by the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Secretary’s Offices of Hearings and Appeals and Natural Resources Revenue.

**Program Operations and Support** – The 2017 OST budget includes a program change of \$1.2 million in Program Operations and Support. A \$1.5 million program increase is requested in Field Operations to create and implement a plan to streamline trust estate administration, provide Investment 101 training to Tribes and explore and develop the use of new technologies to expand access to financial empowerment tools for IIM account holders. Within Appraisal Services, a \$1.3 million program increase is requested to provide additional funding for the appraiser training program to address the expected vacancies in key leadership positions due to attrition and the shortage of qualified real estate appraisers. The additional funds for training will ensure valuation services to support leasing, conveyances, exchanges, and probate transactions for Tribes and individual Indian owned tracts are completed on time. A \$194,000 program increase for Trust Services will provide enhancements to the Trust Funds Accounting System. A \$1.5 million program increase is requested in Program Support to enhance talent management capabilities and systems automation and enhancement. Funding for talent management will allow OST to further develop a workforce that is sufficiently trained. The goal is to design, develop, implement, manage, evaluate learning solutions, and work with managers, supervisors, Federal training professionals, and contractors to address performance gaps. Funding for systems automation and enhancement will address the ongoing backlog of requests to develop



and enhance key applications to automate processes. In addition, this funding will provide staff opportunities to perform more analytical and strategic oversight activities, as well as ensure OST is leveraging key technologies to provide sound support to beneficiaries and staff. Program Management includes a \$176,000 program increase to modernize and improve the efficiency and effective-

ness of the Trust Records, Trust Review and Audit, and Risk Management business processes. The budget also includes a \$3.4 million reduction in funding for OHTA based on anticipated workload levels.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$102,000 are fully funded.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS** (all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted*

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations	1,161	721,769	1,166	278,376	+5	-443,393
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	[662]	[125,519]	[669]	[129,306]	[+7]	[+3,787]
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	[2]	[452,000]	[0]	[0]	[-2]	[-452,000]
Assistance to Territories .....	40	86,976	42	99,399	+2	+12,423
Compact of Free Association.....	0	16,465	0	3,318	0	-13,147
Office of the Solicitor .....	324	65,800	344	69,448	+20	+3,648
Office of Inspector General .....	263	50,047	283	55,911	+20	+5,864
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians .....	655	139,029	655	140,379	0	+1,350
Subtotal, Current .....	2,443	1,080,086	2,490	646,831	+47	-433,255
<b>Permanent and Other</b>						
Take Pride in America .....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	0	40	0	40	0	0
Geothermal Revenues, Payments to Counties.....	0	3,881	0	0	0	-3,881
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes.....	0	25,995	0	30,165	0	+4,170
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments.....	0	1,322,157	0	1,372,626	0	+50,469
Payments to Alaska from Oil and Gas Leases, NPRA.....	0	3,914	0	4,850	0	+936
National Forests Fund, Payment to States.....	0	5,716	0	6,409	0	+693
State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases ....	0	314	0	2,284	0	+1,970
Trust Land Consolidation Fund .....	14	0	14	0	0	0
Payments to U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance.....	0	288,000	0	288,000	0	0
Compact of Free Association .....	0	214,139	0	262,000	0	+47,861
Tribal Special Fund .....	0	183,000	0	190,000	0	+7,000
Tribal Trust Fund.....	0	30,000	0	31,000	0	+1,000
Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations	0	0	13	305,000	+13	+305,000
Allocation Account - Office of the Secretary .....	60	0	60	0	0	0
Allocation Account - Office of the Solicitor .....	20	0	20	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of the Secretary .....	250	0	250	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of the Solicitor .....	74	0	74	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other .....	418	2,077,161	431	2,492,379	+13	+415,218
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>3,157,247</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>3,139,210</b>	<b>+60</b>	<b>-18,037</b>
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	121	17,779	121	18,597	0	+818

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Leadership and Administration.....	122,885	122,885	127,394	+4,509
Management Services.....	20,747	21,365	21,676	+311
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	0	452,000	0	-452,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	121,631	125,519	129,306	+3,787
Total Appropriation (w/o transfers) .....	265,263	721,769	278,376	-443,393
Transfers .....	1,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers) .....	266,263	721,769	278,376	-443,393

#### *Detail of Budget Changes*

##### 2017 Change from 2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-443,393
Leadership and Administration.....	+4,509
Central Services .....	+372
Invasive Species	
Early Detection Rapid Response .....	+1,500
Native Hawaiian Community Development.....	+1,000
Insider Threat Program .....	+225
Cross Agency Priorities .....	+274
Digital Services Team.....	+3,000
Fixed Costs .....	-1,862
Management Services.....	+311
OHA - Network Security.....	+109
IACB - Law Enforcement .....	+110
OVS - Complete Case Management System .....	+25
Fixed Costs .....	+67
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	-452,000
PILT Payments - Shift to Permanent.....	-452,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	+3,787
Osage Tribal Accounting Support.....	+968
Geospatial Information Systems .....	+1,000
Audit and Compliance Activities.....	+1,230
Fixed Costs .....	+589
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[-1,206]

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**APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
American Samoa				
Operations Grants .....	22,752	22,752	22,752	0
Northern Marianas				
Covenant Grants (Permanent) .....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs .....	9,448	9,448	9,863	+415
General Technical Assistance .....	14,504	15,504	21,064	+5,560
Maintenance Assistance Fund .....	1,081	1,081	5,000	+3,919
Brown Tree Snake .....	3,500	3,500	3,000	-500
Coral Reef Initiative .....	1,000	1,000	2,000	+1,000
Empowering Insular Communities .....	2,971	2,971	5,000	+2,029
Compact Impact Discretionary .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance .....	35,504	36,504	48,927	+12,423
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	85,976	86,976	99,399	+12,423

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+12,423		
Territorial Assistance .....	+12,423	Brown Treesnake Control	
Office of Insular Affairs .....	+415	Completion of Aerial Bait System .....	-500
Grants Administration Financial Oversight .....	+781	Coral Reef Initiative	
Fixed Costs .....	-366	Invasive Species Eradication .....	+1,000
General Technical Assistance .....	+5,560	Empowering Insular Communities	
Adaptation and Resilience .....	+4,000	Sustainable Energy Initiatives .....	+2,029
Direct Grants and Projects .....	+1,560		
Maintenance Assistance Fund			
School Health and Safety .....	+3,919		

**APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Federal Services .....	2,818	2,818	2,818	0
Enewetak .....	500	500	500	0
Palau Compact .....	13,147	13,147	0	-13,147
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	16,465	16,465	3,318	-13,147

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-13,147
Compact of Free Association .....	-13,147
Palau Compact .....	-13,147

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**APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Legal Services .....	59,091	59,091	62,781	+3,690
General Administration .....	4,971	4,971	4,940	-31
Ethics Office .....	1,738	1,738	1,727	-11
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	65,800	65,800	69,448	+3,648

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+3,648		
Legal Services .....	+3,690	Ethics Office .....	-11
Attorney FTE Increase .....	+4,088	Fixed Costs .....	-11
Fixed Costs .....	-398		
		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
General Administration .....	-31	Fixed Costs .....	[-440]
Fixed Costs .....	-31		

**APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations.....	18,640	18,640	21,835	+3,195
Investigations.....	18,898	18,898	21,428	+2,530
Mission Support .....	12,509	12,509	12,648	+139
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o transfers)</i> .....	50,047	50,047	55,911	+5,864
Other Net Transfers				
Office of Navajo and Hopi				
Indian Relocation .....	+200	0	0	0
Morris K. Udall and				
Stewart L. Udall Foundation .....	+200	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ transfers)</i> .....	50,447	50,047	55,911	+5,864

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+5,864		
Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations.....	+3,195	Mission Support .....	+139
Offshore Energy, Indian Country and Cybersecurity Activities.....	+3,195	Fixed Costs .....	+139
		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Investigations.....	+2,530	Fixed Costs .....	[+139]
Offshore Energy and Indian Country Program Fraud Investigations.....	+2,530		

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**APPROPRIATION: Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Federal Trust Programs				
Executive Direction.....	2,031	2,031	2,044	+13
Program Operations and Support .....	136,998	136,998	138,335	+1,337
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	139,029	139,029	140,379	+1,350

***Detail of Budget Changes*****2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted**

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+1,350
Executive Direction.....	+13
Special Trustee Advisory Board .....	+9
Fixed Costs .....	+4
Program Operations and Support .....	+1,337
Create and Implement a Trust	
Estate Administration Plan and	
Provide Investment Training .....	+1,458
Appraiser Training Program.....	+1,311
Trust Services System Enhancement .....	+194
OHTA Workload Reduction for	
Litigation Support .....	-3,446
Talent Management and Systems	
Automation and Enhancement .....	+1,546
Program Management Modernization	
and Improvement .....	+176
Fixed Costs .....	+98
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+102]







# DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

**Overview**—Department-wide programs support bureaus and offices through the execution of activities that are broad in scope and impact. These programs complement the many diverse activities of the Department of the Interior and help to achieve key strategic goals.

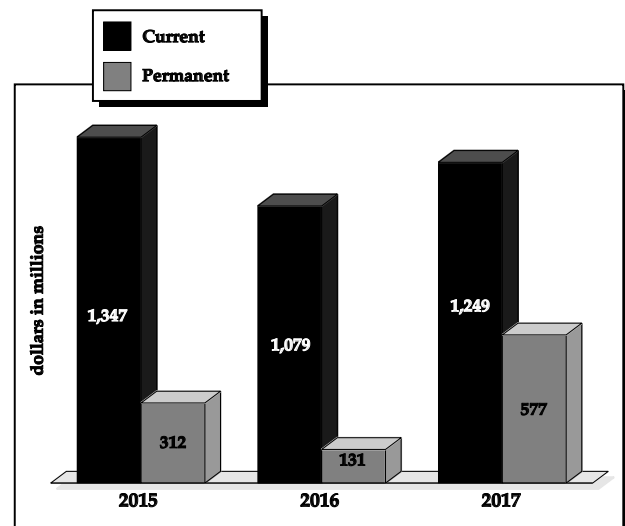
The Department's Wildland Fire Management program funds fire preparedness, suppression, and rehabilitation activities performed by the land management agencies and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program supports the activities and functions of Interior's land management bureaus by funding payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located. These payments help local jurisdictions to offset costs associated with maintaining infrastructure that supports Federal lands within boundaries. Through the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, the Department remediates hazardous substances on Interior lands, working collaboratively with bureaus and offices to approach these activities in a consistent and coordinated fashion. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates the Department's restoration efforts for resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases where endangered species or migratory birds are impacted.

The Department's Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that finances centralized administrative and business services in lieu of operating duplicative systems and processes in each bureau and office. The Working Capital Fund also provides the mechanism to collect funds for services provided to Interior and other Federal agencies in business areas such as payroll, acquisition, and accounting. The Department's budget request includes appropriated funding for a Working Capital Fund account which supports Department-wide projects. The Department's Franchise Fund finances acquisition and financial management services provided to Interior customers and other Federal agencies.

## Wildland Fire Management

**Mission**—The goal of the Wildland Fire Management program is to achieve both a cost-efficient and a technically effective fire management program that meets resource

## Department-wide Programs Funding



and safety objectives. The guiding program principles and priorities are to safely and effectively respond to wildfires, promote fire-adapted communities, and create fire-resilient landscapes through direct program activities and strong Federal, State, and local collaboration.

**Budget Overview**—The 2017 budget request for the Wildland Fire Management Program is \$824.6 million. As a key element of the Administration's efforts to strengthen the Federal wildland fire management program, the 2017 budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, to establish a new budget framework for the Wildland Fire Management program to provide stable funding for fire suppression operations. The new framework also will allow the program to minimize the adverse impacts of fire transfers on the budgets of other programs, as well as reduce fire risk, manage landscapes more comprehensively, and increase the resilience of public lands and the communities that border them. Through this proposal, a portion of the funding needed for suppression response will be funded within the current spending caps and a portion will be funded through a budget cap adjustment. Specifically, \$276.3 million is requested for fire suppression

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sion within the current budget, which is 70 percent of the 10-year average of spending. This base level funding ensures the cap adjustment only will be used for the most severe fire activity which constitutes two percent of all fires but 30 percent of the costs.

Only extreme fires that require emergency response or are near urban areas or activities during abnormally active fire seasons—which rightly should be considered disasters—will be permitted to be funded through the adjustment to the current spending limits. The amount requested in the budget cap adjustment equals the difference between the total projected suppression need for the fiscal year, based on an outyear forecast developed by the U.S. Forest Service’s Southern Research Station, and 70 percent of the 10-year average requested within the current budget cap. For 2017, the request for the budget cap adjustment is \$290.0 million. The cap adjustment does not increase overall current spending, as it will reduce the ceiling for the existing disaster relief cap adjustment by an equivalent amount provided for suppression. The new budget framework is modeled after bipartisan legislation that has previously been introduced in both houses of Congress.

Within the Preparedness program, the budget of \$332.8 million includes a \$2.8 million program increase to enhance the initial attack capability and capacity of rural fire departments and rural fire protection associations. This is a key recommendation of Secretarial Order 3336 on Rangeland Fire Prevention, Management and Restoration and is anticipated to increase the protection of the sage steppe landscape from the damaging effects of wildfire, one of the major causes of the decline in the extent and health of this vital landscape. A \$1.0 million program increase is requested for the second phase of the Department’s effort to identify and implement a contracted resource ordering obligation solution, which will enable the Wildland Fire Management Program to efficiently perform its unique and extensive emergency contracting workload while remaining compliant with Federal accounting requirements. The Preparedness request also reflects a program increase of \$1.6 million to purchase replacement vehicles for the BIA fire program. To improve efficiency in the management of the program’s fleet, the new vehicles will be managed under BLM’s Working Capital Fund. In 2017, the Preparedness program will incur two new costs that will erode base capability unless requested funding increases are provided. This includes \$2,000 to cover Oil and Gas Special Pay and \$1.5 million to cover utility costs at the Alaska Fire Service facility at Fort Wainwright, previously handled as part of an offset agreement with the Department of Defense.

The 2017 budget requests \$30.0 million in a specified Resilient Landscapes subactivity to build on resilient land-

scape activities supported by Congress in 2015 and 2016. Congress provides \$10.0 million for resilient landscapes activities in the 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act, and did so by designating that amount within the appropriation for Fuels Management. While fuels treatments and resilient landscapes activities are complementary and synergistic, the two programs have distinct differences, including the methodology for prioritizing the place based projects and a leveraged funding requirement for resilient landscapes. Establishing a separate budget subactivity for Resilient Landscapes will assist the Department and Wildland Fire Management bureaus in tracking funds obligated and program accomplishments. The \$20.0 million program increase in funding will allow the Wildland Fire Management Program to take better advantage of the shared goals of bureau resource management programs to treat large landscapes to achieve and maintain fire adapted ecosystems that both reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire and achieve restoration and other ecological objectives. The increase for Resilient Landscapes is partially offset with a program realignment of \$21.7 million in the Fuels Management program from 2016. The total funds for the combined Fuels Management and Resilient Landscapes subactivities is \$179.1 million, \$9.1 million above 2016 enacted.

The budget request includes a \$1.5 million program increase for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program to address greater post fire rehabilitation needs caused by the 2015 and 2016 fire seasons. The severity of recent wildfires has impacted critical habitat throughout western States, including the Great Basin. The additional funds will enable bureaus to commence treatments more quickly after damages have occurred. This can help reduce project costs, as post-wildfire conditions can degrade, and are therefore more expensive to treat, the longer treatment initiation is delayed.

A program increase of \$3.6 million for the Facilities Construction and Deferred Maintenance program will accelerate the fire program’s progress in addressing its deferred maintenance backlog. The funding will be directed to the highest priority projects on the program’s Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. Safe and functional facilities and infrastructure are critical to protect firefighters, safeguard equipment, and improve timely response to fire incidents.

No funding is requested in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve. Under the proposed new budget framework, all suppression funding is requested in Wildland Fire Management – Suppression Operations.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$3.0 million are fully funded.

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## Central Hazardous Materials Fund

**Mission** – The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is to protect the public health and the environment by addressing the most highly contaminated sites within national parks, national wildlife refuges, and on other Department managed lands. The CHF funds cleanup activities performed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. The CHF aggressively pursues cost recovery and cost avoidance actions with the parties responsible for contaminating Federal lands to reduce the burden on the taxpayer.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 budget request for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is \$13.5 million, \$3.5 million above the 2016 enacted level. The CHF continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, these sites are so costly and complex they cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. The 2017 budget request proposes a program increase of \$3.5 million to fund the remedial design for the Red Devil Mine cleanup. Remedial action began in 2009, in coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the local communities. The site is extremely remote and can only be accessed by plane or by boat. The difficulties accessing the site significantly increase the costs associated with the project, requiring additional resources to continue and maintain progress.

In 2017, it is anticipated CHF funding will be needed to support an estimated 38 sites. The sites include abandoned hard rock mines and property transferred to or acquired by the Department that were contaminated by past industrial, military, and other uses. Some of the larger sites include the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois; Valley Forge National Historic Park, Pennsylvania; Red Devil Mine, Alaska; Phosphate Mines, Idaho; and Orphan Mine, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

Since the CHF was established in 1995, the program has recovered over \$95.2 million and has avoided more than \$476.9 million through in-kind work performed by responsible and other parties. The program will continue to identify further opportunities to recover and /or avoid costs. The program continues to monitor performance and compliance to ensure cleanup funds are being used for intended purposes through quarterly financial reviews and internal control reviews. Completion of 13 internal control reviews of projects in 2016 is anticipated. The program will continue to seek opportunities to benchmark efficiencies and work with partners to improve the

efficiency and effectiveness of cleanup projects across the Department.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$2,000 are fully funded.

## Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

**Mission** – The mission of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program is to restore natural resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. Damage assessments, conducted in partnership with other affected State, tribal, and Federal co-trustees, provide the basis for determining the restoration needs that address injury to and loss of these resources and the services provided to the public.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 request for NRDAR is \$9.2 million, an increase of \$1.5 million over the 2016 enacted level. The budget includes program increases of \$1.5 million for Restoration Support, \$220,000 for Program Management, \$100,000 for Inland Oil Spill Preparedness, and a program reduction of \$437,000 for Damage Assessment reflecting a reallocation of funding to increase restoration activities.

The Interior NRDAR Fund supports natural resource damage assessment, restoration planning, and implementation at hundreds of sites nationwide in partnership with Federal, State, and tribal co-trustees. In 2017, \$103.0 million is anticipated to flow into the Fund from receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, receipts such as these can only be used by trustees to restore injured lands and resources or to reimburse for past assessment costs. In 2017, funding will enable the NRDAR program to optimize restoration of injured lands and resources using monies from the Fund. This restoration includes work in the Gulf of Mexico, where Interior is working with the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and with the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to conduct a comprehensive damage assessment and to develop and implement restoration actions related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Program increases for the Inland Oil Spill Preparedness program will be used to update contingency plans, develop targeted training materials, and support participation in Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Coast Guard inland oil spill response exercises.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$47,000 are fully funded.



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## Working Capital Fund

**Mission** – The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers.

**Budget Overview** – The 2017 budget proposes \$111.5 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$44.4 million from the 2016 enacted level. The 2017 budget proposes a program increase of \$24.7 million to continue cybersecurity remediation in the wake of the serious cyber intrusions experienced during 2015. The 2017 budget includes program increases of \$1.0 million for Cultural and Scientific Collections, \$5.2 million for the Department's Office Consolidation Strategy, and \$702,000 for Service First activities. The budget includes an increase of \$10.2 million to support the Department's multi-year effort to implement requirements identified under the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act, known as the DATA Act, and monitor compliance. The budget request also includes a program increase of \$2.6 million to fund Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act coordination and reporting activities for the Department.

*Optimizing Financial and Business Operations* – The 2017 budget request includes \$53.9 million for the operations and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System and reflects funding required for steady-state operations, maintenance, and optimization of the Department's integrated financial system of record.

*Strengthening Interior's Cybersecurity Posture* – The budget includes \$34.7 million in the appropriated working capital fund to continue the Department's remediation of its cybersecurity systems and processes, a program increase of \$24.7 million from the 2016 enacted level. The additional funding will allow the Department to strengthen its cybersecurity posture and secure the Department's most valuable information to maintain the trust of employees, customers, partners, and the American public. This funding continues the remediation activities launched in 2015 throughout the Department and supports Department of Homeland Security Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation investments to identify, isolate, and quantify cyber threats.

*Improving Stewardship of the Nation's Cultural and Scientific Collections* – The budget includes \$2.0 million to continue support of the Department's Cultural and Scientific Collections Management initiative, a program increase of \$1.0 million from the 2016 enacted level. This initiative responds to Inspector General reports regarding the need

to improve Interior's accountability for and preservation of its cultural and scientific collections and museum holdings. The Department will continue to implement a multi-year corrective action plan to improve oversight and technical assistance, identify and assess collections at non-Federal repositories, and correct identified deficiencies in accountability, preservation, and protection of Interior cultural and scientific collections.

*Advancing Efficient Operations* – The budget includes \$1.7 million for the Department's Service First initiative, a program increase of \$702,000 from the 2016 enacted level. Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage through programs that operate in over 2,400 locations across the Country. The goal of the Service First transformation initiative is to maximize resource sharing across bureaus and offices, and public-private partnerships to improve service delivery and operational effectiveness and efficiency. The additional funding will support a larger number of opportunities to collaborate with Interior bureaus and other agencies such as the Department of Agriculture to gain operating efficiencies, expand the use of communications and technology tools, co-locate programs, share services, and create an environment that provides incentives for improved program delivery and cost avoidance.

*Maximizing Space Utilization* – The budget includes \$6.4 million for the Department's Office Consolidation strategy, a program increase of \$5.2 million from the 2016 enacted level. The Department is increasing its focus on the consolidation and co-location of Interior employees across the Nation. The Department established goals and objectives to demonstrate improvement in space management, with a high priority placed on reducing the Department's footprint of commercial leased space, and reconfiguring space to support higher occupancy and maximize space utilization. The modernization of the Main Interior Building will be completed in 2016, including infrastructure upgrades that improve energy efficiency and sustainability and reconfigured space to support higher occupancy. In 2017, the Department will continue its planning efforts and will explore options for the renovation of the South Interior Building in Washington, D.C. to improve infrastructure and energy sustainability, and increase occupancy. The Department also will initiate the consolidation of employees in Boise, Idaho from commercial to underutilized Interior owned space on the National Interagency Fire Center Boise Campus.

*Expanding Federal Financial Transparency* – The budget includes a program increase of \$10.2 million to support the Department's compliance with the DATA Act. The request is composed of \$5.2 million for the Department's



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DATA Act implementation plan involving business process changes, data improvements, and functional and technical changes to the Department's Financial and Business Management System; and \$5.0 million for compliance efforts associated with the Department's shared IT services operations. The DATA Act expands requirements in an effort to improve the transparency of Federal spending. The budget request will provide the resources needed to begin the multi-year effort to implement DATA Act requirements and monitor compliance including systems and workforce changes, disclosure of all Federal spending, and standardization of spending data. Interior places a high priority on providing high-quality, transparent Federal spending information to the public and using data to achieve a more effective and efficient allocation of resources to meet mission needs and improve overall agency performance.

*Improving Federal Information Technology Acquisition and Accountability* – The budget includes a program increase of \$2.6 million to support the Department's compliance with the Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act. The FITARA strengthens the Chief Information Officer's authority and accountability and seeks to improve management of IT resources. The budget request will provide the resources needed to effectively implement new policies, processes, and procedures in finance, budget, acquisition, and human resources.

In 2017, estimated collections into the non-appropriated WCF total \$185.2 million for centralized billing and \$343.7 million for direct-billed activities.

**Fixed Costs** – There are no fixed costs requested for funds appropriated to the Working Capital Fund.

### Interior Franchise Fund

**Mission** – The Interior Franchise Fund provides business support services to the Interior Department bureaus and offices and other Federal agencies on a competitive basis at customer discretion.

**Budget Overview** – The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved the Department of the Interior's application for a pilot program in May 1996 and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in

the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provides permanent franchise fund authority.

Interior Franchise Fund activities are executed for a variety of Federal agency customers, primarily for acquisition services, on a reimbursable basis. The IFF has been instrumental in assisting the Department with major infrastructure improvements and other Department-wide initiatives since 2004.

### Payments in Lieu of Taxes

**Mission** – The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program makes payments to counties to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions where certain Federal lands are located.

**Budget Overview** – From the inception of the PILT program in 1977 through 2007, PILT funding was subject to an annual appropriation. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 converted PILT to a permanent classification and authorized the program through 2012. The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act extended the permanent authorization through 2013, and the Agricultural Act of 2014 extended the permanent authorization through 2014. The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 provided \$372.0 million in current funding and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 provided \$33.0 million in 2015 and \$37.0 million in 2016 permanent funding to be paid out under the 2015 PILT program. For 2015, a total of \$439.1 million was distributed to nearly 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 provides \$452.0 million in current funding in the Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations. The 2017 budget proposes to extend PILT permanent funding for one year while a sustainable, long-term funding solution is developed for the program. The budget also recommends returning the appropriation to the stand-alone PILT account within Department-wide programs. The proposal assumes extension of the current PILT payment formula, which is based on a number of factors, including the amount of Federal land within an eligible unit of local government, its population, and certain other Federal payments the local government may receive. The cost of a one-year extension is estimated to be \$480.0 million in 2017.

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**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

***Comparison of 2017 Request with 2016 Enacted***

	2016 Enacted		2017 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Wildland Fire Management (FTE DWP only).....	24	816,745	24	824,624	0	+7,879
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund .....	0	177,000	0	0	0	-177,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	5	10,010	5	13,513	0	+3,503
Natural Resource Damage Assessment .....	15	7,767	19	9,229	+4	+1,462
Working Capital Fund .....	131	67,100	131	111,524	0	+44,424
Subtotal, Current .....	175	1,078,622	179	958,890	+4	-119,732
Wildland Fire Management Cap Adjustment.....	0	0	0	290,000	0	+290,000
Subtotal, with Cap Adjustment.....	175	1,078,622	179	1,248,890	+4	+170,268
<b>Permanent and Other</b>						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes <sup>1/</sup>						
2015 National Defense Authorization Act.....	0	34,484	0	0	0	-34,484
2017 Legislative Proposal.....	0	0	2	480,000	+2	+480,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment .....	0	96,962	0	97,476	0	+514
Working Capital Fund .....	1,351	0	1,351	0	0	0
Interior Franchise Fund.....	100	0	112	0	+12	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other .....	1,451	131,446	1,465	577,476	+14	+446,030
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>						
(w/o Fire Cap Adjustment).....	1,626	1,210,068	1,644	1,536,366	+18	+326,298
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>						
(w/ Fire Cap Adjustment) .....	1,626	1,210,068	1,644	1,826,366	+18	+616,298

<sup>1/</sup> The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 provides \$452.0 million in current funding in the Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations in lieu of the stand alone PILT account.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Preparedness.....	318,970	323,685	332,784	+9,099
Suppression Operations.....	291,657	291,673	276,291	-15,382
Fire Risk Management				
Fuels Management <sup>1/</sup> .....	164,000	170,000	149,089	-20,911
Resilient Landscapes <sup>2/</sup> .....	0	0	30,000	+30,000
Subtotal, Fire Risk Management...	164,000	170,000	179,089	+9,089
Other Operations				
Burned Area Rehabilitation.....	18,035	18,970	20,470	+1,500
Facilities Construction and				
Maintenance.....	6,127	6,427	10,000	+3,573
Joint Fire Science .....	5,990	5,990	5,990	0
Subtotal, Other Operations.....	30,152	31,387	36,460	+5,073
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) .....</b>	<b>804,779</b>	<b>816,745</b>	<b>824,624</b>	<b>+7,879</b>
FLAME Transfer .....	+63,000	0	0	0
Other Transfers .....	+3,802	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers) .....</b>	<b>871,581</b>	<b>816,745</b>	<b>824,624</b>	<b>+7,879</b>
Wildland Fire Management				
Cap Adjustment .....	0	0	290,000	+290,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ cap adjustment) ..</b>	<b>871,581</b>	<b>816,745</b>	<b>1,114,624</b>	<b>+297,879</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In 2015 and 2016, \$10.0 million of Fuels Management funding is directed to resilient landscapes activities per Congressional direction.

<sup>2/</sup> In 2017, resilient landscapes activities are transferred to a new subactivity.

#### **Detail of Budget Changes**

	2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>		2017 Change from <u>2016 Enacted</u>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>+7,879</b>		
Preparedness.....	+9,099	Fixed Costs .....	+810
Rural Fire Readiness .....	+2,800		
Implement Contracted Resource		Resilient Landscapes.....	+30,000
Obligation Solution .....	+1,000	Transfer from Fuels Management Subactivity	+21,721
Alaska Fire Service Utility Cost Increase .....	+1,500	Address Additional Projects .....	+8,279
BIA Vehicle Replacement .....	+1,611		
Oil and Gas Special Pay.....	+2	Other Operations	
Fixed Costs .....	+2,186	Burned Area Rehabilitation .....	+1,500
		Enhance Capacity .....	+1,500
Suppression Operations.....	-15,382		
Fund 70 Percent of 10-Year		Facilities Construction and Maintenance.....	+3,573
Suppression Average.....	-15,382	Address High Priority Projects.....	+3,573
Fire Risk Management.....	+9,089	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fuels Management.....	-20,911	Fixed Costs .....	[+2,996]
Transfer to New Resilient			
Landscapes Subactivity .....	-21,721	Wildland Fire Management Cap Adjustment.....	[+290,000]

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**APPROPRIATION: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o transfer)</i> .....	92,000	177,000	0	-177,000
Transfer to Wildland Fire Mgmt. Acct..	-63,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ transfer)</i> .....	29,000	177,000	0	-177,000

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-177,000
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.....	-177,000
Eliminate FLAME Fund .....	-177,000

**APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	10,010	10,010	13,513	+3,503

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2017 Change from  
2016 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+3,503
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	+3,503
Red Devil Mine Remediation Design.....	+3,501
Fixed Costs .....	+2

**APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	372,000	0	0	0

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**APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
Damage Assessments .....	2,500	2,500	2,071	-429
Restoration Support .....	2,075	2,075	3,619	+1,544
Inland Oil Spill Preparedness .....	1,000	1,000	1,101	+101
Program Management .....	2,192	2,192	2,438	+246
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	7,767	7,767	9,229	+1,462

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted		2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+1,462		
Damage Assessments .....	-429	Program Management .....	+246
Reduction for Assessments to be Funded by Recoveries .....	-437	Support for Expanded Restoration and Preparedness .....	+220
Fixed Costs .....	+8	Fixed Costs .....	+26
Restoration Support .....	+1,544	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Expand Restoration Capabilities .....	+1,532	Fixed Costs .....	[+47]
Fixed Costs .....	+12		
Oil Spill Preparedness .....	+101		
Planning and Training .....	+100		
Fixed Costs .....	+1		

**APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund**

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	57,100	67,100	111,524	+44,424

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2017 Change from 2016 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+44,424
Working Capital Fund .....	+44,424
Service First .....	+702
Office Consolidation .....	+5,207
Cultural and Scientific Collections .....	+1,000
DATA Act Compliance .....	+10,200
FITARA Coordination .....	+2,600
Cybersecurity .....	+24,715







# APPENDICES



**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017  
BUDGET AUTHORITY <sup>1/</sup>  
(in thousands of dollars)**

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Management of Lands and Resources .....	973,819	1,072,675	1,075,545	+2,870
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	113,777	107,734	106,985	-749
Land Acquisition .....	19,746	38,630	43,959	+5,329
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.....	28,070	31,050	31,050	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset .....	-28,070	-31,050	-31,050	0
Range Improvements .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-730	-680	0	+680
Account total.....	9,270	9,320	10,000	+680
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	21,972	24,000	22,930	-1,070
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,138,584	1,252,359	1,259,419	+7,060
Budget authority .....	[1,139,314]	[1,253,039]	[1,259,419]	[+6,380]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-730]	[-680]	[0]	[+680]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Permanent Operating Funds .....	130,555	168,095	151,201	-16,894
Sequestration reduction.....	-9,064	-10,126	0	+10,126
Previously unavailable BA.....	+7,056	+9,064	+10,126	+1,062
Account total.....	128,547	167,033	161,327	-5,706
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Accounts .....	53,547	51,787	13,657	-38,130
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,115	-1,047	0	+1,047
Previously unavailable BA.....	+89	+89	+116	+27
Account total.....	52,521	50,829	13,773	-37,056
Land Acquisition Transfers.....	0	0	+44,818	+44,818
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund.....	36,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,628	0	0	0
Account total.....	33,372	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	1,505	2,220	2,220	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	215,945	220,082	222,138	+2,056
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management .....</b>	<b>1,360,921</b>	<b>1,475,141</b>	<b>1,426,497</b>	<b>-48,644</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-13,537	-11,853	0	+11,853
Previously unavailable BA.....	+7,145	+9,153	+10,242	+1,089
Other transfers.....	0	0	+44,818	+44,818
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management .....</b>	<b>1,354,529</b>	<b>1,472,441</b>	<b>1,481,557</b>	<b>+9,116</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Notes explaining the scoring assumptions for this table are found beginning on page A-16.

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>BLM (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[1,360,921]	[1,475,141]	[1,426,497]	[-48,644]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-13,537]	[-11,853]	[0]	[+11,853]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+7,145]	[+9,153]	[+10,242]	[+1,089]
Other transfers.....	[0]	[0]	[+44,818]	[+44,818]
<b>BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Ocean Energy Management .....	72,422	74,235	80,194	+5,959
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	72,422	74,235	80,194	5,959
<b>Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....</b>	<b>72,422</b>	<b>74,235</b>	<b>80,194</b>	<b>+5,959</b>
Budget authority .....	[72,422]	[74,235]	[80,194]	[+5,959]
<b>BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	78,344	73,565	81,438	+7,873
Oil Spill Research .....	14,899	14,899	14,899	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	93,243	88,464	96,337	+7,873
<b>Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .</b>	<b>93,243</b>	<b>88,464</b>	<b>96,337</b>	<b>+7,873</b>
Budget authority .....	[93,243]	[88,464]	[96,337]	[+7,873]
<b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Regulation and Technology .....	124,664	123,253	127,550	+4,297
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	27,399	117,303	30,375	-86,928
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	152,063	240,556	157,925	-82,631
Budget authority .....	[152,063]	[240,556]	[157,925]	[-82,631]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	212,807	204,162	424,424	+220,262
Sequestration reduction .....	-13,213	-11,903	0	+11,903
Account total.....	199,594	192,259	424,424	+232,165
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans (General Fund) .....	141,730	150,412	490,000	+339,588
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury) ....	63,381	305,018	0	-305,018
Sequestration reduction .....	-4,627	-1,645	0	+1,645
Account total.....	58,754	303,373	0	-303,373
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	400,078	646,044	914,424	+268,380



**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>OSMRE (continued)</b>				
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....</b>	<b>552,141</b>	<b>886,600</b>	<b>1,072,349</b>	<b>+185,749</b>
Budget authority .....	[569,981]	[900,148]	[1,072,349]	[+172,201]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-17,840]	[-13,548]	[0]	[+13,548]
<b>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	1,045,000	1,062,000	1,168,803	+106,803
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,045,000	1,062,000	1,168,803	+106,803
Budget authority .....	[1,045,000]	[1,062,000]	[1,168,803]	[+106,803]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	43	56	53	-3
Contributed Funds.....	1,475	1,808	902	-906
Surveys, Investigations, and Research other transfers.....	+35,680	0	0	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	37,198	1,864	955	-909
<b>Total, U.S. Geological Survey .....</b>	<b>1,046,518</b>	<b>1,063,864</b>	<b>1,169,758</b>	<b>+105,894</b>
Other transfers.....	+35,680	0	0	0
<b>Total, U.S. Geological Survey .....</b>	<b>1,082,198</b>	<b>1,063,864</b>	<b>1,169,758</b>	<b>+105,894</b>
Budget authority .....	[1,046,518]	[1,063,864]	[1,169,758]	[+105,894]
Other transfers.....	[+35,680]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Resource Management .....	1,207,658	1,238,771	1,309,912	+71,141
Other transfers.....	+17,500	+5,400	+5,400	0
Account total.....	1,225,158	1,244,171	1,315,312	+71,141
Construction .....	15,687	23,687	23,740	+53
Land Acquisition .....	47,535	68,500	58,655	-9,845
Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	9,061	11,061	11,061	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	34,145	35,145	35,145	0
Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	50,095	53,495	53,495	0
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation .....	3,660	3,910	3,910	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	58,695	60,571	66,981	+6,410
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,439,764	1,508,368	1,562,899	+54,531
Other transfers.....	+17,500	+5,400	+5,400	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,457,264	1,513,768	1,568,299	+54,531
Budget authority .....	[1,439,764]	[1,508,368]	[1,562,899]	[+54,531]
Other transfers.....	[+17,500]	[+5,400]	[+5,400]	[0]

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Sport Fish Restoration .....	610,889	635,495	599,905	-35,590
Sequestration reduction.....	-31,615	-29,966	0	+29,966
Previously unavailable BA.....	+29,732	+31,615	+29,966	-1,649
Other transfers.....	-177,809	-194,818	-184,028	+10,790
Account total.....	431,197	442,326	445,843	+3,517
 Migratory Bird Conservation Account .....	62,132	70,400	70,400	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-4,536	-4,787	0	+4,787
Previously unavailable BA.....	+4,957	+4,536	+4,787	+251
Account total.....	62,553	70,149	75,187	+5,038
 North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	21,157	20,865	12,700	-8,165
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,544	-1,419	0	+1,419
Account total.....	19,613	19,446	12,700	-6,746
 National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	8,595	8,000	8,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-627	-544	0	+544
Previously unavailable BA.....	+508	+627	+544	-83
Account total.....	8,476	8,083	8,544	+461
 Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	4,222	4,450	4,450	0
 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	5,636	5,100	5,100	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-82	-69	0	+69
Previously unavailable BA.....	+73	+82	+69	-13
Account total.....	5,627	5,113	5,169	+56
 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	824,055	713,232	666,929	-46,303
Sequestration reduction.....	-60,156	-48,500	0	+48,500
Previously unavailable BA.....	+59,033	+60,156	+48,500	-11,656
Account total .....	822,932	724,888	715,429	-9,459
 Land Acquisition transfers.....	0	0	+78,967	+78,967
Contributed Funds.....	4,788	4,000	4,000	0
 Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	73,510	67,744	64,455	-3,289
Other transfers.....	0	0	+55,000	+55,000
Account total.....	73,510	67,744	119,455	+51,711
 Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	1,432,918	1,346,199	1,469,744	+123,545
 Budget authority .....	[1,610,727]	[1,541,017]	[1,519,805]	[-21,212]
Other transfers.....	[-177,809]	[-194,818]	[-50,061]	[+144,757]
 <b>Total, Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>	<b>2,872,682</b>	<b>2,854,567</b>	<b>3,032,643</b>	<b>+178,076</b>
Other transfers.....	+17,500	+5,400	+5,400	0
<b>Total, Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>	<b>2,890,182</b>	<b>2,859,967</b>	<b>3,038,043</b>	<b>+178,076</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[3,054,748]	[3,037,654]	[2,998,838]	[-38,816]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-98,560]	[-85,285]	[0]	[+85,285]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+94,303]	[+97,016]	[+83,866]	[-13,150]
Other transfers.....	[-160,309]	[-189,418]	[-44,661]	[+144,757]
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Operation of the National Park System .....	2,275,773	2,369,596	2,524,362	+154,766
Other transfers.....	+1,681	0	0	0
Account total.....	2,277,454	2,369,596	2,524,362	+154,766
Centennial Challenge .....	10,000	15,000	35,000	+20,000
National Recreation and Preservation .....	63,117	62,632	54,392	-8,240
Construction .....	138,339	192,937	252,038	+59,101
Rescission of contract authority (LWCF) .....	-27,810	-27,960	-30,000	-2,040
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	98,960	173,670	178,248	+4,578
Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Fund.....	56,410	65,410	87,410	+22,000
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	2,614,789	2,851,285	3,101,450	+250,165
Other transfers.....	+1,681	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	2,616,470	2,851,285	3,101,450	+250,165
Budget authority .....	[2,642,599]	[2,879,245]	[3,131,450]	[+252,205]
Net transfers.....	[+1,681]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority .....	[-27,810]	[-27,960]	[-30,000]	[-2,040]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	253,287	256,041	294,265	+38,224
Sequestration reduction.....	-2,593	-2,415	0	+2,415
Previously unavailable BA.....	+2,521	+2,593	+2,415	-178
Other transfers.....	+569	0	0	0
Account total.....	253,784	256,219	296,680	+40,461
Other Permanent Appropriations.....	177,804	186,129	190,591	+4,462
Sequestration reduction.....	-584	-544	0	+544
Previously unavailable BA.....	+576	+584	+544	-40
Account total.....	177,796	186,169	191,135	+4,966
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	159,066	55,003	178,003	+123,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority .....	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,190	-2,040	0	+2,040
Account total.....	27,810	27,960	30,000	+2,040
Centennial Challenge .....	0	0	100,000	+100,000
Construction .....	0	0	300,000	+300,000
Other transfers.....	+8,946	0	0	0
Account total.....	8,946	0	300,000	+300,000

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>NPS (continued)</b>				
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	878	95	761	+666
Sequestration reduction.....	-64	-6	0	+6
Other transfers.....	0	0	+111,215	+111,215
Account total.....	814	89	111,976	+111,887
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund .....	0	0	+30,000	+30,000
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	628,216	525,440	1,237,794	+712,354
<b>Total, National Park Service.....</b>	<b>3,233,490</b>	<b>3,376,725</b>	<b>4,198,029</b>	<b>+821,304</b>
Other transfers.....	+11,196	0	+141,215	+141,215
<b>Total, National Park Service.....</b>	<b>3,244,686</b>	<b>3,376,725</b>	<b>4,339,244</b>	<b>+962,519</b>
Budget authority .....	[3,263,634]	[3,406,513]	[4,225,070]	[+818,557]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-5,431]	[-5,005]	[0]	[+5,005]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+3,097]	[+3,177]	[+2,959]	[-218]
Other transfers.....	[+11,196]	[0]	[+141,215]	[+141,215]
Rescission of contract authority .....	[-27,810]	[-27,960]	[-30,000]	[-2,040]
<b>INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>				
<b><i>Current Appropriations</i></b>				
Operation of Indian Programs .....	2,429,236	2,267,924	2,395,786	+127,862
Construction .....	128,876	193,973	197,017	+3,044
Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....	35,655	49,475	55,155	+5,680
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program.....	7,731	7,748	7,757	+9
Contract Support.....	0	277,000	278,000	+1,000
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	2,601,498	2,796,120	2,933,715	+137,595
Budget authority .....	[2,601,498]	[2,796,120]	[2,933,715]	[+137,595]
<b><i>Permanent Appropriations</i></b>				
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	5,310	5,500	5,000	-500
Sequestration reduction.....	-219	-204	0	+204
Previously unavailable BA.....	+216	+219	+204	-15
Account total.....	5,307	5,515	5,204	-311
Gifts and Donations .....	121	100	100	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	112,270	112,841	113,391	+550
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,628	-1,040	0	+1,040
Previously unavailable BA.....	+410	+825	+768	-57
Account total.....	111,052	112,626	114,159	+1,533
White Earth Settlement Fund .....	1,631	3,000	3,000	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program.....	4,248	13,877	0	-13,877
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account .....	99	0	0	0

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>INDIAN AFFAIRS</b> <i>(continued)</i>				
Indian Direct Loan Financing Account.....	596	0	0	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	123,054	135,118	122,463	-12,655
<b>Total, Indian Affairs</b> .....	<b>2,724,552</b>	<b>2,931,238</b>	<b>3,056,178</b>	<b>+124,940</b>
Budget authority .....	[2,725,773]	[2,931,438]	[3,055,206]	[+123,768]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-1,847]	[-1,244]	[0]	[+1,244]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+626]	[+1,044]	[+972]	[-72]

## DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### *Current Appropriations*

Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations .....	265,263	721,769	278,376	-443,393
Other transfers.....	+1,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	266,263	721,769	278,376	-443,393
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	265,263	721,769	278,376	-443,393
Other transfers.....	+1,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	266,263	721,769	278,376	-443,393
Budget authority .....	[265,263]	[721,769]	[278,376]	[-443,393]
Other transfers.....	[+1,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]

#### *Permanent Appropriations*

Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments.....	1,763,202	1,280,520	1,285,549	+5,029
Sequestration reduction.....	-128,714	-87,077	0	+87,077
Previously unavailable BA.....	+158,652	+128,714	+87,077	-41,637
Account total.....	1,793,140	1,322,157	1,372,626	+50,469
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska .....	3,328	4,200	4,850	+650
Sequestration reduction .....	-243	-286	0	+286
Account total.....	3,085	3,914	4,850	+936
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes .....	14,742	27,892	30,165	+2,273
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,076	-1,897	0	+1,897
Account total.....	13,666	25,995	30,165	+4,170
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payment to Counties .....	3,735	3,871	0	-3,871
Sequestration reduction.....	-273	-263	0	+263
Previously unavailable BA.....	+302	+273	0	-273
Account total.....	3,764	3,881	0	-3,881
National Forests Fund, Payment to States.....	5,782	6,133	6,409	+276
Sequestration reduction .....	-422	-417	0	+417
Account total.....	5,360	5,716	6,409	+693



**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>OS (continued)</b>				
State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases .....	2,633	337	2,284	+1,947
Sequestration reduction .....	-192	-23	0	+23
Account total.....	2,441	314	2,284	+1,970
Land and Water Conservation Fund .....	0	0	425,000	+425,000
Other transfers.....	0	0	-425,000	-425,000
Account total.....	0	0	0	0
Office of the Secretary .....	0	0	300,000	+300,000
Other transfer.....	0	0	+5,000	+5,000
Account total.....	0	0	305,000	+305,000
Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	0	40	40	0
Take Pride in America .....	0	5	5	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	1,821,456	1,362,022	1,721,379	+359,357
<b>Total, Office of the Secretary .....</b>	<b>2,087,719</b>	<b>2,083,791</b>	<b>1,999,755</b>	<b>-84,036</b>
Budget authority .....	[2,058,685]	[2,044,767]	[2,332,678]	[+287,911]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-130,920]	[-89,963]	[0]	[+89,963]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+158,954]	[+128,987]	[+87,077]	[-41,910]
Other transfers.....	[+1,000]	[0]	[-420,000]	[-420,000]
<b>INSULAR AFFAIRS</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Assistance to Territories .....	85,976	86,976	99,399	+12,423
Compact of Free Association.....	16,465	16,465	3,318	-13,147
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	102,441	103,441	102,717	-724
Budget authority .....	[102,441]	[103,441]	[102,717]	[-724]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Compact of Free Association.....	212,395	214,139	262,000	+47,861
Payments to the U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance .....	298,814	288,000	288,000	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	511,209	502,139	550,000	+47,861
<b>Total, Insular Affairs.....</b>	<b>613,650</b>	<b>605,580</b>	<b>652,717</b>	<b>+47,137</b>
Budget authority .....	[613,650]	[605,580]	[652,717]	[+47,137]

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Solicitor - Salaries and Expenses.....	65,800	65,800	69,448	+3,648
Subtotal, current appropriations .....	65,800	65,800	69,448	+3,648
<b>Total, Office of the Solicitor .....</b>	<b>65,800</b>	<b>65,800</b>	<b>69,448</b>	<b>+3,648</b>
Budget authority .....	[65,800]	[65,800]	[69,448]	[+3,648]
<b>OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of Inspector General - Salaries and Expenses .....	50,047	50,047	55,911	+5,864
Mandated transfers.....	+400	0	0	0
Account total .....	50,447	50,047	55,911	+5,864
Subtotal, current appropriations .....	50,447	50,047	55,911	+5,864
<b>Total, Office of Inspector General.....</b>	<b>50,447</b>	<b>50,047</b>	<b>55,911</b>	<b>+5,864</b>
Budget authority .....	[50,447]	[50,047]	[55,911]	[+5,864]
<b>OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Federal Trust Programs.....	139,029	139,029	140,379	+1,350
Subtotal, current appropriations .....	139,029	139,029	140,379	+1,350
Budget authority .....	[139,029]	[139,029]	[140,379]	[+1,350]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Tribal Special Fund .....	161,367	183,000	190,000	+7,000
Tribal Trust Fund .....	29,165	30,000	31,000	+1,000
Subtotal, permanent appropriations.....	190,532	213,000	221,000	+8,000
<b>Total, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.</b>	<b>329,561</b>	<b>352,029</b>	<b>361,379</b>	<b>+9,350</b>
Budget authority .....	[329,561]	[352,029]	[361,379]	[+9,350]

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY</b>				
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	623,980	1,080,086	646,831	-433,255
Budget authority .....	[622,980]	[1,080,086]	[646,831]	[-433,255]
Other transfers .....	[+1,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	2,523,197	2,077,161	2,492,379	+415,218
Budget authority .....	[2,495,163]	[2,038,137]	[2,825,302]	[+787,165]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-130,920]	[-89,963]	[0]	[+89,963]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+158,954]	[+128,987]	[+87,077]	[-41,910]
Other transfers .....	[0]	[0]	[-420,000]	[-420,000]
<b>Total, Departmental Offices.....</b>	<b>3,147,177</b>	<b>3,157,247</b>	<b>3,139,210</b>	<b>-18,037</b>
Budget authority .....	[3,118,143]	[3,118,223]	[3,472,133]	[+353,910]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-130,920]	[-89,963]	[0]	[+89,963]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+158,954]	[+128,987]	[+87,077]	[-41,910]
Other transfers .....	[+1,000]	[0]	[-420,000]	[-420,000]
<b>NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION</b>				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission,				
Gaming Activity Fees .....	18,845	17,600	17,400	-200
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,376	-1,197	0	+1,197
Previously unavailable BA.....	+1,599	+1,376	+1,197	-179
Account total.....	19,068	17,779	18,597	+818
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	19,068	17,779	18,597	+818
<b>Total, National Indian Gaming Commission .....</b>	<b>19,068</b>	<b>17,779</b>	<b>18,597</b>	<b>+818</b>
Budget authority .....	[19,068]	[17,779]	[18,597]	[+818]
<b>DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	372,000	0	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	10,010	10,010	13,513	+3,503
Wildland Fire Management.....	804,779	816,745	824,624	+7,879
Cap adjustment .....	0	0	+290,000	+290,000
Account total.....	804,779	816,745	1,114,624	+297,879
Transfer from FLAME account.....	+63,000	0	0	0
Other transfers.....	+3,802	0	0	0
Account total.....	871,581	816,745	1,114,624	+297,879
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.....	92,000	177,000	0	-177,000
Transfer to Wildland Fire .....	-63,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	29,000	177,000	0	-177,000

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>DWP (continued)</b>				
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund .....	7,767	7,767	9,229	+1,462
Working Capital Fund .....	57,100	67,100	111,524	+44,424
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,343,656	1,078,622	1,248,890	+170,268
Other transfers.....	+3,802	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,347,458	1,078,622	1,248,890	+170,268
Budget authority .....	[1,343,656]	[1,078,622]	[1,248,890]	[+170,268]
Other transfers.....	[+3,802]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	33,000	37,000	480,000	+443,000
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-2,516	0	+2,516
Account total.....	33,000	34,484	480,000	+445,516
Working Capital Fund Other transfers .....	+34,325	0	0	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund .....	248,517	103,000	103,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-438	-476	0	+476
Previously unavailable BA.....	+576	+438	+476	+38
Other transfers.....	-4,146	-6,000	-6,000	0
Account total.....	244,509	96,962	97,476	+514
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	311,834	131,446	577,476	+446,030
Budget authority .....	[281,517]	[140,000]	[583,000]	[+443,000]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-438]	[-2,992]	[0]	[+2,992]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+576]	[+438]	[+476]	[+38]
Other transfers.....	[+30,179]	[-6,000]	[-6,000]	[0]
<b>Total, Department-wide Programs.....</b>	<b>1,659,292</b>	<b>1,210,068</b>	<b>1,826,366</b>	<b>+616,298</b>
Budget authority .....	[1,625,173]	[1,218,622]	[1,831,890]	[+613,268]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-438]	[-2,992]	[0]	[+2,992]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+576]	[+438]	[+476]	[+38]
Other transfers.....	[+33,981]	[-6,000]	[-6,000]	[0]

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies .....</b>	<b>16,917,942</b>	<b>17,334,046</b>	<b>19,602,461</b>	<b>+2,268,415</b>
Other transfers .....	-78,452	-195,418	-284,628	-89,210
<b>Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies .....</b>	<b>16,839,490</b>	<b>17,138,628</b>	<b>19,317,833</b>	<b>+2,179,205</b>
<b>Grand total, current authority, regular appropriations.....</b>	<b>[11,152,539]</b>	<b>[12,060,735]</b>	<b>[12,286,463]</b>	<b>[+225,728]</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	[-730]	[-680]	[0]	[+680]
Other transfers .....	[+23,983]	[+5,400]	[+5,400]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority .....	[-27,810]	[-27,960]	[-30,000]	[-2,040]
<b>Net, current authority .....</b>	<b>[11,147,982]</b>	<b>[12,037,495]</b>	<b>[12,261,863]</b>	<b>[+224,368]</b>
<b>Net, current authority (w/ o transfers) .....</b>	<b>[11,123,999]</b>	<b>[12,032,095]</b>	<b>[12,256,463]</b>	<b>[+224,368]</b>
<b>Grand total, permanent authority .....</b>	<b>[5,793,943]</b>	<b>[5,301,951]</b>	<b>[7,345,998]</b>	<b>[+2,044,047]</b>
Net transfers .....	[-102,435]	[-200,818]	[-290,028]	[-89,210]
<b>Net, permanent authority .....</b>	<b>[5,691,508]</b>	<b>[5,101,133]</b>	<b>[7,055,970]</b>	<b>[+1,954,837]</b>



**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change
<b>ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Water and Related Resources .....	978,131	1,118,972	813,402	-305,570
Policy and Administration.....	58,500	59,500	59,000	-500
Indian Water Rights Settlements.....	0	0	106,151	+106,151
San Joaquin Restoration Fund.....	0	0	36,000	+36,000
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	37,000	37,000	36,000	-1,000
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	49,629	49,528	55,606	+6,078
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,123,260	1,265,000	1,106,159	-158,841
Budget authority .....	[1,123,260]	[1,265,000]	[1,106,159]	[-158,841]
Discretionary offsets .....	-49,629	-49,528	-55,606	-6,078
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project .....	73,660	103,977	103,082	-895
Sequestration reduction.....	-584	-544	0	+544
Previously unavailable BA.....	+576	+584	+544	-40
Other transfers.....	-2,717	0	0	0
Account total.....	70,935	104,017	103,626	-391
Miscellaneous Permanent Accounts.....	807	515	515	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-59	-35	0	+35
Previously unavailable BA.....	+23	+21	+18	-3
Account total.....	771	501	533	+32
Loan Program Subsidy Re-estimate .....	-500	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account.....	-1,232	-854	-861	-7
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	0	3,000	3,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-73	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	+72	+73	0	-73
Account total.....	-1	3,073	3,000	-73
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	557	487	487	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-40	-31	0	+31
Previously unavailable BA.....	+49	+41	+31	-10
Account total.....	566	497	518	+21
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	70,539	107,234	106,816	-418
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....</b>	<b>1,196,516</b>	<b>1,372,234</b>	<b>1,212,975</b>	<b>-159,259</b>
Other transfers.....	-2,717	0	0	0
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....</b>	<b>1,193,799</b>	<b>1,372,234</b>	<b>1,212,975</b>	<b>-159,259</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>RECLAMATION (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[1,196,552]	[1,372,125]	[1,212,382]	[-159,743]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-756]	[-610]	[0]	[+610]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+720]	[+719]	[+593]	[-126]
Other transfers.....	[-2,717]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Discretionary offsets .....	-49,629	-49,528	-55,606	-6,078
<b>CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	9,874	10,000	5,600	-4,400
Mandated transfers.....	-1,000	-1,000	-1,300	-300
Account total.....	8,874	9,000	4,300	-4,700
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account				
Mandated transfers.....	+1,000	+1,000	+1,300	+300
Account total.....	1,000	1,000	1,300	+300
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	9,874	10,000	5,600	-4,400
Budget authority .....	[9,874]	[10,000]	[5,600]	[-4,400]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account....	9,315	6,811	6,335	-476
Sequestration reduction.....	-680	-463	0	+463
Previously unavailable BA.....	+1,052	+680	+463	-217
Account total.....	9,687	7,028	6,798	-230
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	9,687	7,028	6,798	-230
<b>Total, Central Utah Project .....</b>	<b>19,561</b>	<b>17,028</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>-4,630</b>
Budget Authority .....	[19,189]	[16,811]	[11,935]	[-4,876]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-680]	[-463]	[0]	[+463]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+1,052]	[+680]	[+463]	[-217]

**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY**

<b>Total, Energy and Water Development .....</b>	<b>1,213,360</b>	<b>1,389,262</b>	<b>1,225,373</b>	<b>-163,889</b>
<b>Grand total, current authority.....</b>	<b>[1,133,134]</b>	<b>[1,275,000]</b>	<b>[1,111,759]</b>	<b>[-163,241]</b>
<b>Grand total, permanent authority.....</b>	<b>[80,226]</b>	<b>[114,262]</b>	<b>[113,614]</b>	<b>[-648]</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2015 Actual</u>	<u>2016 Enacted</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Department of the Interior.....</b>	<b>18,134,019</b>	<b>18,723,308</b>	<b>20,827,834</b>	<b>+2,104,526</b>
Other transfers.....	-81,169	-195,418	-284,628	-89,210
<b>Total, Department of the Interior.....</b>	<b>18,052,850</b>	<b>18,527,890</b>	<b>20,543,206</b>	<b>+2,015,316</b>
Grand total, current authority.....	[12,285,673]	[13,335,735]	[13,398,222]	[+62,487]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-730]	[-680]	[0]	[+680]
Other transfers.....	[+23,983]	[+5,400]	[+5,400]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority.....	[-27,810]	[-27,960]	[-30,000]	[-2,040]
<b>Net, current authority.....</b>	<b>[12,281,116]</b>	<b>[13,312,495]</b>	<b>[13,373,622]</b>	<b>[+61,127]</b>
<b>Net, current authority (w/o transfers).....</b>	<b>[12,257,133]</b>	<b>[13,307,095]</b>	<b>[13,368,222]</b>	<b>[+61,127]</b>
Grand total, permanent authority.....	[5,876,886]	[5,416,213]	[7,459,612]	[+2,043,399]
Net transfers.....	[-105,152]	[-200,818]	[-290,028]	[-89,210]
<b>Net, permanent authority.....</b>	<b>[5,771,734]</b>	<b>[5,215,395]</b>	<b>[7,169,584]</b>	<b>[+1,954,189]</b>

COMPARISON OF 2015, 2016, AND 2017 BUDGET AUTHORITY

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Appendix A is presented to bridge the different scoring approaches used by the Appropriations Committees and the Executive Branch. As a result of these differences, the budget totals in the *2017 Interior Budget in Brief* differ slightly from the presentation in the 2017 President's budget. The President's budget uses a system of budget scoring required by the Budget Enforcement Act based on "net discretionary budget authority." The Interior Budget in Brief document almost exclusively uses a system of scoring based on "current authority" consistent with the presentation used by the Congressional Appropriations Committees.

Current authority presents the amounts Congress appropriates each year for the Department's programs, including funds classified as mandatory under the Budget Enforcement Act which are subject to annual appropriations. Most mandatory funding is not subject to annual appropriations and is excluded from current authority.

Net discretionary amounts also exclude mandatory funding but unlike current authority, are reduced by offsetting receipts. Additionally, there can be differences in how statutory provisions included in the Appropriations Acts are displayed or scored by the Appropriations Committee as compared to the President's budget. For example, the rescission of NPS contract authority in the Interior Appropriations Bill is shown as a reduction to current authority in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables. However, in the 2015 column of the *2017 President's Budget Appendix*, this rescission is not shown as a reduction to reach the net discretionary budget authority totals as this funding is executed as a change in a mandatory program.

The difference in scoring also impacts the budgets of BLM, Reclamation, and OIA. Both BLM and OIA have current authority and portions of appropriated funding classified as mandatory which are included in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables. This funding is excluded from the net discretionary totals for these bureaus in the President's Budget Appendix. Additionally, BLM and Reclamation have receipts that offset appropriated account totals. The BLM Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures; BLM's Mining Law Administration in Management of Lands and Resources; and Reclamation's Central Valley Project Restoration Fund accounts all include offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals in the *2017 President's Budget Appendix*.

Scoring differences are not as significant for Interior's other bureaus relative to the size of the budget. As depicted in the table on the next page, the difference in scoring approaches is \$133.3 million. The Department's 2017 total budget in current authority is \$13.4 billion and \$13.2 billion in net discretionary authority.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (*continued*)

## Budget from Current Authority to Net Discretionary Authority

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request
Total, Current Authority .....	12,281,116	13,312,495	13,373,622
Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements .....	-9,270	-9,320	-10,000
Miscellaneous Trusts .....	-21,972	-24,000	-22,930
Insular Affairs			
Compact of Free Association.....	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Adjustment for Offsets			
Bureau of Land Management			
Mining Law Administration .....	-17,645	-16,304	-17,000
Reclamation Central Valley Restoration Receipts.....	-49,629	-49,528	-55,606
Total, Net Discretionary .....	12,154,880	13,185,623	13,240,366

Another difference in the presentation of budget materials is the Office of Management and Budget presents the President's budget to the Congress in "millions of dollars" and the Interior Budget in Brief presents funding in "thousands of dollars," the level at which Congress appropriates. There may be small differences between the two due to rounding.

Appendix A also provides a full picture of events impacting budget authority in the year of funds execution shown in the Actual column. The Appendix is structured to provide two account totals where applicable to show the appropriated total and total subsequent actions, such as transfers and supplemental appropriations. Most accounts only have one total which reflects annual Congressional action. This total includes across-the-board rescissions and transfers authorized by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies and the Energy and Water Development appropriations bills. When applicable, accounts include an additional total line which includes one-time rescissions of prior year balances, supplemental appropriations, transfers authorized by other Committees, and non-directed transfers. This convention provides an agency total for "normalized" activities comparable to the initial enacted appropriation actions and a separate total that reflects total actions during the fiscal year.

**Sequestration** - Amounts displayed for 2015 and 2016 in this document reflect reductions to permanent and mandatory accounts required by the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act* as presented in the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2015* issued on March 10, 2014 and the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2016* issued on February 2, 2015. Amounts displayed for 2015 reflect sequestration reductions of 7.3 percent, and amounts displayed for 2016 reflect sequestration reductions of 6.8 percent for non-defense mandatory programs, as required in the sequestration report.

Consistent with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended, funds sequestered from certain types of accounts, for example Trust and Special Funds, may be determined as available for reallocation in the subsequent year. Permanent and mandatory accounts where legal determinations conclude previously sequestered funds become available in the subsequent year, are included in the estimate of available authority for 2015, 2016, and 2017.



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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** (*continued*)

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**2015 ACTUAL**

Prior to the passage of the full-year appropriations, the Department operated under three continuing resolutions. The first continuing resolution (P.L. 113-164) provided funding through December 11, 2014 and included an extension of the recreation fee authority under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) through September 30, 2016, eliminating the need for further authorization in 2015. The second continuing resolution (P.L. 113-202) provided funding through December 12, 2014. The third continuing resolution (P.L. 113-203) provided funding through December 17, 2014.

On December 16, 2014, the President signed the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235), providing full appropriations for fiscal year 2015.

*Payments in Lieu of Taxes* – Section 11 at the beginning of the bill provided \$372.0 million in current funding for PILT payments in 2015. This funding was included in a separate section of the Omnibus appropriation bill and was not included in the total for either the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies or the Energy and Water Development Appropriation bills.

Division D, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Secure Water Act Amendment** – The Act increased the total funding cap for programs under Sec. 9504(e) of the Secure Water Act of 2009 from \$200 million to \$300 million.
- **Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act** – The Act extended the authority in Sec. 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act through 2017.
- **CalFed Bay-Delta Authorization Extension** – The Act extended the authority in the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization through 2016.

Division F, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Outer Continental Shelf Inspection Fees** – The Act continued the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity. The annual inspection fees collected in 2015 totaled \$55.5 million.
- **BLM Applications for Permit to Drill Fees** – The Act continued the authority for the Secretary to collect a \$6,500 per application for permit to drill fee and use the funds to offset the costs of the program. The 2015 collections totaled \$28.7 million.
- **OSMRE Permit Fees** – The Act continued authority for OSMRE to use up to \$40,000 in permit fees to offset the costs of permit reviews. The 2015 permit fee collections totaled \$5,000.
- **Republic of Palau** – The Act extended the authorization for certain payments to the Republic of Palau for fiscal year 2015. The provision provided funding for Palau in the Compact of Free Association at the same level, \$13.1 million, as provided in 2009, the last year of the Compact with Palau.
- **Bureau of Indian Education Operated Schools** – The Act continued a provision extending the Secretary's statutory authority to enter into rental or lease agreements that benefit Bureau of Indian Education operated schools.
- **Reauthorization of Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund** – The Act extended the authority for the BLM Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund through 2020.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (*continued*)

- **Volunteers in Parks** – The Act expanded the National Park Service’s ability to implement the Volunteers in Parks program in anticipation of increased volunteer activity related to the NPS Centennial in 2016. The provision increased the cap from \$3.5 million to \$5.0 million annually for the Volunteers in Parks program.
- **Heritage Areas** – The Act extended the authority for funding for the Automobile National Heritage Area through 2015, and increased the funding cap for the Wheeling National Heritage Area from \$10.0 million to \$11.0 million.
- **Ratification of Payments** – The Act ratified certain payments made by the National Park Service for children of employees of Yellowstone National Park to the local school system.
- **American Battlefield Protection Program Grants** – The Act extended the authority for the American Battlefield Protection Program grants (Sec. 7301(c)(6) of Public Law 111-11) through 2021.
- **Recreation Fee** – The Act amended the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act to extend the authority for the recreation fee program through September 30, 2016.

On December 19, 2014, the President signed the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291). Title XXX – Natural Resources Related General Provisions includes the following provisions impacting the Department’s budget:

- **Bureau of Land Management Permit Processing (Sec. 3021)** – Reauthorized the BLM Permit Processing Fund through 2026. The provision increases the Applications for Permit to Drill fee to \$9,500 per application. For 2016-2019, the provision authorizes 15 percent of APD fees to go to the field offices that collected the fees subject to annual appropriations and 85 percent to the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund to be available without further appropriations. In 2020-2026, all fees deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund are available without further appropriation.
- **Internet-based Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Sales (Sec. 3022)** – Amended the Mineral Leasing Act to provide permanent authority to establish and implement internet leasing for onshore oil and gas leases, and requires a report 90 days after the 10<sup>th</sup> Internet-based lease sale.
- **Grazing Permits and Leases (Sec. 3023)** – Provided permanent authority to continue the terms and conditions of a grazing permit or lease that has expired until any environmental analysis and documentation has been completed. The provision includes authority to exclude preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under NEPA in specific cases. The provision also includes an exclusion from preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under NEPA for trailing or crossing of livestock across public lands.
- **New Units of the National Park System** – Established the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park (Sec. 3031), Coltsville National Historical Park (Sec. 3032), First State National Historical Park (Sec. 3033), Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park, Maryland (Sec. 3035), Harriet Tubman National Historical Park, New York (Sec. 3036), and Manhattan Project National Historical Park (Sec. 3039).
- **Valles Caldera National Preserve, New Mexico** – Established the Valles Caldera National Preserve (Sec. 3043) as a unit of the National Park System and transfers operations from the Valles Caldera Trust to NPS.
- **Revolutionary War and War of 1812 American Battlefield Protection Program (Sec. 3050)** – Expanded the American Battlefield Protection Program authorized in the

EXPLANATORY NOTES (*continued*)

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Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to include sites related to the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

- **National Heritage Areas and Corridors (Sec. 3052)** – Extended the authority for the following Heritage Areas through 2021:
  - ◊ Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor
  - ◊ National Coal Heritage Area
  - ◊ Steel Industry Heritage Area
  - ◊ Essex National Heritage Area
  - ◊ America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership
  - ◊ Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor
  - ◊ Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
  - ◊ Automobile National Heritage Area – redesignated as Motor Cities National Heritage Area
  - ◊ Lakawanna Valley National Heritage Area
  - ◊ Schuylkill River National Heritage Area
  - ◊ Wheeling National Heritage Area
  - ◊ Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area
  - ◊ Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
  - ◊ Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor – redesignated as Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes (Sec. 3096)** – Provided \$70.0 million in permanent funding with \$33.0 million available in 2015 and \$37.0 million available in 2016. This funding is in addition to the \$372.0 million provided in the 2015 appropriation.

On April 16, 2015, the President signed the *Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015* (P.L. 114-10), which included in section 524 an extension of Secure Rural Schools payments for 2015 and 2016.

On December 12, 2015, the President signed the *Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act* (P.L. 114-94), which included an extension of the Sport Fish Restoration program through 2021.

Other legislation and transfers impacting Interior budget authority for 2015 include:

- **Spectrum Relocation** – Federal agencies are required to relocate from certain spectrum bands to accommodate non-Federal usage. The Office of Management and Budget transferred funding to agencies to fund the spectrum relocation costs of NPS, USGS, and the Office of the Secretary, Working Capital Fund. The amounts transferred were:
  - ◊ USGS - \$35.7 million
  - ◊ NPS - \$8.9 million

EXPLANATORY NOTES (*continued*)

- ◊ Office of the Secretary, Working Capital Fund - \$34.3 million
- The Fish and Wildlife Service received a transfer of \$17.5 million in the Resource Management account from the Department of State for work with the Congo Basin Great Ape program.
- The National Park Service received a transfer of \$1.6 million from the Forest Service for the transfer of operations of Valles Caldera to the National Park System.
- The National Park Service received a transfer of \$102,000 from the Executive Office of the President for drug trafficking deterrent actions.
- The Office of the Secretary received a transfer of \$1.0 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development for international activities.
- The Office of Inspector General received transfers of \$200,000 from the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation and \$200,000 from the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.
- The Office of Wildland Fire received net transfers of \$3.8 million from the Forest Service for Joint Fire Science and hazardous fuels activities.
- The Office of Wildland Fire transferred \$63.0 million from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression fund for suppression activities.
- The Bureau of Reclamation Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project completed a capital transfer to the General Fund of \$2.7 million.

## 2016 ESTIMATES

Prior to the passage of the full-year appropriations, the Department operated under three continuing resolutions. The first continuing resolution (P.L. 114-53) provided funding through December 11, 2015. The first CR also included an extension of the recreation fee authority under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) through September 30, 2017. The second continuing resolution (P.L. 114-96) provided funding through December 16, 2015. The third continuing resolution (P.L. 114-100) provided funding through December 22, 2015.

On December 18, 2015, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113), providing appropriations for fiscal year 2016.

Division D, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Safety of Dams** – The Act included provisions amending the Bureau of Reclamation Safety of Dams authority and allowing for modification of the Safety of Dams expenditures.
- **Secure Water Act** – The Act increased the ceiling for Secure Water Act programs at the Bureau of Reclamation to \$350.0 million.
- **CalFed Bay-Delta Authorization** – The Act extended the authority in the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization through 2017.

Division G, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Outer Continental Shelf Inspection Fees** – The Act continued the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity.
- **Republic of Palau** – The Act extended the authorization for certain payments to the Republic

EXPLANATORY NOTES (*continued*)

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of Palau for fiscal year 2016. The provision provided funding for Palau in the Compact of Free Association at the same level, \$13.1 million, as was provided in 2009, the last year of the Compact with Palau.

- **Bureau of Indian Education Operated Schools** – The Act extended the Secretary’s statutory authority to enter into rental or lease agreements that benefit Bureau of Indian Education operated schools through 2027.
- **Volunteers in Parks** – The Act expanded the National Park Service’s ability to implement the Volunteers in Parks program in anticipation of increased volunteer activity related to the NPS Centennial in 2016. The provision increased the cap from \$3.5 million to \$7.0 million annually for the Volunteers in Parks program.
- **Heritage Areas** – The Act increased the funding cap for Wheeling National Heritage Area, Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, Essex National Heritage Area, and Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area, and extended the authority for Federal funding for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, Augusta Canal National Heritage Area, and South Carolina National Heritage Corridor through 2017.
- **Onshore Pay Authority Extension** – The Act extended the authority established in 2012 for special rates of pay for certain employees in onshore oil and gas related fields through 2016.
- **Wildlife Restoration Extension of Investment of Unexpended Amounts** – The Act extended the authority under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson) requiring interest on Pittman-Robertson funds to be allocated to finance waterfowl conservation projects funded through the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through 2026.
- **Contracting Authorities** – The Act extended authority related to consideration of local contractors when awarding Federal contracts through 2017.
- **Chesapeake Bay Initiative** – The Act extended the authority for the NPS Chesapeake Bay initiative programs through 2017.
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes** – The Act includes \$452.0 million for payments to counties under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program in the Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations appropriation.

Other legislation and transfers impacting Interior budget authority for 2016 include:

- A legislated transfer of \$5.4 million from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management for mitigation work.



# LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(in thousands of dollars)

Program/Bureau/Activity	2015	2016	2017			2017 Total
	Actual <sup>1/</sup>	Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	Current	Permanent	Total	Change from 2016
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION						
Department of the Interior						
Bureau of Land Management.....	19,746	38,630	43,959	44,818	88,777	+50,147
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	47,535	68,500	58,655	78,967	137,622	+69,122
National Park Service .....	50,843	63,670	68,242	66,215	134,457	+70,787
Interior Office of Valuation Services .....	12,000	12,618	12,643	5,000	17,643	+5,025
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	130,124	183,418	183,499	195,000	378,499	+195,081
Interior Collaborative Landscape Planning .....	[29,451]	[51,811]	[45,903]	[96,814]	[142,717]	[+90,906]
Department of Agriculture						
U. S. Forest Service.....	47,500	63,435	65,653	62,347	128,000	+64,565
Agriculture Collaborative Landscape Planning	[12,715]	[22,665]	[21,728]	[13,550]	[35,278]	[+12,613]
TOTAL, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....	177,624	246,853	249,152	257,347	506,499	+259,646
Total, Collaborative Landscape Planning.....	[42,166]	[74,476]	[67,631]	[110,364]	[177,995]	[+103,519]
OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS						
Department of the Interior						
Fish and Wildlife Service						
Cooperative Endangered Species						
Conservation Fund <sup>1/</sup> .....	27,400	30,800	53,495	55,000	108,495	+77,695
National Park Service						
State Assistance Grants - Current <sup>2/</sup> .....	48,117	110,000	110,006	45,000	155,006	+45,006
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund .....	0	0	0	30,000	30,000	+30,000
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	75,517	140,800	163,501	130,000	293,501	+152,701
Department of Agriculture						
U. S. Forest Service						
Forest Legacy .....	53,000	62,347	62,347	37,653	100,000	+37,653
TOTAL, OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS .....	128,517	203,147	225,848	167,653	393,501	+190,354
TOTAL, LAND AND WATER						
CONSERVATION FUND .....	306,141	450,000	475,000	425,000	900,000	+450,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....	205,641	324,218	347,000	325,000	672,000	+347,782
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	100,500	125,782	128,000	100,000	228,000	+102,218

<sup>1/</sup> The 2015 and 2016 amounts include only the funding appropriated by Congress from the LWCF. The 2017 budget proposes to fund all of the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund from LWCF.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes permanent appropriations from revenues generated by leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf, authorized by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act, and disbursed by NPS.



# LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(current authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Current
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Arizona</b>		
Agua Fria National Monument .....	621	3,300
<b>California</b>		
California Wilderness .....	3,164	2,389
Dos Palmas Area of Critical Environmental Concern .....	847	650
Subtotal .....		3,039
<b>Colorado</b>		
Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area .....	150	350
Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area .....	36	1,500
Subtotal .....		1,850
<b>Florida</b>		
Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area <sup>1/</sup> .....	206	412
<b>Idaho</b>		
Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve / Oregon National Historic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	4,669	1,200
Henry's Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern <sup>2/</sup> ...	42	50
Hixon Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Area of Critical Environmental Concern .....	2,333	1,250
Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area <sup>2/</sup> .....	236	700
Sands Desert Habitat Management Area / Teton River <sup>2/</sup> ....	3,672	2,750
Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern <sup>2/</sup> .....	200	300
Subtotal .....		6,250
<b>Maryland</b>		
Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area <sup>3/</sup> .....	172	1,600
<b>Montana</b>		
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail / Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument / Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,385	2,000
Madison River Special Recreation Management Area <sup>2/</sup> ....	1,895	4,000
Subtotal .....		6,000
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument .....	213	750
Rio Grande del Norte National Monument .....	1,186	1,250
Subtotal .....		2,000
<b>Oregon</b>		
John Day Wild and Scenic River <sup>5/</sup> .....	6,846	3,450
Salmon Wild and Scenic River <sup>5/</sup> .....	213	1,300
Subtotal .....		4,750

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(current authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Current
<b>Utah</b>		
Red Cliffs National Conservation Area .....	12	1,700
<b>Virginia</b>		
Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area <sup>3/</sup> .....	10	1,400
Subtotal, BLM line-item projects .....		32,301
Acquisition Management .....		2,042
Emergencies and Hardships .....		1,616
Sportsmen/Recreational Access .....		8,000
<b>Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....</b>		<b>43,959</b>
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>		
<b>Arkansas</b>		
Cache River National Wildlife Refuge.....	639	1,406
<b>Florida</b>		
Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area .....	1,000	2,500
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,000	2,500
Subtotal .....		5,000
<b>Hawaii</b>		
Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge <sup>6/</sup> .....	7,591	6,200
<b>Maryland</b>		
Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge <sup>3/</sup> .....	683	1,200
<b>Montana</b>		
Montana National Wildlife Refuges.....	3,000	1,500
Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge <sup>2/</sup> .....	4,600	2,000
Subtotal .....		3,500
<b>Pennsylvania</b>		
Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge <sup>4/</sup> .....	3,273	2,200
<b>Texas</b>		
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge .....	800	1,500
<b>Virginia</b>		
James River National Wildlife Refuge <sup>3/</sup> .....	50	900
<b>Washington</b>		
Willapa National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	194	991

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(current authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Current
<b>Multi-State</b>		
Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD).....	14,500	8,000
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD) .....	3,500	3,000
Mountain Bogs National Wildlife Refuge (NC/TN) .....	56	478
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN) .....	150	500
Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT).....	1,009	1,009
Subtotal .....		12,987
Subtotal, FWS line-item projects .....		35,884
Acquisition Management .....		12,955
Land Protection Planning .....		465
Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships .....		5,351
Exchanges .....		1,500
Sportsmen/Recreational Access .....		2,500
<b>Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>		<b>58,655</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
<b>Alabama</b>		
Little River Canyon National Preserve.....	43	517
<b>Arizona</b>		
Saguaro National Park .....	40	600
<b>Georgia</b>		
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.....	21	1,218
<b>Hawaii</b>		
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park <sup>6/</sup> .....	8,229	6,000
<b>Idaho</b>		
Nez Perce National Historical Park <sup>2/</sup> .....	102	400
<b>Ohio</b>		
Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park.....	1	450
<b>Oregon</b>		
John Day Fossil Beds <sup>5/</sup> .....	159	250
<b>Virginia</b>		
Appalachian National Scenic Trail <sup>3/</sup> .....	216	2,000
Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historical Trail <sup>3/</sup> .....	88	2,100
Subtotal .....		4,100



**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(current authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Current
<b>Washington</b>		
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area .....	23	1,280
<b>Wyoming</b>		
Grand Teton National Park .....	640	22,500
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects.....		37,314
Acquisition Management .....		10,000
Emergencies/Hardship/Relocation .....		3,928
Inholdings/Donations/Exchanges .....		5,000
American Battlefield Protection Program .....		10,000
Recreation Access.....		2,000
<b>Subtotal, National Park Service .....</b>		<b>68,242</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>		
Office of Valuation Services .....		12,643
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>		
<b>FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....</b>		<b>183,499</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>		
<b>COLLABORATIVE LANDSCAPE PLANNING.....</b>		<b>[45,903]</b>

# LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Permanent
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>California</b>		
Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern .....	691	800
Carrizo Plain National Monument.....	320	350
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail/ San Geronimo Wilderness <sup>4/</sup> .....	1,400	3,050
Panoche-Coalinga Area of Critical Environmental Concern .....	80	500
Subtotal .....		4,700
<b>Idaho</b>		
Craters of the Moon National Preserve/ Oregon National Historical Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,552	656
Nez Perce National Historic Trail <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,827	3,100
Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area and Hat Creek <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,724	3,473
Sands Desert Habitat Management Area/Teton River <sup>2/</sup> ....	250	1,000
Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern <sup>2/</sup> .....	120	180
Subtotal .....		8,409
<b>Maryland</b>		
Nanjemoy Natural Resource Management Area <sup>3/</sup> .....	478	1,668
<b>Montana</b>		
Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River .....	238	475
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail <sup>4/</sup> .....	5,227	2,300
Galisteo Basin Area of Critical Environmental Concern.....	365	1,500
Sabinoso Area of Critical Environmental Concern .....	2,430	2,300
Subtotal .....		6,100
<b>Oregon</b>		
Crooked River Wild and Scenic River <sup>5/</sup> .....	101	350
John Day Wild and Scenic River/South Fork John Day Wild and Scenic River <sup>5/</sup> .....	13,493	6,800
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail/ Cascade Siskiyou National Monument <sup>4/</sup> .....	960	1,500
Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern/Oregon National Historic Trail/ Salmon Wild and Scenic River <sup>5/</sup> .....	215	1,700
Subtotal .....		10,350
<b>Utah</b>		
Red Cliffs National Conservation Area .....	55	5,000

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Permanent
<b>Virginia</b>		
Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area <sup>3/</sup> .....	397	2,800
<b>Wyoming</b>		
North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area..	3,573	2,816
Subtotal, BLM line-item projects.....		42,318
Acquisition Management .....		1,000
Emergency /Inholding /Hardship .....		1,500
<b>Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....</b>		<b>44,818</b>
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>		
<b>California</b>		
North Central Valley Wildlife Management Area.....	333	1,500
<b>Florida</b>		
Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area .....	583	1,457
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,800	4,500
Subtotal .....		5,957
<b>Hawaii</b>		
Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge <sup>6/</sup> .....	13,230	8,000
<b>Idaho</b>		
Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,514	1,000
<b>Kansas</b>		
Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area.....	3,750	1,500
<b>Montana</b>		
Montana National Wildlife Refuges.....	9,000	4,500
<b>Oregon</b>		
Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	144	2,000
<b>Texas</b>		
Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge .....	1,000	4,500
<b>Virginia</b>		
Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge <sup>3/</sup> ...	977	8,500
<b>Washington</b>		
Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	249	2,649

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Permanent
<b>Multi-State</b>		
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID/UT/WY) ...	6,173	5,000
Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD).....	9,100	5,032
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD) .....	5,800	5,000
Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer (OR/WA) <sup>5/</sup> .....	161	360
Mountain Bogs National Wildlife Refuge (NC/TN) <sup>7/</sup> .....	3,155	12,600
Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT).....	4,328	4,328
Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (IL/IA/MN/WI) .....	500	2,000
Subtotal .....		34,320
Subtotal, FWS line-item projects .....		74,426
Acquisition Management .....		3,000
Land Protection Planning.....		1,541
<b>Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....</b>		<b>78,967</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
<b>Alaska</b>		
Denali National Park and Preserve .....	141	1,872
Katmai National Park and Preserve.....	6,932	2,545
Subtotal .....		4,417
<b>Arizona</b>		
Saguaro National Park .....	93	952
<b>California</b>		
Golden Gate National Recreation Area .....	330	3,592
Lassen Volcanic National Park.....	137	472
Redwood National Park .....	10,500	6,060
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.....	29	1,281
Subtotal .....		11,404
<b>Florida</b>		
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve .....	2,484	859
<b>Hawaii</b>		
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail <sup>4/</sup> .....	1,363	5,000
Haleakala National Park <sup>6/</sup> .....	3,285	6,000
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park <sup>6/</sup> .....	8,228	6,000
Subtotal .....		17,000

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2017 Permanent
<b>Maryland</b>		
Piscataway Park .....	7	794
Piscataway Park <sup>3/</sup> .....	25	550
Subtotal .....		1,344
<b>Mississippi</b>		
Natchez National Historical Park.....	6	326
<b>New York</b>		
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site .....	161	222
<b>North Carolina</b>		
Blue Ridge Parkway <sup>7/</sup> .....	2,873	4,029
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.....	1	373
Subtotal .....		4,402
<b>Oregon</b>		
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park <sup>5/</sup> .....	526	2,506
<b>Tennessee</b>		
Obed Wild And Scenic River.....	31	160
<b>Texas</b>		
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park.....	1,354	2,625
<b>Virginia</b>		
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County National Military Park <sup>3/</sup> .....	350	4,543
<b>Multi-State</b>		
Death Valley National Park (CA/NV) <sup>8/</sup> .....	NA	455
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects.....		51,215
Acquisition Management .....		3,000
Emergencies/Hardship/Relocation .....		1,000
Inholdings/Donations/Exchanges .....		1,000
American Battlefield Protection Program .....		10,000
<b>Subtotal, National Park Service .....</b>		<b>66,215</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>		
Office of Valuation Services .....		5,000
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....</b>		<b>195,000</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR COLLABORATIVE LANDSCAPE PLANNING.....</b>		<b>[96,814]</b>



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## LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

### LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

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- <sup>1/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Florida-Georgia LLP landscape.
- <sup>2/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the High Divide landscape.
- <sup>3/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Rivers of the Chesapeake landscape.
- <sup>4/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the National Trails landscape.
- <sup>5/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Pathways to the Pacific landscape.
- <sup>6/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Island Forests at Risk landscape.
- <sup>7/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Southern Blue Ridge landscape.
- <sup>8/</sup> The Death Valley National Park acquisition is for water and grazing rights. As the National Park Service already owns the land, there will be no increase in acreage due to this acquisition.



# MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Program	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 <sup>2/</sup> Request	Change
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Lands and Resources.....	65,632	70,329	68,326	-2,003
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	9,517	9,602	9,628	+26
Recreation Fee Program.....	5,620	6,085	6,240	+155
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....	80,769	86,016	84,194	-1,822
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	35,732	35,732	40,816	+5,084
Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management.....	152,795	159,934	170,940	+11,006
Recreation Fee Program.....	2,335	2,084	2,460	+376
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	155,130	162,018	173,400	+11,382
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System .....	360,575	400,984	500,965	+99,981
Recreation Fee Program.....	93,500	115,500	124,500	+9,000
Subtotal, National Park Service .....	454,075	516,484	625,465	+108,981
Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs.....	146,067	160,818	168,705	+7,887
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management .....	6,127	6,427	10,000	+3,573
<b>SUBTOTAL, MAINTENANCE .....</b>	<b>877,900</b>	<b>967,495</b>	<b>1,102,580</b>	<b>+135,085</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	15,687	23,687	23,740	+53
National Park Service.....	138,339	192,937	252,038	+59,101
Indian Affairs.....	128,876	193,973	197,017	+3,044
<b>SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	<b>282,902</b>	<b>410,597</b>	<b>472,795</b>	<b>+62,198</b>
Total, Department of the Interior .....	1,160,802	1,378,092	1,575,375	+197,283
<b>TOTALS BY BUREAU</b>				
Bureau of Land Management .....	80,769	86,016	84,194	-1,822
U.S. Geological Survey.....	35,732	35,732	40,816	+5,084
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	170,817	185,705	197,140	+11,435
National Park Service.....	592,414	709,421	877,503	+168,082
Indian Affairs.....	274,943	354,791	365,722	+10,931
Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire .....	6,127	6,427	10,000	+3,573
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>1,160,802</b>	<b>1,378,092</b>	<b>1,575,375</b>	<b>+197,283</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Table excludes Department of Transportation funding.

<sup>2/</sup> Amounts for 2017 do not reflect permanent funding proposed for the National Park Service Centennial Act. This includes \$300.0 million in NPS Construction, \$100.0 million in Centennial Challenge, and \$100.0 million in the Public Lands Centennial Fund; as well as the authority to retain additional receipts estimated at \$40.4 million in 2017.



# CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

## INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2016	2017 Request
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			
<b>Colorado</b>			
Hotchkiss National Fish Hatchery Replace sand settling basin.	500	0	500
<b>Illinois</b>			
Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge Demolish area D warehouse buildings.	780	0	780
Repair concrete at three dams, phase II.	400	0	400
<b>New Jersey</b>			
Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge Replace co-located field office building.	6,123	523	3,387
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Valle de Oro National Wildlife Refuge Construct visitor center.	6,521	3,458	3,063
<b>Oregon</b>			
Clark R. Bavin National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory Replace leased space with secured storage building.	2,950	450	2,500
<b>Texas</b>			
San Marcos Aquatic Resource Center Install water reuse system.	1,620	0	1,620
<b>Virginia</b>			
Harrison Lake National Fish Hatchery Reconfigure and rehabilitate pond complex.	997	0	997
Rehabilitate water delivery infrastructure and provide well water treatment.	842	0	842
<b>Multi-State</b>			
Perform seismic safety inspections.	1,075	645	215
Evaluations of newly acquired dams, phase I.	750	0	250
<b>Servicewide</b>			
Dam and Bridge Seismic Safety			
Dam Safety Program Inspections			1,113
Bridge Safety Program Inspections			739
Seismic Safety			120
Nationwide Engineering Services			
Core Engineering Services			6,116
Environmental Compliance Management			998
Waste Prevention and Recycling			100
Subtotal, Servicewide			9,186
<b>TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			<b>23,740</b>



**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2016	2017 Request
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>			
<b>Alabama</b>			
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail Complete the Selma Interpretive Center. <sup>1/</sup>	4,704	1,424	2,080
<b>Alaska</b>			
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve Repair historic Kennecott Mine structures and utilities, completion.	13,044	8,386	4,658
<b>Arizona</b>			
Grand Canyon National Park Replace North Rim potable water distribution system.	10,586	128	10,458
<b>California</b>			
Yosemite National Park Rehabilitate El Portal sanitary sewer to prevent raw sewage spills, completion.	19,725	5,796	13,929
<b>District of Columbia</b>			
National Mall and Memorial Parks Replace Lincoln Memorial roof.	2,535	325	2,210
Rehabilitate water conveyance systems for emergency and potable water supply, completion.	12,148	4,544	7,604
Replace Washington Monument screening facility.	10,262	806	9,456
President's Park (White House) Replace and rehabilitate utility, project E.	17,702	542	17,160
<b>Georgia</b>			
Ocmulgee National Monument Repair leaking visitor center roof.	2,006	0	2,006
<b>Maryland</b>			
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Repair canal structures, watered areas, lock 5 to lock 22.	8,252	482	7,770
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Lowell National Historical Park Rehabilitate Boott Cotton Mills Museum for fire and safety code compliance.	4,874	273	4,601
<b>Missouri</b>			
Ozark National Scenic Riverways Replace failing non-sustainable utilities for Big Springs CCC Cabins and Lodge.	2,421	388	2,033

**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2016	2017 Request
<b>Nebraska</b>			
Scotts Bluff National Monument Rehabilitate historic visitor center, provide space to display collection and update exhibits.	3,172	92	3,080
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Old Santa Fe Trail Building Rehabilitate exterior envelope and historic elements.	4,888	118	4,770
<b>New York</b>			
Gateway National Recreation Area Floyd Bennett Field Replace electrical infrastructure for safety.	9,350	206	9,144
Demolish excess structures, phase I.	4,249	183	1,597
<b>Puerto Rico</b>			
San Juan National Historic Site Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustin bastions, completion.	6,571	4,624	1,947
<b>South Dakota</b>			
Jewell Cave National Monument Upgrade structures for safe cave tours.	6,908	111	6,797
Mount Rushmore National Memorial Stabilize and rehabilitate historic studio and residence.	2,204	115	2,089
<b>Virginia</b>			
Shenandoah National Park Convert community water systems from springs to wells at Skyland and Big Meadows.	2,149	146	2,003
<b>Washington</b>			
Mount Rainier National Park Rehabilitate Paradise Inn Annex and Connection Snow Bridge. <sup>2/</sup>	24,402	798	13,211
<b>Wisconsin</b>			
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Replace failing visitor center to correct serious safety issues.	2,138	97	2,041
<b>Wyoming</b>			
Yellowstone National Park Rehabilitate and seismic retrofit of Mammoth Hotel guest room wings.	16,606	480	16,126
<b>Multi-State</b>			
Demolish and remove excess and failing structures in the Southeast Region.	3,803	2,161	1,642

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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<b>Bureau/State/Project</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Through 2016</b>	<b>2017 Request</b>
Demolish and remove excess structures in the Northeast and National Capital Regions.	2,506	1,112	1,394
Mitigate public safety hazards at priority abandoned mineral lands sites on park lands.	3,538	0	3,538
<b>Servicewide</b>			
Special Programs			
Emergency/Unscheduled			3,855
Housing Improvement Program			2,203
Dam Safety			1,249
Equipment Replacement			17,545
Subtotal, Special Programs			24,852
Construction Planning			15,518
Construction Program Management and Operations			46,431
Management Planning			11,893
Subtotal, Servicewide			98,694
<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>			<b>252,038</b>

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2016	2017 Request
<b>INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>			
<i>Education Construction</i>			
<b>Replacement School Construction</b>			
Replace BIE-funded school campuses in accordance with an established priority list.			45,504
<b>Replacement Facility Construction</b>			
Replace individual buildings at BIE-funded schools.			11,935
<b>Employee Housing Repair</b>			
Repair critical life and safety deficiencies at BIE employee housing.			
<b>Multiple States</b>			
Multiple Facilities			6,565
Demolition			1,000
<b>Facilities Improvement and Repair</b>			
Repair critical life and safety deficiencies, address deferred maintenance, and replace BIE-funded education facilities in poor condition.			
<b>Multiple States</b>			
Advance Planning and Design			6,000
Major Improvement and Repair			17,707
Minor Improvement and Repair			25,242
Program Management			5,303
Special Programs			19,001
<i>Subtotal, Education Construction</i>			138,257
<i>Public Safety and Justice Construction</i>			
<b>Facilities Improvement and Repair</b>			
Address detention facilities improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on critical health and safety items.			
<b>Multiple States</b>			
Minor Improvement and Repair			2,206
Condition Assessments			288
Emergency Repair			370
Environmental Projects			547
Portable Offices for Law Enforcement			961
<b>Employee Housing</b>			
Construct and repair employee housing.			3,494
<b>Nevada</b>			
Eastern Nevada Owyhee			

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2016	2017 Request
<b>North Dakota</b>			
Standing Rock Sioux			
<b>Fire Protection and Safety Coordination</b>			
Procure fire trucks and equipment and install fire sprinklers and fire and smoke alarms in dormitories, detention centers, and other buildings.			
<b>Multiple States</b>			
Fire Safety Coordination			166
Fire Protection			3,274
<i>Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice Construction</i>			<hr/> 11,306
<b>Resources Management Construction</b>			
<b>Irrigation Project Construction</b>			
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project			3,394
<b>Multiple States</b>			
Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation			2,612
Engineering and Supervision			2,078
Survey and Design			292
Federal Power Compliance			643
<b>Safety of Dams</b>			
Rehabilitation of high hazard dams.			16,000
<b>Montana</b>			
Crow Dam			
Four Horns Dam			
<b>South Dakota</b>			
Ghost Hawk Dam			
<b>Multiple States</b>			
Expedited Issues			1,132
Issues Evaluations			680
Security			340
Emergency Management Systems			2,100
Safety of Dams Inspection and Evaluations			2,200
Program Coordination			3,117
Dam Maintenance			1,925
<i>Subtotal, Resources Management Construction</i>			<hr/> 36,513



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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2016	2017 Request
<i>Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i>			
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair			
Multiple States			856
Facilities Quarters Improvement and Repair			
Multiple States			2,171
Condition Assessments			
Emergency Repair			
Environmental Projects			
Minor Improvements and Repairs			
Construction Program Management			
Multiple States			
Indian Affairs Facilities Management System			1,500
Program Management			6,414
<i>Subtotal, Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i>			<u>10,941</u>
<b>TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>			<u><b>197,017</b></u>

**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2016	2017 Request
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b> <sup>3/4/</sup>			
<b>Arizona</b>			
Central Arizona Project			
Eagle Creek fish barrier installation.	1,148	62	1,086
O'Donnell Canyon fish barrier installation.	692	392	300
Redfield Canyon fish barrier installation.	2,800	513	2,200
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System			
River mile 151.5 bankline stabilization.	338	38	300
River mile 166 bankline stabilization.	539	38	501
San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act	45,129	0	1,500
<b>Arizona/California</b>			
Colorado River wash fan control structures.	4,604	1,732	780
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System			
Construct bankline projects in the Cibola			
Old River Channel.	1,318	893	425
<b>California</b>			
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System			
River mile 33 design and reconstruction.	1,870	351	59
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	1,131,021	475,507	87,000
Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System			
Aamodt litigation settlement.	226,985	84,089	6,379
<b>Washington</b>			
Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project			
Continue construction of the Cle Elum fish passage.	107,000	9,180	6,299
<b>Safety of Dams</b>			
<b>California</b>			
Folsom Dam <sup>5/</sup>	336,000	313,410	9,400
Stampede Dam	36,000	32,000	2,300
<b>Montana</b>			
Nelson Dikes	7,500	6,700	800
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>			<b>119,329</b>
<b>CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT</b>			
Central Utah Project	845,566	543,198	1,300
<b>TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT</b>			<b>1,300</b>

## CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

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- <sup>1/</sup> Total estimated project cost includes \$1.2 million from the Alabama Department of Transportation.
- <sup>2/</sup> Total estimated project cost includes Recreation Fees and Concession Franchise Fees of \$10.4 million; the requested amount will complete the project.
- <sup>3/</sup> Projects include only construction funding and therefore may differ from funding amounts shown in the Highlights of Budget Changes section of this volume.
- <sup>4/</sup> Excludes major extraordinary maintenance activities, as those are not considered construction.
- <sup>5/</sup> Project also obtained funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.



# RECREATION FEE PROGRAM

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries .....	14,995	19,866	19,464
Plus: Fee Revenues .....	+21,842	+18,683	+19,000
America the Beautiful Pass .....	[800]	[800]	[800]
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-16,971	-19,085	-19,400
Unobligated Balance .....	19,866	19,464	19,064
Total Expenditures (outlays) .....	16,379	20,244	18,842
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance .....	4,742	4,900	5,000
Facilities Capital Improvements .....	170	185	200
Facilities Deferred Maintenance .....	708	1,000	1,040
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance .....	5,620	6,085	6,240
Interpretation and Visitor Services .....	5,421	6,000	6,100
Habitat Restoration .....	848	800	850
Law Enforcement .....	2,376	2,800	2,800
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection .....	508	400	410
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services .....	847	1,000	1,000
Administration, Overhead, and Indirect Costs .....	1,351	2,000	2,000
Total Obligations .....	16,971	19,085	19,400
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries .....	7,057	7,582	7,500
Plus: Fee Revenues .....	+5,627	+5,113	+5,169
America the Beautiful Pass .....	[539]	[500]	[500]
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-5,151	-5,195	-6,100
Unobligated Balance .....	7,533	7,500	6,569
Total Expenditures (outlays) .....	4,083	4,000	4,000
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance .....	904	937	982
Facilities Capital Improvements .....	663	715	1,033
Facilities Deferred Maintenance .....	768	432	445
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance .....	2,335	2,084	2,460
Interpretation and Visitor Services .....	1,434	1,548	1,964
Habitat Restoration .....	76	128	130
Law Enforcement .....	322	340	381
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection .....	474	705	715
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services .....	136	15	75
Administration, Overhead, and Indirect Costs .....	374	375	375
Total Obligations .....	5,151	5,195	6,100



**RECREATION FEE PROGRAM**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE <sup>1/</sup></b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, Recoveries, and Transfers.....	160,313	191,194	178,030
Plus: Fee Revenues.....	+230,171	+231,836	+231,855
America the Beautiful Pass.....	[40,918]	[45,000]	[45,000]
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-199,290	-245,000	-240,000
Unobligated Balance.....	191,194	178,030	169,885
 Total Expenditures (outlays).....	 173,648	 200,000	 200,000
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance.....	5,500	6,500	5,500
Facilities Capital Improvements.....	2,500	9,000	9,000
Facilities Deferred Maintenance.....	85,500	100,000	110,000
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance .....	93,500	115,500	124,500
Interpretation and Visitor Services .....	36,000	44,000	43,000
Habitat Restoration .....	17,600	26,000	15,000
Law Enforcement .....	1,415	3,500	3,500
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection .....	33,436	37,000	37,000
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services.....	7,539	9,000	7,000
Administration, Overhead, and Indirect Costs.....	9,800	10,000	10,000
Total Obligations .....	199,290	245,000	240,000
 <b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries .....	824	1,024	0
Plus: Fee Revenues.....	+566	+497	+518
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-366	-1,521	-518
Unobligated Balance.....	1,024	0	0
 Total Expenditures (outlays).....	 416	 1,916	 514
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Visitor Services.....	366	1,521	518
Total Obligations .....	366	1,521	518

<sup>1/</sup> This information represents accounting changes per the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act that combine Recreation Fee, National Park Pass, America the Beautiful Pass, and Deed Restricted revenues when reporting obligations and unobligated balances for the Recreation Fee program. This table does not include other programs administered under the Recreation Fee Permanent account such as the Transportation Systems Fund and the Payment of Tax Losses on Land Acquired at Grand Teton National Park.

# INVASIVE SPECIES

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>				
Prevention .....	1,400	1,400	1,400	0
Early Detection/Rapid Response .....	5,805	5,455	5,455	0
Control and Management.....	7,000	6,800	6,800	0
Restoration .....	1,500	1,400	1,400	0
Education and Public Awareness .....	300	300	300	0
Leadership/International Cooperation.....	600	500	500	0
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....	16,605	15,855	15,855	0
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
Prevention .....	585	455	501	+46
Early Detection/Rapid Response .....	1,490	1,408	1,481	+73
Control and Management.....	1,356	1,435	1,424	-11
Restoration .....	153	150	169	+19
Research .....	1,819	1,770	1,738	-32
Education and Public Awareness .....	368	313	328	+15
Leadership/International Cooperation.....	5	3	29	+26
Subtotal, Bureau of Reclamation.....	5,776	5,534	5,670	+136
<b>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>				
Early Detection/Rapid Response .....	2,971	2,971	3,804	+833
Research .....	14,860	15,860	17,574	+1,714
Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey .....	17,831	18,831	21,378	+2,547
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>				
Prevention .....	6,537	8,319	9,022	+703
Early Detection/Rapid Response .....	4,682	5,014	5,014	0
Control and Management.....	12,964	14,250	14,251	+1
Restoration .....	2,682	2,682	2,682	0
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	26,865	30,265	30,969	+704
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>				
Control and Management.....	18,265	18,265	18,265	0
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>				
Prevention .....	350	350	350	0
Early Detection/Rapid Response .....	456	456	456	0
Control and Management.....	5,018	5,023	5,024	+1
Restoration .....	100	100	100	0
Research .....	840	840	840	0
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	6,764	6,769	6,770	+1
<b>OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS</b>				
Prevention .....	470	660	660	0
Early Detection/Rapid Response .....	300	300	300	0
Control and Management.....	945	870	870	0
Restoration .....	190	0	0	0
Research .....	1,458	1,500	2,000	+500
Leadership/International Cooperation.....	137	170	170	0
Subtotal, Office of Insular Affairs .....	3,500	3,500	4,000	+500

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**INVASIVE SPECIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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<b>Bureau/Grant or Payment</b>	<b>2015 Actual</b>	<b>2016 Estimate</b>	<b>2017 Estimate</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>				
Early Detection/Rapid Response.....	0	0	1,500	+1,500
National Invasive Species Council.....	1,191	1,202	1,202	0
Invasive Species Coordinator.....	215	218	218	0
Subtotal, Office of the Secretary .....	1,406	1,420	2,920	+1,500
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>97,012</b>	<b>100,439</b>	<b>105,827</b>	<b>+5,388</b>
<b>SUMMARY BY CATEGORY</b>				
Prevention.....	9,342	11,184	11,933	+749
Early Detection/Rapid Response.....	15,704	15,604	18,010	+2,406
Control and Management.....	45,548	46,643	46,634	-9
Restoration.....	4,625	4,332	4,351	+19
Research .....	18,977	19,970	22,152	+2,182
Education and Public Awareness .....	668	613	628	+15
Leadership/International Cooperation.....	742	673	699	+26
Administration.....	1,406	1,420	1,420	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>97,012</b>	<b>100,439</b>	<b>105,827</b>	<b>+5,388</b>

# GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>52,521</b>	<b>50,829</b>	<b>13,773</b>	<b>-37,056</b>
General Fund Payment to Counties <sup>1/</sup> .....	7,730	17,733	0	-17,733
Payments to States and Counties from Shared				
Receipts including Payments from NV Land Sales...	44,791	33,096	13,773	-19,323
<b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT .....</b>	<b>295,135</b>	<b>625,113</b>	<b>439,761</b>	<b>-185,352</b>
Abandoned Mine Reclamation State Grants <sup>2/</sup> .....	226,545	556,523	374,300	-182,223
State and Tribal Regulatory Grants .....	68,590	68,590	65,461	-3,129
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION.....</b>	<b>50,100</b>	<b>43,965</b>	<b>45,465</b>	<b>+1,500</b>
Boulder Canyon Project Payments to AZ, NV .....	600	600	600	0
Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program .....	26,000	23,365	21,500	-1,865
WaterSMART Grants.....	23,500	20,000	23,365	+3,365
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.....</b>	<b>1,416,288</b>	<b>1,333,893</b>	<b>1,373,886</b>	<b>+39,993</b>
Boating Infrastructure Grants <sup>3/</sup> .....	12,144	0	0	0
Clean Vessel Act Grants <sup>3/</sup> .....	12,144	0	0	0
Boating Infrastructure Improvement Grants <sup>3/</sup> .....	0	24,739	24,874	+135
Coastal Wetlands Conservation .....	33,698	34,622	34,836	+214
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund				
Current Funds .....	50,095	53,495	53,495	0
Permanent Funds.....	0	0	55,000	+55,000
Subtotal, CESCOF.....	50,095	53,495	108,495	+55,000
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Payments				
to States .....	800,495	698,845	686,794	-12,051
Fish Commission and Boating Council .....	1,199	1,206	1,281	+75
Hunter Education and Safety Grant Program .....	7,992	8,040	8,544	+504
Multi-State Conservation Grant Program .....	5,994	6,030	6,408	+378
Multinational Species Conservation Fund <sup>4/</sup> .....	9,061	11,061	11,061	0
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	7,022	7,022	0
National Outreach Program.....	12,144	12,369	12,437	+68
National Wildlife Refuge Fund (current and permanent) .....	21,704	21,311	8,544	-12,767
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation <sup>4/</sup> .....	3,660	3,910	3,910	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	34,145	35,145	35,145	0
Sport Fish Restoration, Apportionment to States.....	346,096	355,527	357,554	+2,027
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants <sup>4/</sup> .....	58,695	60,571	66,981	+6,410
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE .....</b>	<b>138,284</b>	<b>208,948</b>	<b>295,328</b>	<b>+86,380</b>
American Battlefield Program Matching Grants				
LWCF.....	8,986	10,000	10,000	0
Non-LWCF.....	1,198	1,198	1,198	0
Subtotal, Am. Battlefield Prog. Matching Grants .....	10,184	11,198	11,198	0
Chesapeake Bay Gateway Grants.....	1,999	2,014	2,020	+6
Heritage Partnership Program.....	19,339	18,839	8,460	-10,379

**GRANTS AND PAYMENTS**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b> <i>(continued)</i>				
Historic Preservation Grants				
Indian Tribes.....	8,985	9,985	11,985	+2,000
States and Territories.....	46,925	46,925	46,925	0
Competitive Grants, Under Represented				
Communities.....	500	500	500	0
Competitive Grants, Civil Rights .....	0	8,000	25,000	+17,000
Historically Black Colleges and Universities .....	0	0	3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Historic Preservation Fund Grants .....	56,410	65,410	87,410	+22,000
Japanese-American Confinement Site Grants .....	2,905	2,905	2,845	-60
LWCF State Conservation Grants				
Current Funds.....	45,000	106,839	106,000	-839
Permanent Funds.....	0	0	45,000	+45,000
Permanent Funds, Oil Lease Revenues .....	790	86	738	+652
Subtotal, State Conservation Grants .....	45,790	106,925	151,738	+44,813
Native American Graves Protection Act Grants .....	1,657	1,657	1,657	0
Urban Park Recreation and Recovery Grants				
Permanent Funds.....	0	0	30,000	+30,000
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY - OFFICE OF</b>				
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE .....</b>	<b>1,829,328</b>	<b>1,374,323</b>	<b>1,428,680</b>	<b>+54,357</b>
Cooperative and Delegated Audits of				
Oil and Gas Operations .....	12,327	12,327	12,327	0
Mineral Revenue Payments to States <sup>5/</sup> .....	1,810,795	1,357,801	1,414,069	+56,268
Geothermal Payments to Counties <sup>6/</sup> .....	3,765	3,881	0	-3,881
Qualified OCS Revenue Payments to				
Gulf of Mexico States .....	2,441	314	2,284	+1,970
<b>OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS .....</b>	<b>604,202</b>	<b>596,132</b>	<b>642,854</b>	<b>+46,722</b>
American Samoa .....	22,752	22,752	22,752	0
Brown Treesnake.....	3,500	3,500	3,000	-500
Compact of Free Association <i>(permanent)</i> .....	212,395	214,139	262,000	+47,861
Compact of Free Association <i>(current)</i> .....	16,465	16,465	3,318	-13,147
Coral Reef Initiative.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	+1,000
Covenant Grants .....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Maintenance Assistance Fund .....	1,081	1,081	5,000	+3,919
Return Federal Taxes to Guam and Virgin Islands .....	298,814	288,000	288,000	0
General Technical Assistance .....	14,504	15,504	21,064	+5,560
Compact Impact <i>(current)</i> .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
Empowering Insular Communities.....	2,971	2,971	5,000	+2,029
<b>DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes <i>(current and permanent)</i> <sup>4/ 7/</sup> .....	439,484	452,000	480,000	+28,000
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>4,825,342</b>	<b>4,685,203</b>	<b>4,719,747</b>	<b>+34,544</b>



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**GRANTS AND PAYMENTS**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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- <sup>1/</sup> The 2017 budget proposes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural School Act with funding through permanent appropriations in the U.S. Forest Service appropriations.
- <sup>2/</sup> The 2016 enacted column includes current funding of \$90.0 million for economic revitalization activities in AML. The 2017 request reflects legislative proposals to advance abandoned coal mine reclamation, support economic revitalization of communities, and terminate payments to certified States and Tribes.
- <sup>3/</sup> Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act combines the Clean Vessel and Boating Infrastructure grants into a new Boating Infrastructure Improvement program.
- <sup>4/</sup> Amounts shown include administrative costs.
- <sup>5/</sup> Payments include Mineral Leasing Associated Payments, National Forest Fund Payments to States, Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, royalty payments to Oklahoma and late interest payments. Payments are reduced two percent as required by P.L. 113-67 for net receipts sharing. All years exclude payments made to coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
- <sup>6/</sup> The 2017 request reflects a proposal to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and terminate geothermal payments to counties.
- <sup>7/</sup> Appropriations for the PILT program are a combination of current and permanent funding in the Department-wide Programs account in 2015 and Departmental Management account in 2016. The 2015 actual column reflects the full payment made for the 2015 program which includes: \$372.0 million in 2015 current funding, \$33.0 million in 2015 permanent funding, and \$34.5 million in 2016 permanent funding. The 2016 enacted total reflects 2016 current appropriations. The amount in the 2017 estimate column is proposed as permanent funding.



# RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars)

Source Category	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change
<b>OFFSETTING RECEIPTS</b>				
Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas.....	194,123	174,757	174,079	-678
Coal .....	445,502	386,088	157,335	-229,753
Geothermal.....	1,919	1,131	1,133	+2
Oil Shale.....	2	0	0	0
All Other.....	510	485	485	0
Adjustments <sup>1/</sup> .....	61,901	0	0	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas.....	1,765,684	1,431,518	1,625,524	+194,006
Coal .....	662,903	588,646	639,061	+50,415
Geothermal.....	11,536	10,593	10,714	+121
Oil Shale.....	1	0	0	0
All Other.....	83,119	76,763	76,763	0
Adjustments <sup>1/</sup> .....	561,044	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing .....	3,788,244	2,670,981	2,685,094	-14,113
Noncompetitive Filing Fees .....	56	60	60	0
Grazing Fees .....	16,564	14,170	13,119	-1,051
Timber Fees .....	54,795	52,333	36,923	-15,410
Recreation Entrance / Use Fees .....	280,154	280,112	318,836	+38,724
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees .....	148,675	190,692	161,009	-29,683
Rent of Land and Structures.....	117,238	83,765	85,208	+1,443
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc.....	255,797	433,185	339,585	-93,600
Offsetting Earnings on Investments.....	47,282	58,534	82,870	+24,336
All Other Offsetting Receipts .....	700,122	740,931	902,442	+161,511
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts .....	5,408,927	4,524,763	4,625,146	+100,383
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS</b>				
OCS Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses.....	1,472,429	465,701	568,412	+102,711
Royalties.....	2,921,263	3,359,910	3,906,341	+546,431
Oil and Gas Reform.....	0	0	20,000	+20,000
Subtotal, OCS Mineral Leasing.....	4,393,692	3,825,611	4,494,753	+669,142
Escrow Payout Interest .....	44,073	6,134	22,382	+16,248
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts.....	4,437,765	3,831,745	4,517,135	+685,390
<b>NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS</b>				
Mined Land Reclamation Fees.....	197,973	193,514	198,022	+4,508
All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts.....	1,038,640	845,100	803,100	-42,000
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts.....	1,236,613	1,038,614	1,001,122	-37,492
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS</b>				
Non-offsetting Earnings on Investments .....	1,677	3,000	3,000	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>11,084,982</b>	<b>9,398,122</b>	<b>10,146,403</b>	<b>+748,281</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Adjustments consist of lease level transactions, ongoing adjustments, and settlements relating to oil and gas, coal, and geothermal. The 2016 and 2017 amounts are estimates and do not include projected adjustments and settlements.



# MINERAL REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands of dollars)

State	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Alabama.....	641	481	501
Alaska .....	16,201	12,148	12,651
Arizona .....	15	11	12
Arkansas.....	1,375	1,031	1,074
California.....	58,312	43,725	45,537
Colorado.....	123,855	92,871	96,720
Florida.....	37	28	29
Idaho.....	6,935	5,200	5,416
Illinois.....	78	59	61
Indiana.....	5	4	4
Kansas.....	695	521	543
Kentucky.....	73	55	57
Louisiana.....	1,735	1,301	1,355
Michigan.....	216	162	169
Minnesota.....	14	10	11
Mississippi.....	754	565	589
Missouri.....	2,590	1,942	2,022
Montana.....	33,984	25,483	26,539
Nebraska.....	15	11	11
Nevada.....	4,922	3,691	3,844
New Mexico.....	496,031	371,943	387,356
North Dakota.....	47,165	35,366	36,831
Ohio.....	163	122	127
Oklahoma.....	4,851	3,637	3,788
Oregon.....	125	93	97
Pennsylvania.....	36	27	28
South Carolina.....	1	0	0
South Dakota.....	1,303	977	1,018
Texas.....	6,211	4,657	4,850
Utah.....	116,197	87,129	90,740
Virginia.....	49	37	38
Washington.....	4	3	3
West Virginia.....	226	169	176
Wyoming.....	885,981	664,342	691,872
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,810,795</b>	<b>1,357,801</b>	<b>1,414,069</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Payments include Mineral Leasing Associated Payments, National Forest Fund Payments to States, Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, royalty payments to Oklahoma, and late interest payments. Payments in all years above are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. Amounts for 2016 reflect estimated payments after sequestration reductions required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, BLM Rights of Way Payments, and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.





STAFFING <sup>1/</sup>

(Full Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2015 Usage	2016 Estimated Usage	2017 Estimated Usage	Change
Bureau of Land Management <sup>2/</sup> .....	9,451	9,641	9,727	+86
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	566	574	592	+18
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	785	881	881	0
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....	421	488	515	+27
Bureau of Reclamation .....	5,063	5,454	5,456	+2
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>3/</sup> .....	7,873	7,873	7,988	+115
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	8,474	8,739	8,974	+235
National Park Service <sup>4/</sup> .....	19,539	20,205	20,486	+281
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	7,102	7,145	7,431	+286
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary .....	1,370	1,471	1,489	+18
Trust Land Consolidation Fund.....	14	14	14	0
Central Utah Project .....	4	4	4	0
Office of Insular Affairs.....	34	40	42	+2
Office of the Solicitor .....	396	418	438	+20
Office of Inspector General.....	263	263	283	+20
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	576	655	655	0
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management.....	24	24	24	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	2	0	2	+2
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	5	5	5	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment.....	13	15	19	+4
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund .....	1,435	1,582	1,594	+12
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	98	121	121	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>63,508</b>	<b>65,612</b>	<b>66,740</b>	<b>+1,128</b>
Utah Mitigation Commission.....	9	10	10	0
<b>COMBINED TOTAL.....</b>	<b>63,517</b>	<b>65,622</b>	<b>66,750</b>	<b>+1,128</b>

<sup>1/</sup> All FTE numbers include allocated, permanent, and reimbursable FTE.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2016 and 2017 FTE for BLM are updated from the estimates included in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. The 2016 and 2017 estimates reflected above are 11 less than reflected in the Appendix, but accurately reflect the FTE associated with the budget.

<sup>3/</sup> The 2017 FTE for USGS is updated from the estimate included in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. The 2017 estimate reflected above is 14 more than reflected in the Appendix, but accurately reflects the FTE associated with the budget.

<sup>4/</sup> The 2017 FTE for the NPS is updated from the estimate included in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. The 2017 estimate reflected above is four more than reflected in the Appendix, but accurately reflects the FTE associated with the budget.

